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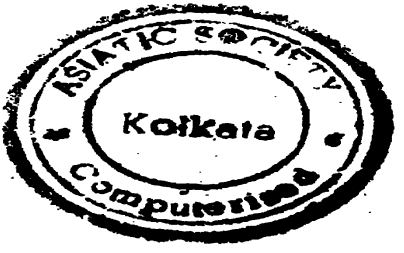

# ROUTES IN UPPER BURMA

INCLUDING

## THE CHIN HILLS AND SHAN STATES,

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

## A NUMBER OF ROUTES LEADING FROM LOWER BURMA AND SIAM INTO THOSE DISTRICTS.

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## A NUMBER OF ROUTES LEADING FROM LOWER BURMA AND SIAM INTO THOSE DISTRICTS.

*COMPILED FOR*

THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL OF THE MADRAS ARMY

BY

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# PREFACE.

EIGHT years having elapsed since the occupation of Upper Burma, it has been considered desirable to collate the large mass of route material that has been collecting in the Burma Intelligence Office during that period into book form, both to prevent the loss of material already collected and to ensure its proper correction up to date, from time to time, as opportunity offers.

In the compilation of this work every available source of information has been taken advantage of up to the date each section has gone to press, and further information received subsequently has been added up to the latest possible date in the appendices.

Owing to the fact that for a long time there was no very special form adhered to in the transliteration of Burmese, and especially of Shan, names, so much so that even now the same name, though apparently a simple one, is found spelt in several different ways in the same route, even by the most practised officers of the Intelligence Department, it is evident that there must be many instances of incorrect spelling and accentuation in this work, but every endeavour has been made to adopt a uniform and, as nearly as possible, the Hunterian method of spelling. This issue of the work must, however, necessarily be considered merely a preliminary one, and it is hoped that its publication even in this imperfect form is the surest way to the production of a reliable and useful book of reference.

Communications are therefore invited from all officers and others in a position to point out mistakes or to supply additional information.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
OOTACAMUND, 1*st June* 1894.

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| 8. | From Kunlôn to Tawnio (Kôkáng) *viâ* Namhu ... ... ... ... ... | 709 |
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| 40. | From Möngyaw to Thíbaw *viâ* Mansé and Naungmwon ... ... ... ... | 855 |
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3. From Kyengtung (Keng Tung) to Möng Hsing (Sing) *viâ* Kenglap ... ... 1136
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5. From Möng Fáng to Chieng Hai *viâ* Ban Méchan ... ... ... ... ... 1160
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6. From Möng Heng to Méhawngsawn *viâ* Möng Noi and Möng Pai ... ... 1162b
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| 4. | From Wayôngôn to Kindát *viâ* Thánga ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1194 |

# PART VI.

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## ROUTES IN THE SHAN HILLS DIVISION.

# PART VI.

## ROUTES IN THE SHAN HILLS DIVISION.

### No. 1.

**From FORT STEDMAN (MAINGSAUK) to MÔBYÉ.**

By Lieut. H. E. STANTON, Royal Artillery, and Capt. W. A. BROOME, 1st Beluch Light Infantry, 1887–88.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Manku (2,800 feet).** Balu chaung and Nampán stream. | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | Fort Stedman. Elevation 2,900 feet. Pack track fairly good in dry weather. Good encamping ground 1½ miles east of Nampán. Water good and plentiful from stream. |
| | | **2. Kyundaung (Kyauk Taing), 2,750 feet.** Balu chaung. | 10 | 0 | 20 | 0 | Pack track good generally. Rocky in one or two places, and crosses paddy-fields after fording stream about 30 feet wide, and probably 6 or 7 feet deep in rainy weather, about 3 miles from Kyundaung. Camping ground good and large, with well ¼ mile east of camp and jheel close by for animals. |
| | | **3. Mawpi (2,750 feet).** Balu chaung. | 7 | 0 | 27 | 0 | Pack track through low-lying and in places marshy ground, otherwise fairly good. Camping ground on rise near Kônni Pagoda, rather confined. Water good and plentiful from river about 400 yards distant. |
| | | **4. Saga (Samka), 2,700 feet.** Balu chaung. | 11 | 0 | 38 | 0 | Pack track good. One swampy place about half-way. Large open camping ground 1 mile east of Saga village. Water good and plentiful. Marshy ground east and west of camp. Stream running through camp. |
| | | **5. Nammawkala (2,650 feet).** Balu chaung. | 13 | 0 | 51 | 0 | Pack track good in fine weather, but would be difficult in wet. Pass Namôn about 10 miles from Saga. Camping ground good and large in long valley. Water good, but scarce from small spring. Pack track |

FROM FORT STEDMAN (MAINGSAUK) TO MÔBYÉ—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **5. Nammawkala (3,650 feet)**—*cont.* | | | mostly through fairly thick jungle till about 2½ miles from Sagwé, 8 miles. Here there is good and spacious camping ground about 300 yards west of village. Water from river sufficient for a large force and of good quality up to December, but by February it becomes stagnant and unfit for drinking purposes. Grass plentiful. |
| | | **6. Payakôn (Pékôn).** Balu chaung. Good bridge over river. | M. 11 F. 0 | M. 62 F. 0 | From Sagwé road across old paddy-fields. Camping ground good and spacious east of Shan Fort and close to it. Water good and plentiful from river running along north and west of camping ground, also from springs on opposite bank of river. |
| | | **7. Môbyé** ... Balu chaung. | 9 4 | 9 4 | Starting from the camp road goes back over bridge over river through village by Payakôn (Pékôn) and turning slightly south gets into the lower slopes of the hills bordering the south of the Môbyé plain. Just past village are the foundations of a new village; the Sawbwa of Môbyé intends to build when the country is quiet. Road goes through a wooded country, the undergrowth of which is rather thick. At about 5 miles and 7 miles water is obtainable; ½ mile before reaching town of Môbyé road descends into paddy-fields and goes slightly east. At Môbyé there are seven zayáts and a large pôngyi kyaung, all in good order. River runs through town. A large and good bridge spans the river. Very few supplies and very small bazaar. |

Capt. Pulley, 3rd Gurkhas, gives the following account of the Water Route FROM FORT STEDMAN TO MÔBYÉ:—

## WATER ROUTE.

### FROM MAINGSAUK TO MÔBYÉ.

The boats used were those in ordinary use by the Shans and are admirably adapted for river navigation, offering the least amount of resistance to the stream. The larger boats will hold from 10 to 12 men, the smaller from five to six. Fifty boats were found sufficient for the detachment, namely, two European officers, one Medical officer, two Native officers, one bugler, 99 rank and file, one Hospital Assistant, 20 followers with baggage, magazine, and 14 days' rations.

The journey down stream can be performed in two days, the up journey occupying three days. I should approximate the distance by water at about 70 miles. The distance by land is about 50 and can be performed by a native in a day and-a-half.

The current runs at about 2½ miles per hour, increasing in velocity as the stream descends southwards.

The river in its course for the latter half of the journey is obstructed by wooden dams or weirs, constructed for agricultural purposes (irrigation), which renders the navigation slow, the openings being of sufficient width only to allow of one boat passing at a time. Shallows are met with as indicated on the map, and here we found a strong current running, which necessitated the boatmen getting out and hauling the boats up stream by ropes. We also experienced some delay beyond Saga, where we were obliged to unload the boats and shoot them down through small channels, which had been cut through the bunds surrounding the field above.

FROM FORT STEDMAN (MAINGSAUK) TO MÔBYÉ—*continued.*

WATER ROUTE—*continued.*

The average breadth of the river I should put at about 60 yards, but it varies and is broader in places. The banks on either side are of clayey soil, for the most part above the water level, but there is low-lying swampy ground after leaving Nampôn, at the southern end of the lake.

Temporary encamping ground for the night can be found on either bank; but well water is not met with except near or in the villages.

Halts were made at the following places on the way down :—

First day—Nampôn.
Second day—Saga.
Third day—Nantôk. Ordinary river side villages with the usual weekly market day.

*Up journey*—
First day—Minu. Saga is a village of some size with a stockaded enclosure.
Second day—Saga.
Third day—Tauntu.

the men disembarking and pitching camp. A short halt was also made at Sagwé. The town of Payakôn, which apparently would be the place selected for troops to remain at, is on the right bank of the river and distant from Môbyé about 15 to 17½ miles.

I would recommend awnings of bamboo matting being provided for the boats as protection from the sun and glare, which is very trying.

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## No. 2.

### From FORT STEDMAN (MAINGSAUK) to MÔNÉ viâ MÖNGSIT and BAMPÔN (MÔNÉ POST).

BY LIEUT. A. WALLACE, 27TH PUNJAUB INFANTRY, MAY 1887.

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Intermediate. | | Total. | | |
| Military. | Civil. | | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Nampi (Naungpé).** | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | The best route from Fort Stedman to Mônè is *viâ* Bawyétát, Hôpôn, *&c.*, *see* Route No. 7, Eastern Division. Leave the Nyaungywé road at 1 mile, ascend a gradual slope 2 miles, road then steep for 1 mile, a village here, then over the crest of the range; a very rocky bad road, but passable in all weathers for 1 mile; descend 4 miles on east side of hill and for 2 miles along undulating level road; open country to Nampi, a good-sized Taungthu village, with supplies and accommodation for 50 men. |
| | | **2. Pôko (Hôko) ...** Tabet chaung; boats. | 8 | 0 | 19 | 0 | A gently undulating road in an open country; pass small villages of Nati and Wankin about half-way. At about 6 miles there are old spikes on the ground right and left of the path; accommodation for 100 men in zayáts just before arriving at the river. The Tabet is about 60 feet broad and 10 feet in May. There are the remains of a bridge, which will probably be repaired. No village to speak of at Pôko (Hôko on survey map); a kyaung gives accommodation for 50 men. |

FROM FORT STEDMAN (MAINGSAUK) TO MÔNÉ *viâ* MÖNGSIT AND BAMPÔN (MÔNÉ POST)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **3. Náthán (Násán).** | 10 | 0 | 29 | 0 | Good road over level open country for 2 miles, then along causeway over paddy-fields for 2 miles to the large village of Banyin, the seat of a Myoza. Supplies, carriage, and accommodation available. One mile beyond Banyin the road begins to ascend to Náthán, in no part very bad. Náthán (or Násán) would furnish supplies and has accommodation in zayáts for 50 men. |
| | | **4. Banpen (Ban Pyin).** | 11 | 0 | 40 | 0 | For the first 1½ miles the path is level over paddy-fields. It then rises for 3 miles in thin jungle, road generally steep, in parts very steep; water at 3½ miles; drop down for 2 miles of steep path on the other side, then through some paddy-fields on the banks of the Pôn stream, path then passes over a rather high spur of a hill for 2 miles, the descent being very rocky and bad, and then runs along 2 miles of the bank of the Pôn stream, in many places narrow, rocky and steep. This a trying march. |
| | | **5. Möngsit (Maingseik).** Nam Pwán or Pôn chaung, fordable. | 14 | 0 | 54 | 0 | Cross the Pôn immediately on leaving Banpen, ford in May about 3 feet, then 3 miles along level road through paddy-fields to small village of Nampôk; road then ascends, in no place very steep, for 4 miles, drop down on the other side by a bad and very steep road for 1½ miles. At the foot there is water and Shan bullock-drivers' camp here. It is called Namlin, but there is no village. On for 3 miles of very rocky and narrow up-and-down road, emerge into the Namlát valley, cross it by 2 miles of paddy-fields to Maingseik (or Möngsit), a large village, the seat of a Myoza, with carriage and supplies available. A shorter road leaves Maingseik on the north and passes to Kampôk *viâ* Bamôn. |
| | | **6. Kampôk** ... A branch of the Namlát, fordable. | 15 | 0 | 69 | 0 | Ford over the stream 1 foot 6 inches. Road passes through a fair-sized village at 2 miles, open level country for 5 miles to two villages, turn to the east and ascend for 2 miles of steep road and on for 6 miles over undulating hills covered with jungle; camping ground; no supplies or accommodation. |
| | | **7. Mônè (Möng-nai).** | 12 | 0 | 81 | 0 | Undulating hills with jungle as before. A small village and water at 6 miles, no other on the road; jungle becomes thicker towards Mônè, but road on the whole good. Camp on the south-west of town, supplies and carriage ample. Many zayáts and kyaungs; the seat of a Sawbwa. |

FROM FORT STEDMAN (MAINGSAUK) TO MÔNÉ *viâ* MÖNGSIT AND BAMPÔN (MÔNÉ POST)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **7. Môné (Möngnai)**—*cont.* | | | *Note.*—This route must, in Stage 7, pass through Bampôn which has been selected as the Môné Military post since this route was written. There is another and shorter route between Möngsit (Stage 5) and Môné Military post (Bampôn), *see* Alternative No. I below.—A. F. |

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM MÖNGSIT (MAINGSEIK), (STAGE 5) TO BAMPÔN (MÔNÉ POST), (*see* STAGE 7).

BY CAPT. H. R. DAVIES, DECEMBER 1892.

| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Camp on the Nam Sit.**<br>Nam Sit. | **9** | **6** | 9 | 6 | This is an alternative route to the regular road. It is about 2 miles shorter, and is the best for walking, but as some of the streams are not bridged, the main road would probably be the best for transport. Very little labour would make it into a good road, as it is nearly level the whole way. General direction south-east. Follow the course of the Nam Sit the whole way (crossing it three times; 4 to 7 yards by 1 to 1½ feet) along a nearly level road with hills on each side of it. Good camping ground near the source of the Nam Sit. |
| | | **2. Bampôn (Môné Post).**<br>Nam Yum (Nam Yôn). | **10** | **4** | 20 | 2 | Cross the Nam Sit-Nam Yum watershed, 400 feet above Möngsit, thence follow the course of the Nam Yum (Nam Yôn) (crossing it twice; 3 yards by 6 inches) down to Kungpôk, where the main road joins in from the right. Thence over undulating ground to Bampôn; large camping ground; water below, a little way off. |

## No. 3.

### From FORT STEDMAN (MAINGSAUK) to THÍBAW (MÖNG SIPAW) viâ YÁTSAUK (LOKSOK).

BY CAPT. V. C. TONNOCHY, JANUARY 1890.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Bawyétat** ... | **12** | **0** | 12 | 0 | Good cart road. (In middle of rains route to Yátsauk by Hého and Pwéhla would be used, *see* Routes Nos. 52 and 54 and No. 6, Eastern Division.) |
| | | **2. Camp beyond Pôngwa.**<br>One large stream unbridged at 1 mile beyond Pôngwa. | **15** | **0** | 27 | 0 | Route north-east along paddy-fields to foot of hills and along them to Kunthun village (7 miles). Then past Weksauk village another 7 miles north over much same ground to Pôngwa |

FROM FORT STEDMAN (MAINGSAUK) TO THÍBAW (MÖNG SIPAW) *viâ* YÁTSAUK (LOKSÓK)—*continued.*

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | | Total. | | |
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **2. Camp beyond Pôngwa**—*cont.* | village which is on a rising ground. This piece of road would be almost impassable in the rains from lowness of the ground; at present an easy track. One mile beyond Pôngwa on the north side of a large stream (excellent water; 30 yards broad), there is a good place to camp. | | | | |
| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| | | **3. Kônlôn** ... | 7 | 0 | 34 | 0 | From this to Kônlôn 17 miles a fair village, the road leading over fairly high ground, easy, undulating. No kyaungs or zayáts. |
| | | **4. Pángun** ...<br>Stream 1 mile beyond Pháphylet, 20 yards broad, bridged; very little water at this season. | 20 | 0 | 54 | 0 | Thence road goes 13 miles over much the same country to Pháphylet, a small village; one or two villages of a house or two are passed on the road; of these Tikán was once a fair village and is growing again, 7 miles further to Pángun. Road whole way easy. Water at Pángun not very good, being in the middle of marsh land. Camping ground has to be cleared near village and pagodas. No kyaungs or zayáts. |
| | | **5. Yátsauk (Loksok).**<br>One or two small streams at Yátsauk, Zawgyi, bridged. | 7 | 0 | 61 | 0 | Easy road. The streams crossed would have to be ramped if large numbers were travelling. Yátsauk has large stream or river rather, the Zawgyi, on east and south. A good camping place on its west bank before entering the town among large trees. There is water also in south-west of town more or less marshy in character. Zayáts, bazaars, kyaungs. |
| | | **6. Myinni** ...<br>Stream at Myinni. | 7 | 0 | 68 | 0 | An easy road. Cart road for most part over rolling uplands to Myinni, small village with kyaung and two zayáts in middle of small hills. Good water-supply close by. |
| | | **7. Camp on stream.**<br>Frequent streams mostly bridged; Zawgyi river also bridged with good bridge. | 12 | 0 | 80 | 0 | This march is the worst. The path is narrow, hilly; frequent streams are crossed, in some of which the bridges are broken; the road is in places too narrow for paths and requires widening. The road is through forest and much obstructed with fallen trees and bamboo. At 12 miles is a stream with a piece of level ground, where a small camp could be made. |
| | | **8. Thôndán** ...<br>Zawgyi river. | 11 | 0 | 91 | 0 | About 2½ miles from camp the road reaches the bank of the Zawgyi and continues more or less along it. Here a hot stream flows into the Zawgyi from south. After this the country opens a little, some fields are passed, and the small villages of Kyauki and Ungkoi. At the 6th mile Indaw, a fair-sized village, where a halt might |

FROM FORT STEDMAN (MAINGSAUK) TO THÍBAW (MÖNG SIPAW) *viâ* YÁTSAUK (LOKSOK)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Intermediate. F. | Total. M. | Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **8. Thôndán**—*cont.* | | | | | be made. Here before entering Indaw the Zawgyi is crossed. Thence along level grounds and paddy-fields to Thôndán (11 miles); a sayát. Water close to village. |
| | | **9. Kyauku** ... Two or three streams. | 18 | 0 | 109 | 0 | Road up and down gentle slopes, easy and good, through open teak forest. A stream at 3 miles unbridged, but not difficult. At about 14th or 15th mile is the small village of Ywathit, Kyauku, a fair-sized village; no good zayát. A mile beyond it is an open plain used for camping by bullock caravans near good stream. Large camp could be had here. This road would present difficulties in middle of rains; easy now. |
| | | **10. Nánchaung** ... Largish stream (Nankam) at 7th mile or so; bridged. | 16 | 0 | 125 | 0 | Road same as march before, slightly more hilly, and thicker forest. About half-way an extended view is had across valley to hills about Mainkaing, all intervening country thickly wooded. This road would also be bad here and there in middle of rains. Camp in paddy-fields near stream just this side (½ mile) of Nánchaung, which is a fair village. No sayáts or kyaungs. |
| | | **11. Loimut** ... No water between Nánchaung and Loimut. | 12 | 0 | 137 | 0 | A steep banked stream just the other side of Nánchaung bridged with two planks; is dangerous crossing for animals. This stream would have to be ramped if any considerable force were travelling. Thence hilly, but not difficult road through forest about 12 miles to Loimut, a deserted village, where the first water is reached. |
| | | **12. Pánghai** ... | 10 | 0 | 147 | 0 | From Loimut, the shortest road is direct to Pánghai, a small village at 10 miles, passing small village of Séhen at 3 miles and 7 miles further Pánghai; road easy. Pánghai, small village, no zayáts; supplies not obtainable. Camp can be cleared near village. Water ½ mile off. Another road is north-west to Nawlong, a large village at 5 miles where supplies could be had. This road is same as before, but crosses the stream Nam Myelaing at the 6th mile and the Bamu at the 10th. Camping ground near pagodas with water about ½ mile off. From this to Pánghai is 6 miles. |
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **13. Camp on Namtu or Myitngé river.** Myelaing stream (bridge broken) at 2 miles or so and Myitngé river at 10 miles. Small streams near Kunhen (boats can go up Myitngé 20 or 30 miles it is said, but not down). | 10 | 0 | 157 | 0 | Road chiefly down-hill and jungly, but not otherwise difficult. At 2 or 3 miles the Myelaing is crossed, unbridged. In rains it would probably be impassable. At 4 or 5 miles the road comes in sight of the Namlán, a stream about the same size as Zawgyi at Indaw, but with a number of rapids which falls into Myitngé (or Namtu) just above ferry. At 10 miles the Myitngé is reached. It is here deep, not rapid, about 150 to 200 yards broad, north bank is precipitous; two dug-outs to cross by. Ponies, &c., have to be swum across. A mile above the ferry are the falls of the Namlán, which |

FROM FORT STEDMAN (MAINGSAUK) TO THÍBAW (MONG SIPAW) *viâ* YÁTSAUK (LOKSOK)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **13. Camp on Namtu or Myitngé river**—*cont.* | are about 20 feet high, falling in a continuous sheet of water about 150 yards broad. Hills appear to diminish eastward, but are considerable just here. Thick forest on both sides. | | |
| | | **14. Kunhen** ... A large hot stream, bridged, at 3 miles from Kunhen (Nampuk). | M. F. 11 0 | M. F. 168 0 | Crossing the river the road ascends for 2 miles to the village of Táhom. A camp could be had here or on north bank of Myitngé at this season. Táhom, small village with stream. At 4 or 5 miles further small village Namsongkho. At 11 miles from the Myitngé Kunhen. The country from Thôndán to this is almost all forest, there being very few villages and small population. Kunhen is a fair-sized village with a largish stream on the further side. Kyaung and two sayáts. |
| | | **15. Kunyu** ... Small streams, all bridged. | 22 0 | 190 0 | Road is easy and leads through well cultivated and populous country up to Naungkwáng, passing villages of Pángwo (large), Mankhai, Nangong, and Kongláng. Naungkwáng, good village where halt might be made at about half-way. Thence Mönknwai and Namthán (two houses). Here good stream and camp might be had. Thence over a jungly road, but easy to Namên (small village) at 20 miles. Kunyu is a small village and near it is another small village, Nawund, with a hot stream near it. Camp can be had in paddy-fields near Kunyu, with good stream (bridged) near. No zayát, &c. |
| | | **16. Namsim** .. Namsim stream. | 10 0 | 200 0 | A jungle road, but easy, to Kyimthi or Namsim. Here the Mandalay road is joined (*see* Route No. 53, Northern Division). At all the above-mentioned villages, except the very small ones, paddy and rice for a small party can be obtained; fowls at Indaw. |
| | | **17. Thíbaw** ... Namtu. | 8 0 | 208 0 | *See* Route No. 53, Northern Division, Stage 13. |

## No. 4.

### From FORT STEDMAN (MAINGSAUK) to YWATHIT viâ SAWLÔN.

I. B. COMPILATION, 1889.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Supt., Southern Shan States. | **1. Manku (2,800 feet).** | 10 0 | 10 0 | *See* Route No. 1, Stage 1. |

FROM FORT STEDMAN (MAINGSAUK) TO YWATHIT *viâ* SAWLÔN—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **2. Kyundaung (Kyauk Taing), 2,750 feet.** | 10 | 0 | 20 | 0 | *See* Route No. 1, Stages 2 to 5. |
| | | **3. Mawpi (2,750 feet).** | 7 | 0 | 27 | 0 | |
| | | **4. Saga (Samka), 2,700 feet.** | 11 | 0 | 38 | 0 | |
| | | **5. Nammawkala (2,650 feet).** Several small streams. | 13 | 0 | 51 | 0 | |
| | | **6. Léya (2,750 feet).** | 10 | 0 | 61 | 0 | Road excellent; *in* jungle. At 3, 4½ and 5 miles road passes through three Karen villages and at the last distance the Mimpôn gorge opens out on to the plains from the hills on the east, about 1 mile distant, and the road passes for 1 mile through paddy. The road is undulating and easy for all arms. Mounted infantry can act as flankers the whole way. The jungle gets more dense (chiefly high grass) before reaching Léya, which is a small village of 20 houses; and immediately to the south of it runs the Léya chaung, which is the boundary of Sawlapaw's territory. Camp was cleared on the south side (left bank) of the river. Water about 3 inches deep on 31st December. |
| | | **7. Ngakyaing (2,700 feet).** | 7 | 4 | 68 | 4 | Grass plentiful, road excellent, through fair open jungle, but with high grass, about 6 feet long. Camping ground on open paddy plain, about ¾ mile west of village and immediately north of three small knolls. Water good from a small stream. The hills on east side of road end about a mile beyond the village. |
| | | **8. Lwékaw (Loikaw), 2,630 feet.** Balu river. | 9 | 0 | 77 | 4 | Road runs over open paddy plains past several rich villages; would be very difficult in the rains. The whole country to Môbyé on the west to Lwékaw to the south of the hills on the east is one large open plain intersected by deep irrigation channels. Lwékaw (60 houses) is on the Balu (Môbyé) river, which is about 130 yards broad and unfordable. About six large "dug-outs" available to hold 10 men each, and there is accommodation in a kyaung and zayât close to the river for 250 men. Supplies: rice and fowls, pigs, &c., plentiful. The village is commanded at about 200 yards by the long ridge which runs from east to west to the north of it. The river is navigable to Fort Stedman at all seasons. Signallers can communicate by heliograph with Môbyé from "One Tree" hill on right bank of river. |
| | | **9. Lawpita (Loi-pi-dha), 2,450 feet.** | 12 | 0 | 89 | 4 | Best route is to cross to the right bank of the Balu river. The road then runs through open downs on which are several villages for the first 4 miles, after which there is scrub |

FROM FORT STEDMAN (MAINGSAUK) TO YWATHIT *viâ* SAWLÔN—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **9. Lawpita (Loi-pi-dha), 2,450 feet**—*cont.* | | | jungle and low hills on left side, through which mounted infantry can work; onwards the jungle is thicker and much cut up by ravines. Though the road is excellent of red clay, yet mounted men had difficulty in scouting. At 11 miles is a small Karen village. Camping ground to north-west of village of Lawpita (which was burnt by the troops), about 400 yards from Balu river. The river disappears into the ground about 4 miles further down the valley. Fowls and pigs can be got from neighbouring villages. Lawpita consisted of about 60 houses. |
| | | **10. Tilanga Ferry (500 feet).** Nam Pwán or Pôn river. | 11 0 | 100 4 | The village of Chésolé is passed at 2 miles. This is the last place where water can be procured till Tilanga is reached. Road for first 5 miles is good, slightly falling towards the Pôn river; the next 3 miles are rocky and steep in places with bamboo jungle, the next 3 miles are down hill but good. The Pôn river is 150 yards broad, with deep channels on either side and shoals in the middle. It runs here at about 3 miles an hour; there are small rapids just above the ferry. Five dug-outs can be collected taking five men each besides boatmen; the river banks are shelving at the ferry. Elephants can ford river (5th December). Camping grounds either on river bank or in open jungle. Village on left bank burnt by troops. |
| | | **11. Wanko or Nankyi Sakhán (450 feet).** | 6 4 | 107 0 | Road runs along the bank of Pôn river at 2½ miles; the hills come down upon the road, making a very narrow defile. The hills are from 200 to 500 feet above the road covered mostly with bamboo jungle; the hills on the right bank command the road. The river is unfordable even for elephants. The path 3 miles is rocky and difficult for baggage animals. The defile extends to within 2 miles of Sawlôn and the path is commanded by rifle fire from the hills on both sides of the river and for the greater part within even smooth-bore musket range. The camp is in the jungle a mile beyond a spring. Water from the Pôn river. Only infantry can operate. |
| | | **12. Sawlôn (400 feet).** | 10 0 | 117 0 | Road as above. The Ngwédaung ferry is reached at 7½ miles. Here the hills open out and at 8 miles end. The road then turns eastward round the foot of the hills and passes through high hedges up to Sawlôn village. Sawlôn has about 150 houses laid out in streets with water channels on either side, and is commanded at a range of from 600 to 700 yards by a plateau running along the east of it. This plateau can be reached by a steep detour from Ngwédaung ferry, but it would take at least 2 hours to do so. Through the plateau runs a fine stream of water which supplies Sawlôn and falls in cascades over the almost sheer rock to the level of the village. A steep path from the village is the only regular approach to the plateau. There is a "haw" * on the |

* That is, a large house in a strongly-fenced enclosure such as is generally occupied by a Sawbwa or headman.

FROM FORT STEDMAN (MAINGSAUK) TO YWATHIT *viâ* SAWLÔN—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **12. Sawlôn (400 feet)**—*cont.* | | | | | plateau in which 150 men could be accommodated. Three hundred men could be accommodated in the kyaung and audience hall, and another 250 men in the old "haw" about a mile to the south of village. Supplies plentiful, except rice, which is imported. Camping ground ¼ mile to west of village on the banks of Pôn river. Forage scarce. |
| | | **13. Hôta (970 feet).** | 12 | 0 | 129 | 0 | At 3 miles the road leaves the valley and the ascent to the Pôn-Salween watershed commences. The ascent is very stiff at first. At 5 miles and at about 2,250 feet above sea, there is a small plateau with a fine large teak zayát, but no water; at 7 miles and at 3,750 feet above sea reach the watershed, from which a glimpse of the Salween may be had. The descent is very bad in places, about half-way down pass close to the Karen village of Kaungtwa, below which there are one or two clearings. The road throughout runs through jungle; camp in the paddy-fields west of Hôta. Firewood abundant, splendid water from stream. This march is a very severe one, and would take a column at least 10 hours. It may with advantage be shortened by marching over night to the foot of the hill, *i.e.*, 3 miles from the Sawlôn camp. |
| | | **14. Ywathit (? 700 feet).** | 4 | 0 | 133 | 0 | A very easy march of 4 miles, passing Hôta village and crossing two or three deep ravines. Camp in paddy-field west of town. Excellent water from stream. Supplies of all sorts plentiful. Ta Hsáng Lé the ferry across the Salween in distant about 3 or 3½ miles from Ywathit. The road to it is very good, descending slightly. The last few hundred yards is very steep. At the ferry there is a splendid teak zayát. |

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM NAMMAWKALA (STAGE 5) TO LAWPITA (STAGE 9) *viâ* MÔBYÉ.

I. B. COMPILATION, 1889.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Pékôn (Payakôn).** Balu river. | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | Road follows the main road for 5 miles, then, after crossing bridged stream, it turns away south-west and becomes a foot-path running through paddy-fields. At 10 miles reach the Balu river at the village of Pékôn (Payakôn). River fordable only for elephants. Banks steep and 20 to 30 feet high. Troops and baggage animals can cross by a wooden bridge about 60 yards long and 8 feet broad. There are kyaungs and zayáts in the village capable of accommodating 300 to 400 men. Usual supplies. Camping ground 800 yards south-west of village at a spring where there is good shade. *Note.*—This road would be impracticable for troops before January. |
| | | **2. Môbyé** ... | 10 | 0 | 21 | 0 | Road excellent, running south over downs for the 1st mile and then along high ground through low and *in* jungle alternately. Camp on high ground north-west of village. |

FROM FORT STEDMAN (MAINGSAUK) TO YWATHIT *viâ* SAWLÔN—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **3. Nammékôn** ... Nampé river. | 5 | 0 | 26 | 0 | Road at ½ mile crosses the Nampé; banks steep, but only 6 inches of water in the stream in February; but during the rains it is a swift and deep torrent. There is a foot-bridge a mile below the ford. The road from here runs across dry marsh land and crosses a stream before reaching camp; no difficulty. Nammékôn consists of two villages divided by a fine stream of water mentioned above. There is one kyaung capable of accommodating 150 men. Camp to south of stream on high ground amongst bamboo clumps. |
| | | **4. Ngwédaung (? Kyetpogyi).** * | 9 | 0 | 35 | 0 | Direction of road south-east. Several rivulets cross the road, and it would be impracticable for troops before January at the earliest. At 1¾ miles reach Pôbya, a large village. At 3¾ miles road crosses a deep nullah with, however, little water in it at this time of year. Road runs across a huge swamp land, at present (February) mostly dry, but impassable earlier in the season. At 7¼ miles cross another large stream, 30 yards broad; good bottom, but steep banks, about 10 feet high; 2½ feet of water, current rapid and deep, and would be unfordable by laden animals earlier in the season. There is a foot-bridge for men and one boat. Camp on a small stream 1 mile north-west of village. Ngwédaung is a large stockaded village celebrated for silver work. |
| | | **5. Lawpita** ... | 11 | 0 | 46 | 0 | Direction of road east. At 1 mile cross a nullah, muddy bottom and about 1 foot of water in it; would be difficult for transport animals after rains. From here the road is excellent, over red clay soil, through clump jungle and grass. At 2 miles pass a low double-crested hill; beyond pass two or three Karen villages; at about 10 miles strike the main route from Fort Stedman again and at 11 miles reach Lawpita. |

BRANCH I.

FROM SAGA (STAGE 4) TO SISAING (STAGE 6, ROUTE No. 17).

I. B. COMPILATION, MARCH 1889.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Banpu** ... ... | 6 | 4 | 6 | 4 | *Nota.*—This route is only practicable for transport animals. The road runs north-east and ascends the ridge to the east of Saga. There is a very steep and difficult bit at 1 |

* *See* Route No. 5, Lower Burma Division.

FROM FORT STEDMAN (MAINGSAUK) TO YWATHIT *viâ* SAWLÔN—*continued.*

BRANCH 1—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Banpu**—*cont.* | | | mile. The road is cut out of the hill side in places especially near the top of the ridge, which is reached at 1½ miles. From here the road turns south-east and winds down the opposite side of the ridge and is good. The descent continues for 2 miles, after which the road is fairly level through jungle with patches of cultivation in places. At 6½ miles reach Banpu, a small village among jungle-covered hills. Camping ground extensive and water plentiful. There is a shorter road, only practicable for passengers, straight across the hills. By this path the distance is only about 4 miles. |
| | | **2. Nansawmyet**... | M. F. 9 0 | M. F. 15 4 | For the first 3½ miles the road is level and runs through jungle, passing the small villages of Banphán at 1½ miles, on a small hill to south, and Lawacho at 2½ miles, 300 yards south of road. At 3½ miles the road begins to ascend gradually to the top of a ridge, which is reached at 5½ miles, the last ½ mile being steep and rough. The ridge forms the boundary between Sapa and Thatôn districts. The road now runs east and descends to Nansawmyet village. For the first ½ mile the descent is steep and rough and after that gradual, running as before through jungle. Nansawmyet is a village of about 20 houses, lying at the foot of the ridge, and situated on a stream of good water. Camping ground fair. No supplies. |
| | | **3. Sisaing**... ... Tabet river. | 7 4 | 23 0 | Road now runs north-east and descends slightly through jungle, passing the small village of Mushaung at 1 mile and reaching the Tabet river at 2½ miles at the small village of Khônyát. The river is here about 30 or 40 yards broad and 5 or 6 feet deep with a fairly rapid current. It is crossed by a wooden trestle bridge. From here the road still running north-east passes the small villages of Banno at 3 miles and Kônni at 4 miles, where there is good water from a stream, and at 7½ miles reaches Sisaing, a village of about 40 houses (*see* Route No. 21, Stage 5). |

## No. 5.

### From HÉHO to PYAWBWÉ viâ TAUNGLEBIN and SHWÉNYAUNGBU.

BY LIEUT. A. H. BATTYE, 3RD GURKHAS, 22ND MARCH 1887.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Supt., Southern Shan States. | 1. **Bawnin** ... nmi chaung and small streams. | 6 0 | 6 0 | Hého, *see* Route No. 6, Eastern Division, Stage 8. Left Hého kyaung at 9 A.M., passing the bazaar on the left. The track went south-west, passing the village of Hého (quite defenceless), then skirting the base of an isolated hill (with pagoda on summit) crossed a valley (1½ miles wide). The country is here destitute of trees, but under cultivation. The path is good for ponies or bullocks. Cross the Inmi |

FROM HÉHO TO PYAWBWÉ *viâ* TAUNGLEBIN AND SHWÉNYAUNGBU—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Bawnin**—*cont.* | | | chaung, good bridge, just opposite the small village of Inmi. The path now runs westward along the foot of the Inmi range. The black clayey soil of the plain has changed to a reddish colour. Passed village of Yônkôn on the left; the country is perfectly open and flat on the right. The Inmi range is low and only wooded in parts. About a mile beyond Yônkôn lies the village of Payabin, surrounded by bamboo clumps. Water plentiful all the way, as the Inmi chaung flows northward, almost parallel with the path. Crossed two or three small wooden bridges over dry water-courses coming down from the hills, which now recede from the path (direction 220°). Passed small village of Ywathit, 1 mile beyond Payabin. The soil is clayey and easily workable, but is only cultivated near the villages. Cross the Inmi chaung by good wooden bridge just before reaching Bawnin, where we arrived at 12 (noon). The village is stockaded and has a ditch (recently dug) all round. Forage and water good. Large kyaung in an enclosure about ¼ mile away. Good camping ground. |
| | | **2. Thamakán** ... Stream. | M. F. 7 0 | M. F. 13 0 | Left at 9 A.M. Path ran north-west past the kyaung on the right, then across a bare plain along a small bund (5 feet broad) for about 1½ miles to village of Myakyit, then along north side of the village (which is fortified) and up a gradual ascent over a low range of hills, which bounds the Hého plain on the west. Crossed a deep nullah (dry in March) about ¾ mile from Myakyit. The country is now hilly and undulating, but still bare of trees; the soil clayey and easily workable. The country has been under cultivation at one time, but now seems neglected except in the immediate vicinity of the villages. About 3½ miles beyond Myakyit the ground becomes rocky, but the track is still good. From here it descends gradually into a valley, passing small village of Thayetpin, which lies about ¼ mile off the path. It is quite defenceless. Here good drinking water can be obtained. The path now crosses valley and ascends gradually for about a mile to Thamakán, which is a strongly stockaded village situated on summit of a bare grassy hill. The bazaar lies on north-west slope of hill, just outside the village. Arrived at 12-30 P.M. Thamakán is the residence of a Ngwégunhmu. Grass is rather scarce, but bamboo forage plentiful. Good water obtainable from stream at foot of hill. |
| | | **3. Kalaw** ... ... Small stream. | 10 0 | 23 0 | The path crosses a valley going due west and over a bridged stream, then up and over a small ridge and down again into another valley up a rather steep hill side, where there is a small spring of good water (1½ miles from Thamakán). The path now goes over bare undulating downs for 3 miles past the small village of Kyégôn and Nyaungbingôn, then up a hill and down into a valley by a rather rough and steep descent. The sides of the valley are thinly sprinkled with bushes (direction 240°). Across the valley and over a dry water-course by small wooden bridge, ascend for ½ mile over a ridge bounding south-west end of valley to village of Kyauktán, consisting of a few wretched huts quite defenceless; a large pagoda on the right. Then |

FROM HÉHO TO PYAWBWÉ *viâ* TAUNGLEBIN AND SHWÉNYAUNGBU—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Supt., Southern Shan States. | **3. Kalaw**—*cont.* | | | up over a *col* between two hills and down into a valley thickly wooded with pines by rough path, crossing small stream at the bottom and over a clearing to the foot of a conical-shaped hill surmounted by a white pagoda. Here it turns off to the left and continues on up a thickly-wooded valley for 2 miles to Kalaw pagoda, which lies in open ground near a stream and at the foot of a hill, on the top of which is the village of Kalaw. Forage and water good and plentiful. |
| | Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Meiktila. | **4. Pyinmôn Sakhán.** | M. F. 9 0 | M. F. 32 0 | The path crosses some marshy ground by a small bund (3 feet wide), then leads round the side of a hill and up a narrow-wooded valley to a strong stockade on top of a hill on the left. Just beyond this the path turns off to the left and passes the village of Magwé (1 mile) on the right. The ground here is quite open. It now goes up a valley for ½ mile and reaches the head of the Taunglebin pass. It now descends suddenly into a narrow valley, thickly wooded, and goes along it till it reaches the foot of the Sapeiktaung. The ascent is very steep and rocky for about ½ mile, then along the top of the ridge, path good. It now goes along the north side of the ridge; then along a fairly level path for a short distance (direction 230°), passes a small camping ground (sakhán) used by traders, then up a short ascent. Here there is a spring of good water (4 miles from Kalaw) on side of hill just below the path. We are now on the highest point of the pass and the path continues along the ridge for ½ mile, then commences to descend to Pyinmôn Sakhán. The hill side is covered with pine trees and clumps of bamboos, very little undergrowth. Descent easy for 1½ miles, when it reaches Sinbyintin, where it becomes very rocky and bad for pack animals, but only for about 100 yards. It now goes north-west for a short distance, then turns due west, fairly level-going, but path very much worn by Shan bullocks. It now goes down a narrow valley with a small stream running down it until it reaches Pyinmôn Sakhán lying at the foot of the Pyinmôn range. Here there is a good camping ground (200 by 25 yards); bamboo forage plentiful. Water good, but not sufficient for a large force. |
| | | **5. Taunglebin** ... Myittha and Máhti streams. | 7 4 | 39 4 | Left camp at 7 A.M. Path runs down the valley in north-west direction; thick jungle and undergrowth on either side. The path was very good at first, then rocky, but quite practicable for ponies or bullocks. Two miles away from Pyinmôn Sakhán the path follows the course of the dry bed of a stream and works along the foot of the lofty Pyinmôn range for 1½ miles. Ground fairly level and not so confined, but much broken by small nullahs. Reddish-colored soil. Path now turns to 320°, passing two or three small clearings in the jungle and follows up a valley formed between two rocky and conical-shaped hills (5 miles from Pyinmôn Sakhán). Here a path turns off to the left and is a short cut to Taunglebin, but is impracticable for bullocks. The track continues on in a northerly direction for another mile, then turns round a hill to the left and gradually works down a valley and through paddy-fields to the village of |

FROM HÉHO TO PYAWBWÉ *viâ* TAUNGLEBIN AND SHWÉNYAUNGBU—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Meiktila. | **5. Taunglebin**—*cont.* | | | Taunglebin, which lies on the banks of the Myittha stream. Reached camping ground at 10-15 A.M., situated in open fields on the banks of the Máhti stream. Grass scarce, bamboo forage plentiful. We are now only about 12 miles to the south of Pyinyaung.<br>*N.B.*—The Máhti stream, on which lies Taunglebin, must not be confused with the Myittha stream, which flows into the first-named river a few miles to the north of Taunglebin. |
| | | **6. Ma-u-gyi Sakhán.**<br>Myittha stream. | M. F.<br>9 4 | M. F.<br>49 · 0 | Started at 6-45 A.M. Path goes in a westerly direction at first across open fields (formerly cultivated), then through thick jungle past a pagoda and three old zayáts, standing in small clearing (¼ mile). Direction 240°. Path now becomes rough and stony in places, going down a narrow valley and across a stream (the Myittha), the water being only a few inches deep. It now ascends a valley, rocky ground and thick jungle on either side, in some places quite steep and difficult even for Shan bullocks. Crosses a small ridge (3½ miles from Lebyin) and drops down by a steep and much worn path with a ravine on the right to the dry bed of the Myittha. From this point the path follows the course of the stream (now merely a trickling rill), winding in and out among low hills covered with jungle (mostly bamboos). The general direction is south-west. The path is rocky and bad for pack animals. There is a steady ascent the whole way to Ma-u-gyi Sakhán. There are two or three small clearings on the banks of the stream; no scarcity of water. After going up the course of the stream for 6 miles or so we reached Ma-u-gyi (12-30 P.M.). Here there are two small camping grounds (each 50 by 50 yards), situated on the banks of the Myittha chaung, surrounded by dense bamboo jungle. A small village quite close by, but it has been deserted some time. Water good and plentiful, also bamboo forage. |
| | | **7. Thabiyetaung-gyi Sakhán.**<br>Small stream. | 5 4 | 54 4 | Path led across the dry bed of the Myittha and continued the ascent, going due south-west. Thick bamboo jungle on both sides up the ravine formed by the stream; pools of water here and there along the rocky bed; ascent much steeper than last march. About 1 mile from Ma-u-gyi the path leaves the bed of the stream on the right and ascends steep hill side in zigzags for a short distance. It now gets on to more level and better ground (reddish-colored soil), passes a clearing 2 miles from Ma-u-gyi (direction 240°); reaches the top of a ridge; ground quite open. From this point the descent begins along a very stony and difficult path with a deep "khud" on the left, path going down the ridge of a spur most of the way. Direction 215°. Passed Shábindet Sakhán (good camping ground, but no water) and from this the path becomes much better and comparatively level. Quarter mile further on reach the camping ground of Thabiyetaunggyi (100 by 50 yards) surrounded by thick bamboo jungle. Water obtainable from small stream (almost dried up in March) about ½ mile away to the north-west, so the supply is very limited. Forage scarce, as the bamboo jungle about here has been recently burnt. |

FROM HÉHO TO PYAWBWÉ *viâ* TAUNGLEBIN AND SHWÉNYAUNGBU—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Meiktila. | 8. Shwényaungbu. | 8 | 4 | 63 | 0 | Left camping ground at 6-20 A.M. Path good, leading in a south-west direction through bamboo jungle (recently burnt) for about 3 miles; reached the foot of a hill and skirting the northern end descended for a short distance over rocky ground. The country is now more cultivated (plantain groves), but not for long, as turning southwards the road passes through scrub jungle and over sandy ground. At this season of the year (March) everything looks parched and dried up, owing to the great scarcity of water in this district. The path (now a very good cart track) turns to the south-west for another 3 miles, still continuing through open scrub jungle until it reaches Shwényaungbu, a large village surrounded by a good fence. We encamped near a large kyaung just outside the village. Time of arrival 10-15 A.M. Good water obtainable from a well, but at this time of year the supply is limited. Grass plentiful. The country in the last stage is quite flat and a good cart road could easily be made. |
| | | 9. Pyawbwé ... | 8 | 6 | 71 | 6 | Road level and wide the whole way. Last half of the way mostly over paddy cultivation so bad in wet weather. Several villages *en route*, at most of which there is accommodation in kyaungs for from 50 to 100 men, with sufficient water-supply. For Pyawbwé *see* Route No. 6, Lower Burma Division, Stage 16. |

## No. 6.

### From KUNLÔN to MÖNGKYET viâ KANGMÖNG.

BY CAPT. A. C. YATE, 1st BELOOCHEES, FEBRUARY 1888.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | 1. Pángwo ... | 9 | 2 | 9 | 2 | *See* Route No. 67, Stages 5 to 7. |
| | | 2. Kángmöng ... | 7 | 4 | 16 | 6 | |
| | | 3. Namsa ... Namkwé and Namsa streams. | 12 | 4 | 29 | 2 | From Kángmöng the road to Nátí branches to the north, *see* Route No. 67. At ¼ mile path to right to village of Wengkáng, distant ½ mile. At ¾ mile path to right to Kachin village of Köngkaw (five houses), 1 mile distant, and at 1 mile another to the same. At 1½ miles village of Manmaw (Kachins, 10 long houses). Opium and rice cultivated. Pigs, fowls, buffaloes, eggs procurable. From here path to left to Kachin Kángmöng. The road to Möngkyet then keeps to the right, that straight on leading to Supkyet, (*see* Route No. 67, Branch 1). Road hilly, but fairly good for pack transport. Only low hills are crossed, the gradients are not very steep, and there are no swamps. The road mostly traverses tree jungle and thick high grass, but there are large tracts under cultivation near |

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FROM KUNLÔN TO MONGKYET *viâ* KÂNGMONG—*continued*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **3. Namsa**—*cont.* | | | | | the villages. At 3¼ miles path to left to Kachin village of Lwépyé. At 4½ and 5 miles two Kachin villages, both called Maukwé. At 6¼ miles cross Namtwé stream. From there to Namsa is 6¼ miles. Namsa is a Kachin village of 10 houses. There is a good camping ground in the rice fields ½ a mile west of the village on the east bank of the Namsa stream. |
| | | **4. Möngkyet** ... | 8 | 6 | 35 | 0 | Hilly road, but fairly good for pack transport. Road crosses low hills. Gradients moderate. No swamps. At 1½ miles pass village of Konghong. At 1¾ miles cross Namli stream. At 2 miles village of Hönai ½ a mile to left. From this point follow course of Namli stream to its junction with the Namkyet river, near the Shan village of Kongho, 2 miles further on (*i.e.*, at 4 miles). From there to Möngkyet (1¾ miles) follow course of Namkyet river. There is a good camping ground on the bank of the river near the Möngkyet bazaar which is situated in the valley. The village is on the higher ground to the south of the bazaar. The valley of the Namkyet is naturally very fertile. Möngkyet is on the main road between Pánglöng and Láshio, *see* Route No. 30, and from it there are also roads north to Náti (*see* Route No. 67), southwards to Manmák, and the Lantao (or Lantu) District (*see* Route No. 39, Stages 2 and 3). |

## No. 7.

### From KUNLÔN to MÖNGSI.

BY CAPT. A. C. YATE, 1ST BELOOCHEES, FROM NATIVE INFORMATION, 1888.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Sómati** ... Namnim. | 10 | 0 | ... | | General direction north-west. Hilly road. Cross Namnim 2 miles from Kunlôn by a ford just above its junction with the Salween. Somati. Kachin village. Fifteen long houses. Water from spring. |
| | | **2. Pöngpáng** ... Unknown. | 10 | 0 | 20 | 0 | Road hilly. Pass villages of Kongit and Wákyong. All three Kachin villages. Water from spring or stream. |
| | | **3. Möngpaw (Möngtám).** Unknown. | 6 | 0 | 26 | 0 | Road hilly, mostly descent. Large village population mixed Shan and Kachin. Kyaungs, sayáts, and bazaar. Kachin Myosa. Water from stream. |
| | | **4. Nongphai** ... Unknown. | 8 | 0 | 34 | 0 | Road level. Pass largish Kachin village called Nongsáng. Nongphai also Kachin village. Water and some supplies at both as at most Kachin villages. |

FROM KUNLÔN TO MÖNGSI—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **5. Möngsi** ... Unknown. | 10 | 0 | 44 | 0 | Road level. Pass at 3 miles Hô-it, Kachin village, and at 7 miles Hôkáng, a Zawti-Shan village. Thirty houses and bazaar. Stream. Möngsi, large village. Shan and Kachin population. Kachin Myoza. Kyaungs, sayáts, and bazaar. Water from stream and wells (pits). *See* Route No. 68, Stage 4. |

## No. 8.

### From KUNLÔN to TAWNIO (KÔKÁNG) viâ NAMHU.

BY LIEUT. H. B. WALKER, PAID ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, BURMA, 1891–92.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Namhu** ... Nampôn, Namting, and Namlwé. | 6 | 4 | 6 | 4 | General direction east-north-east. Leaving Kunlôn the route runs by a well-beaten path and within a short distance of the left bank of the Salween river, from which, at a little less than a mile, the path parts company and small Shan village of Möngkho is passed to right hand. The route then runs along the side of a spur as far as mile 2, where the Nampôn stream, bridged and with steep approaches, is crossed. The Nampôn stream is 6 or 7 yards wide, 2 feet deep, sluggish and muddy. It joins the Namting river a little to south-east. The Namting river runs south of path, 60 yards broad here and flowing from the east through Möngting 2 miles an hour. Fordable in places. Leaving the Nampôn the route rises a little passing the small Kachin village of Nampôn at mile 2¼. The route then descends slightly into the Namting valley. The path continues along the northern side of the valley over the lower edges of the hills, the continuation of Loikwoilin. At mile 4 the Namlwé, a small stream, 6 or 7 yards wide, practically no water in dry season, bridged with stone and capable of bearing heavy traffic, is passed. The Namting river here makes a wide bend and is lost to view for a while. The path still follows the valley; thick jungle to the left; kaing grass to the right or south. At 5 miles the small village of Kônkán is passed to the right hand or south, three or four houses. Just before 6 miles Lower Namhu is passed to the north, three houses, Kachins; and ½ a mile further on Upper Namhu, eight or nine houses, a kyaung and camping ground for 300 men is reached. Just before entering village a path leads away south-east to Hôpáng and south to Pánglông, the Panthay settlement. *See* Route No. 30, Stage 10. Water plentiful and grass good; a few supplies obtainable. The path all the way from Kunlôn is good and easy marching; the ascents and descents are short and none are difficult. |
| | | **2. Ko Tao** ... | 6 | 0 | 12 | 4 | *See* Route No. 58, Stages 20 and 21. |
| | | **3. Tawnio (Kô-káng).** | 16 | 0 | 28 | 4 | |

# No. 9.

## From KYENG HUNG (KENG HUNG, KYAINGYUNGYI) to MÖNGMA (MÖNG LEM), viâ TA LAW FERRY.

By Capt. G. V. BURROWS, Attaché, Intelligence Branch, March 1891.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Man Pit** ... Nam Ôt, Nam Hsin. | 8 0 | 8 0 | Leaving Kyeng Hung in a south-easterly direction, the road runs through jungle for a mile and-a-half, when it passes the small village of Man Hawng and turning slightly south runs on into open country passing several small hamlets; those on the right being Man Na, Man Náng, Kaung Wat, and Man Tsáng Tsai, on the left Man Mawng, nearly 3 miles from Kyeng Hung. Half-a-mile further on it crosses the Nam Ôt, a considerable stream, 30 feet broad and 18 inches deep, with low, sloping, open banks, moderate current, firm gravel bottom. On the right bank stands the small village of Man Ôt. The country is quite open and level for the next 3 miles, and going south-west the road crosses here the Nam Ôt, again passing through the village of Man Ôt on the right bank. Half-a-mile further on it passes through a large bazaar and about 300 yards to the south of the village of Hatsai, a considerable place, consisting of about 40 houses. At the western end of the bazaar there is a substantially built kyaung, surrounded by a wall of brick, 18 inches thick and 4 feet 6 inches high. Rice and paddy are plentiful here. Leaving the kyaung on the left, the road passes a large pond and running across the open cultivated plain another mile touches the village of Man Pit, where the Nam Hsin (25 feet broad, 1 foot deep; right bank 6 feet high; left bank low; gravel bottom; good water) flows close to the road, and there is a good camping ground close to the right of the road and just beyond the village. |
| | | **2. Man Sen Camp.** | 14 0 | 22 0 | The road runs on in a south-west by west direction up the valley. After 1 mile it passes through the little village of Nam Ta lying in a hollow. Half-a-mile further on it crosses the Nam Hsin (crossing as above, but banks wooded by low jungle) and the road commences to rise through thick jungle. In another quarter of a mile the village of Kyeng Hung is passed through. It is a very small, insignificant place, but commanded from the wooded hill on the south. The road now rises steadily for the next 8 miles through dense jungle and high grass and is in some places very narrow and rocky. The country is quite closed on both sides and at the 9th mile, after passing through a very deep narrow ravine, the road rises suddenly on to a broken spur. There is a small stream of good water, always running down this ravine in a rocky bed, and there is space enough to camp on the west side if the high grass is cleared. There would be room for 100 men on the small plateau. Elevation 4,300 feet. The road now turns slightly in a more southerly direction and passes for miles over a very rugged piece of wooded country, and it is in some places difficult for loaded animals. At the 14th mile it runs into a small cultivated valley, on the western side of which under oak trees, there is ample camping ground for a large force with good water in the valley 100 yards below the site. The total rise in the first 10 miles is 2,600 feet. |

FROM KYENG HUNG (KENG HUNG, KYAINGYUNGYI) TO MÖNGMA (MÖNG LEM) *vid* TA LAW FERRY—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **3. Hôna** ... ... Stream at Naung Lam and Nam Hu. | 11 0 | 33 0 | For the first mile and-a-half the road goes on south-west by south over very low and undulating open hills. Fields appear on the right through which a very small stream flows south-west. Crossing the fields at right angles the road turns again south-west through scrub jungle. Hills continue to the right and left a mile on either side. About 1 mile from the road on the left is the small Kaw village of Man Hwé. Three-quarters of a mile further on it runs through some paddy-fields, an open space of about 400 yards square. Two hundred yards further on and 300 yards to the right of the road there is a large village, Naung Lam, with a tank below it, 50 houses, with a large brick-built kyaung walled in at the south end of the village. Rice and paddy are plentiful here. Four hundred yards further on the road crosses some more fields and a small stream. The country is open to the left. Half-a-mile further on it crosses another small stream (12 feet broad, 9 inches deep; gravel bottom; low banks; good water). The road now runs on skirting the jungle on the right and 1 mile farther on it crosses a considerable stream called the Nam Hu (18 feet broad, 1½ feet deep; clear water; gravel bottom; low banks; both wooded; flows down from a large village high up on the hills to the left called Pa Sha). Rising gradually for about 1 furlong the road runs on to a long low spur which continues for the next 5 miles; there are several places along this spur where troops could camp with water in the valleys on either side. In some places the crossings over very small streams are muddy, but could not very easily be repaired. In another mile the road runs rapidly off the spur down a rocky slope and crossing a small stream with high banks, 12 feet broad and 6 inches deep, it runs into the Möng Hung valley. A quarter of a mile from the stream and out in the open in paddy-fields, with the Nam Hu running below it, stands the village of Hôna, consisting of 30 houses. Just beyond the village, on the edge of the wood, is a good, large camping ground. |
| | | **4. Camp on Nam Hak.** Nam Hak. | 10 0 | 43 0 | Leaving the village of Man Hôna to the right the road runs on along the edge of the jungle, and ½ a mile from the last camping ground it passes through another village of the same name. Half-a-mile more and you come to another small village, Man Myen, with a large swamp lying just below it in the valley. Going on through open country the road comes to another village called Man Yáng and in another ½ mile it runs past another large village called Man Páng. There is a large kyaung here standing on a knoll overlooking the village and nearly surrounded by water, the ground due west of it being a swamp. The road now runs on through low scrub jungle, at the end of which and ½ a mile from Man Páng, 400 yards to the left stands the village of Man Hai. One mile farther on, across open ground with another long swamp on the right and left, the road enters the village of Man To Hao, where there is a large kyaung surrounded by a brick wall 4 feet high. The building is of brick and overlooking the village. Opposite this place and a mile away to the right, at the edge of the plain, there is a large |

**From KYENG HUNG (KENG HUNG, KYAINGYUNGYI) to MÖNGMA (MÖNG LEM) *viâ* TA LAW FERRY—*continued.***

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **4. Camp on Nam Hak**—*cont.* | | | village and to the left and ½ a mile distant is a village called Man Nawng. Going on across the plain through paddy-fields in ¾ of a mile the road was past the village of Man Kông, consisting of about 20 houses. About ¼ mile to the left stands Man Na, 600 yards further on and on the road stands another small village known as Man Kawng, where it crosses a small stream, about 8 feet wide. Here the valley ends and the road rises 500 feet in the next mile through dense jungle, running along a ridge for the next 5 miles when it drops suddenly falling 600 feet to a small stream known as the Nam Hak, running down a rocky bed, between high banks along a deep ravine, on the opposite bank of which is a small camping ground sufficiently large to hold 100 men only. It is surrounded, however, by dense jungle. |
| | | **5. Möng Law ferry (Ta Law).**<br><br>Nam Pit, Nam Ta, Nam Páng, and Nam Lam. | M. F.<br>12 4 | M. F.<br>55 4 | In the first ¼ of a mile the road rises 100 feet, then runs a fairly level course rising only another 100 feet in the next 800 yards, when it suddenly descends. The descent continues in a zigzag form for nearly 2 miles, when it crosses a smaller stream of no consequence. Total descent from this point 900 feet. It runs along level for the next 400 yards when it again descends 300 feet to a considerable stream called the Nam Pyit flowing over boulders of rock 30 feet broad and 1 foot deep; is rapid and both banks are high, but sloping and covered with jungle. For the next 2½ miles the road runs on through jungle: it is broken and rocky and crosses three very small streams. Between the 5th and 6th miles there is an open space about 150 by 50 yards, where a small force could encamp. The road now again descends into the valley of the Nam Ta (15 feet broad, 8 inches deep; gravel bottom; rapid; good water), falling nearly 200 feet. After mounting a small rugged spur it crosses this stream which flows along here between very high banks, at least 60 feet high and precipitous. The right or southern bank commands the left by a few feet and the ford would be difficult to pass if either bank were held. From this point for the next 4½ miles the road winds along through thick jungle. It is fairly level, the descent being very gradual. Total descent 400 feet. It then runs into the large open valley, which is cultivated, and ½ a mile further on on the road stands the village of Möng Páng, consisting of 35 houses and a brick-walled kyaung. Just beyond the village is a large camping ground with excellent water flowing along the foot of it. The road runs through thick jungle in a south-westerly direction, and after 1 mile has been covered passes some open ground to the right covered with very high grass. Here, crossing a very small, insignificant stream, the road runs on through dense jungle for another 2 miles, when it drops into a narrow valley and recrosses a considerable stream, probably the Nam Páng, flowing west (40 feet broad, 1 to 2 feet deep; low banks; sandy soil; pebbly bottom; rapid; both banks covered with thick jungle. Total descent to stream from Möng Páng 300 feet). The stream winds through the valley round these large spurs which the road goes over, thus crossing the stream four times within a mile. Each crossing is easy and the stream at these points is easily forded. |

FROM KYENG HUNG (KENG HUNG, KYAINGYUNGYI) TO MÖNGMA (MÖNG LEM) *vid* TA LAW FERRY—*continued.*

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **5. Möng Law ferry (Ta Law)** —*cont.* | | | The road now runs over a low spur and drops about 60 feet into the valley of the Nam Lam. Turning here in a north-west direction it follows the left bank for about 1 mile, when it turns still more north and passes through the small village of Man Pwon, beyond which it skirts some fields on the right and rises gradually over a rugged, but low spur thickly wooded; it is here somewhat broken, but it is easy going for pack mules. After another mile and-a-quarter it runs into a broad open cultivated valley which it crosses in a south-west direction, passing about 400 yards to the left a small village called Man Hpa. Standing in the middle of the plains, ½ a mile further, it passes to the left of a small village called Möng Law on the left bank of the Nam Lam, which is flowing due east (low banks at the ford; left bank wooded; right bank level and slightly wooded; stream rapid; velocity 3 miles). The greatest portion of the village is on the right bank about 300 yards above the ford. There is a very good large camping ground about 100 yards south-west of the village on the left bank of another stream called the Nam Lam. Möng Law, the village at the ford, consists in all of about 40 houses. Rice and paddy are procurable in considerable quantities. The country to the south of the village is open for the distance of about a mile and closed on the west side. The camping ground is sufficiently large to hold a force of 4,000 men, and across the Nam Lam there is ample room for a large number of transport animals, affording also facilities for grazing, the ground being covered with thick, short green grass. There is a high ground just west of the camp and within 900 yards of the ford and its approaches. |
| | | **6. Möng Ma (2,200 feet).** Nam Lam and Nam Mi. | M. F. 12 4 | M. F. 68 0 | The road leaves the village of Keng Law in a south-westerly direction, running up the open level valley of the Nam Lam, which it crosses about 1 mile from the village, open banks; low gravel bottom; 16 yards broad and 18 inches deep; rapid. Running on along the right bank it crosses a small very low spur covered with thin jungle, and about ½ mile further on again crosses the stream here, 22 yards broad and 1 foot deep; low banks; open to east and west. North-east and south-east by the bend of the stream, two wooded hills run down to banks commanding the ford at a short range, 250 yards, that on the north-west bank commands the hill on the south-east by about 25 feet. The road runs on up the valley and turning a few points to the south keeps along the left bank again till 100 yards from the ford, at the edge of the jungle, on the right of the valley it runs through the small village of Möng La Tao. It is just beyond this that the boundary of Kyeng Tung runs. Five hundred yards further on due south-west on a small knoll stands a brick-walled kyaung overlooking the small village of Kyeng Hpa. The kyaung is only 200 yards to the left of the road. The country is closed to the right and open to the left. For the next 5 miles the road runs along this side of the valley. The Nam Lam winds along below to the left in open country, while the slopes to the right of the road are wooded. At the 5th mile from Kyeng Hpa it crosses a small stream flowing south, called Nam Mi, 14 feet broad, 6 inches deep, flowing along between narrow dip |

FROM KYENG HUNG (KENG HUNG, KYAINGYUNGYI) TO MÖNGMA (MÖNG LEM) *viâ* TA LAW FERRY—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
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| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **6. Möng Ma (2,200 feet)**—*cont.* | | | in the road. Easy crossing; pebble bottom. The valley from this point is cultivated and is about ¾ mile broad. About 2½ miles further on and close to the right of the road stands the small village of Man Paw. About 400 yards further on, and on the left stands a strongly built and brick-walled kyaung, on a knoll, about 40 feet above the road, which it completely commands. Two miles further on, and about 800 yards to the left in the valley and hidden among trees lies the small village of Man Kök. The road now again runs along the left bank of the Nam Lam and a mile more brings you to a village, and ½ mile further to Möng Ma, a village consisting of some 30 houses with a capital camping ground below the village and sheltered by trees about 500 yards from the Nam Lam. At the southern end of this camp there is a small rounded hill covered with jungle which appears to have been fortified at some distant period. There is a small moat all round it. From its position it commands the valley in both directions, north and south. |
| | | **7. Nam Yi** ... Stream. | 8 0 | 76 0 | The road leaves Möng Ma in a westerly direction and after ¼ mile passes the small village of Man Lem on the left of the road and close to it. It then runs along in thick jungle, branching off to the right about 200 yards beyond the village and leaving the main road to Kyeng Tung, which runs along south-west up the right side of the valley. A ¼ of a mile after leaving the Kyeng Tung road, it commences to rise rapidly. The ascent continues for about ¾ mile (900 feet) when it turns in a north-west direction and is level for nearly a ¼ mile, then it rises 350 feet again very rapidly in about ½ mile, when it passes just above a small village called Nam Khai lying in a fork-shaped ravine. Rising a few feet over the neck above the village, it runs level along the side of the hill, with a long steep-wooded slope on the left for a mile, when it rises rapidly some 400 feet over another neck, and from here it turns in a west-south-west direction, gradually descending to the head of a very deep and precipitous ravine, which has been cleared for cultivation. Ascending the opposite side it rises about 300 feet in a ¼ mile, and then runs along a ridge for about 3½ miles quite level, a broad open valley appearing on the right. At the end of this ridge and about 200 yards below a brick-walled kyaung standing on the right of the road, lies the village of Nam Yi, the head-quarters of a Tamôn. There is a good but small camping ground 400 yards beyond the village, which consists of about 40 houses to the left of and close to the road. Water is, however, some distance below, about 350 yards down in the valley to the left of the camping ground. There is a good path running down to the stream, but the country is closed by a thick jungle. |
| | | **8. Man Pön** ... Nam Lwi Hsa. | 12 0 | 88 0 | Leaving Nam Yi in a west-north-west direction, this road runs along a level ridge for about 900 yards, when it commences a long and steep ascent, rising 800 feet in the next mile. Then it is nearly level for about ½ mile, when it ascends again 750 feet in the next 1,100 yards. It then runs level for about 400 yards, the country up to the top of the first rise is open, but |

FROM KYENG HUNG (KENG HUNG, KYAINGYUNGYI) TO MÖNGMA (MÖNG LEM) *viâ* TA LAW FERRY—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **8. Man Pön**—*cont.* | | | the slopes on the left of the road are very long and very steep. The ground has all been cleared and burnt for cultivation; it is closed for the rest of the way until within a mile and-a-half of Man Hôk. It then drops very rapidly falling 1,200 feet in the next mile and-a-half, when it reaches and crosses a small stream, the Nam Lwi Hsa, flowing south by south-east, and on the opposite bank of this stream there is a good but small camping ground 150 yards by 45 yards. Just after passing this open space in a north-westerly direction the road divides into two paths at an acute angle. The right-hand path is the one to Man Hôk. It rises immediately over a saddle, the rise being 750 feet in ¾ mile, and from this point the village of Man Hôk can be seen lying in a north-westerly direction across the valley. The road winds the hill side, with open ground to the left and about 1 mile further on, descends rapidly into a sharply cut valley below the village, where it crosses a small insignificant stream called the Nam Ki flowing south-west. Rising over a very low-wooded spur, it crosses another very small stream flowing in the same direction and at once rises 200 feet up to the village of Man Hôk, which has recently been burnt, but consisted of 40 houses. Above the village to the left and overlooking the road stands a brick-walled kyaung with walls 3 feet 6 inches and covering 26 yards square. From this point the road turns in a more northerly direction and is 10 feet broad and very good, being cut out of the side of the hill through open grass land with a deep valley on the left. Quarter mile past Man Hôk, the road divides: that to the right leads to Möng Yáng, the other to Möng Loi. A mile after leaving Nam Hôk it falls about 350 feet and falling slightly for another 2 miles rises again over a wooded spur, and ½ mile further on runs down into the cultivated valley of Man Pön, which stands on the opposite side of the valley, and about 200 yards above the stream which flows down the centre of the valley. There is a good camping ground just to the right of the road, half-way across the valley, on a strip of rising ground. There is no ground for a camp at Man Hôk. Man Pön is a small hamlet consisting of about 20 houses. The total ascents on the march are nearly 3,500 feet, while the descent is 4,000 feet. |
| | | **9. Möng Yáng (Man Yáng Lan).**<br>Nam Yáng. | M. F.<br>9 4 | M. F.<br>97 4 | Crossing the valley and passing close under Man Pön the road runs on in a north-westerly direction for 2 miles over a succession of very low-wooded broken hills, when it passes through an open space for about 200 yards long by 80 yards broad, a good camping ground. It drops gradually for another 150 yards into a small open cultivated valley, about a mile long and 400 yards broad, crossing a stream 150 yards beyond the stream. On the edge of the jungle stands the small village of Kum Phi, consisting of 16 houses surrounded by bamboo and jungle. About 600 yards up the valley to the right is the village of Naung Laung, 30 houses, each village with a small masonry monastery, surrounded by a low brick wall. Passing close to the left on Kum Phi the road is broader |

FROM KYENG HUNG (KENG HUNG, KYAINGYUNGYI) TO MÖNGMA (MÖNG LEM) *viâ* TA LAW FERRY—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **9. Möng Yáng (Man Yáng Lan)** —*cont.* | | | and level for about a mile. It turns due west about 300 yards after passing the village, and by a very gradual descent enters a long open valley with sugar-cane breaks along both sides. This valley, along which the road runs, is 3½ miles long and about 300 miles broad. It is marshy ground, but quite level. The hills on either side are low and covered with thin jungle. At the end of this valley the road turns off in a north-west direction and by a gradual descent of 140 feet runs past a small village called Pa Phun (10 houses) into a long valley about 2 miles in length and 900 yards broad opposite the village. About 200 yards from the village it crosses the branch of the stream called Nam Yáng, which divides at Mong Yáng, about 1,400 yards to right of Pa Phun, and hidden from view by a wooded point jutting out into the valley. About 200 yards beyond the ford under a tope of large trees, on slightly elevated ground, there is a site for a small camp about 120 yards square. The water of the Nam Yáng is sluggish, but appeared to be good. Crossing the valley in a north direction the path runs over a bad bit of swampy ground, about 25 feet broad in all, which could very easily be improved with brushwood and leads close up to the left bank of the main stream flowing west. Turning with the stream it runs along through a few fields for about 500 yards, when it turns to the left turning the stream by a substantial foot-bridge with a roadway of 8 feet and 40 feet long, sufficiently strong to bear loaded pack animals and enters the village of Möng Yáng or Yáng Lau. There is a good camping ground just beyond the village to the right of the road on an open gradual slope. On the opposite side of the village stands the village of Naung Kam. Möng Yáng is the principal village in the circle and is the head-quarters of a "Paya," which corresponds to a Burman Myoza, who lives there. The place consists of about 80 houses. |
| | | **10. Möng Noi** ... Nám Lwi and Nam Ho Na. | M. 12 F. 0 | M. 109 F. 4 | Running along the valley north-north-west for ½ a mile the road passes just below the village of Ma Kao Khom, of 20 houses, and 1 mile further on Pong Hik and running below the village turns north-north-west and enters the jungle. Half-a-mile further the road again enters the valley, turning west-north-west. For 1,000 yards to the hills it is open ground. In the centre of the valley, 300 yards to the right of the road, is a small village of Möng Lwi, standing on the left bank of the Nam Lwi, flowing south, 40 yards broad (water line); 2 feet deep; rapid, clear water; pebbly bottom; steep banks 15 feet high, both open; distance from bank to bank 50 yards, the ford is commanded from both sides. From right to front at 1,000 yards range is a bare rocky hill, 600 feet high. To the left front are low-wooded hills with precipitous sites composed of white rock. Range 800 yards. There is a good artillery position ¾ mile behind on a small hill 600 feet high. The ferry is ½ a mile above the ford directly under first-mentioned hill, where there is one boat. Half-a-mile above the ferry the river flows down between thickly-wooded low hills in a narrow gorge; 800 yards beyond the edge the road rises 150 feet by a rocky path on a small plateau and descends gradually into a narrow ravine. There are rocky |

FROM KYENG HUNG (KENG HUNG, KYAINGYUNGYI) TO MÖNGMA (MÖNG LEM) *viâ* TA LAW FERRY—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **10. Möng Noi**—*cont.* | | | hills on the right, the slopes of which are very steep for a distance of 600 yards. This small valley is closed on the left and in front by two huge jungle-covered masses of perpendicular rock, both about 700 feet high. The road passes along the right of the valley and rises over a neck joining the precipitous rock closing the west ends of the valley and the long rocky hill on the right. This position for covering the ford is an exceedingly strong one, the height being assailable. The road rises over the neck about 200 feet and runs level along the right side of a narrow ravine, the slopes of which are steep and covered with thin jungle. Six hundred yards further the road gradually drops into a narrow valley about ½ mile broad; 300 yards to the right there is a perpendicular cliff of rock 600 feet high. The hills on the left are low and wooded slopes, accessible. The Nam Lwi flows along through this ravine north-west and is very deep and sluggish, 30 yards broad. There are several large caves in the rock on the right, where saltpetre is found in considerable quantities. For ¼ mile the road runs along the right bank of the Nam Lwi. The river then turns to the left, flowing south-west and the road goes on west-north-west a ½ of a mile further on. On the slope of the right stands the small village of a Man Nam Mo, 10 houses, with a stream of clear water, 14 feet broad, 16 feet deep, flowing south-east between low banks. The ground opposite the village is cultivated and open for about 400 yards ¼ a mile beyond the village on the right of the valley which is here only 300 yards broad. There is a camping ground on a gentle slope with stream flowing at the foot of it. It is sufficiently large to hold one regiment with the transport. The village of Ho Na, surrounded by low-wooded hills on the right, is just beyond the camping ground, 15 houses. The road turns to the right just before entering the village and runs along another narrow ravine. Just below is a brick-walled kyaung standing on a small knoll at the northern end of the village. It is commanded by a hill on the right of the road, range 300 yards. Running round the small spur on which the kyaung stands the road drops again 50 feet and crosses the Nam Ho Na stream (flowing west between low banks, both open, rocky bottom, easy crossing). It then rises about 150 feet, running round a low bare hill and keeping over the stream gradually descends into a narrow ravine, close by a succession of low-rounded hills, with scrub jungle. The road runs along the bottom of the ravine for about 1 mile, when it again crosses the stream and runs along the left bank for 200 yards, rising gradually for another mile and-a-half, the total rise being about 300 feet. It then turns slightly to the right, passing just below the village of Man Hwé Mi (18 houses), with a few small paddy-fields lying below it and crosses the stream. The road runs on in a north-westerly direction along a narrow winding defile, almost following the bed of the stream, which it crosses no less than fourteen times in the next 3½ miles. These fords are all easy, the banks being everywhere low and the bottom firm gravel and pebbles, and at the third, sixth, and eighth crossings rocky. Half-a-mile after the last crossing, the road runs into a small open cultivated valley, half-way up which is the village of Möng Noi (20 houses). There is ample ground for camping anywhere on the side of this valley and a stream of good water flows down the centre of it. |

FROM KYENG HUNG (KENG HUNG, KYAINGYUNGYI) TO MÖNGMA (MÖNG LEM) *vid* TA LAW FERRY—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
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| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **11. Tong Khek (3,800 feet).** Nam Ku. | 13 0 | 122 4 | The road runs up the right of the valley for ½ a mile, when it commences a long ascent through thick jungle. The ascent for the 1st mile is 350 feet. It then runs nearly level for about 600 yards round two spurs and again rises 150 feet in the next 800 yards running nearly level again round the sides of two more spurs, thickly wooded and covered with pine trees. In the next mile and-a-half it again rises 250 feet and crossing a small sharply defined ravine rises 150 feet in another 600 yards when it descends 600 feet by a very steep gradient into a narrow cultivated valley and crosses a stream called Nam Ku, 20 feet broad, 18 inches deep; good water; low, open banks, gravel bottom, flowing south-west. It then rises over a small neck on the other side of which and 400 yards from the fort stands the village of Tôn Nin, 20 houses, elevation 3,850 feet, the stream running below it with fields beyond. The road passes close to the right of the village, and 100 yards further on again crosses the stream, the opposite bank of which is about 25 feet high and wooded and, crossing the fields, runs along the right of a narrow valley, rises 200 feet immediately above the stream, and leaving it on the left runs along under low hills for a mile through pine trees. Troops could camp here in several places near the stream. For the next 6 miles the road runs along a narrow ravine, following the Nam Ku, which it crosses frequently. The crossings are all easy for men and transport and the road is tolerably good, but runs through thick jungle the whole of this distance, till it enters an open valley, surrounded by high-wooded hills. At the northern end of the valley stands the small village of Tong Khek. There is a good camping ground about 500 yards east of the village and just off the main road on the right, with a stream of good water flowing immediately below it. |
| | | **12. Möng Ma (3,100 feet).** Nam Ku, Nam Ma, and several small streams. | 16 0 | 138 4 | Road runs along the valley for 2 miles crossing the stream four times: it then rises over a low hill at the northern end of the valley, the rise in the first 800 yards is 420 feet. It is then level for another 150 yards, when it again rises 200 feet in ¼ of a mile and then gradually descends 250 feet in about 500 yards into a deep ravine. The Nam Ku flows along the bottom turning south-west. Passing close to the west of the stream the road rises immediately by a steep gradient of 420 feet on to a sharp ridge. It crosses a very steep ravine falling and rising about 100 feet and then runs level along the side of the hill for 150 yards and again drops into a small valley. The high hills on the left of the valley, the crest-line of which is about 1½ miles distant, are bare; crossing three muddy spots in this valley, the road winds up the opposite side by a steep gradient to a low neck rising 150 feet. Falling the other side about 80 feet and crossing a sharp ravine it ascends a steep slope for 600 yards on to a saddle, the elevation of which is 5,000 feet. It then descends gradually on to an |

FROM KYENG HUNG (KENG HUNG, KYAINGYUNGYI) TO MÖNGMA (MÖNG LEM) *viâ* TA LAW FERRY—*continued.*

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| G.O.C. Mandalay District.* | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **12. Möng Ma (3,100 feet)**—*cont.* | | | open valley about ¾ of a mile broad. The high steep hills on the left are bare except along the crest-line. It then crosses a small stream flowing down the centre of the valley in a south-westerly direction. This apparently forms the parting of the watershed between the Cambodia and the Salween. The road then runs along the right of the valley, passing over a cluster of low-wooded hills into another narrow valley. It is across the foot of this valley that the boundary line between the Kyeng Tung and Möng Lem runs. The small Mu Hsö village of La Phuk stands on the left side of the valley over a considerable stretch of paddy-fields, ½ a mile broad. The village consists of about 20 huts. Leaving the village the road enters low thick jungle, keeping along the left of the valley, and ¾ of a mile further on it passes the village of Pu Seng, standing on a bare-wooded slope, 600 yards to the left, consisting of 30 huts. Gradually descending into the open valley and crossing a stream 100 yards further on (20 feet broad, 2 feet 6 inches deep; very muddy bottom; bridged by a substantial foot-bridge), it again crosses the same stream with a muddy bottom, but here only 6 feet wide. It then runs along an open undulating plain for nearly a mile. The whole of this ground would form an excellent site for a camp. The valley is well watered, is open and the elevation approximately 4,800 feet, with a good road running through the centre of it. At the head of the valley the road crosses a small stream, 1 foot deep, 4 feet broad; firm gravel bottom, and then rises 180 feet gradually in ¾ of a mile round a wooded spur. It then crosses narrow-wooded ravine and descending up the opposite slope passes over a low-wooded neck between two conical hills. From this point the road drops by an easy gradient about 200 feet and then running along level for about ½ a mile rapidly descends for another ½ a mile to a stream flowing along the bottom of the valley in a westerly direction. The total descent in the last mile and-a-half is 900 feet. Rising 50 feet over a low-wooded spur, the road gradually descends into a narrow valley, terraced with paddy-fields, and crosses the stream here 15 feet wide, 1 foot deep, low banks, 80 feet lower than the above-mentioned spur, rising again gradually along the slopes on the right of the valley, when it crosses the stream and dropping down into another similar valley runs along the right bank of the stream for a distance of 400 yards where it is broken and rocky. It then rises over another low open spur and runs level for 500 yards through thin jungle. It then gradually passes along to the right side of a deep narrow gorge, through which the stream flows 200 feet below the road. Turning to the right it falls about 60 feet in 300 yards, crosses a very small ravine and rises 300 feet again over a long slope for a distance of 500 yards, then keeping fairly level for a mile, it descends through a thickly-wooded ravine on to another road and, turning due west, descends rapidly by a rocky path down a thickly-wooded ravine for a distance of 1,400 yards, the total descent being 500 feet when it crosses the Nam Ma flowing between low-wooded banks in a rocky bed, 16 yards broad, 18 inches deep, into the valley of Möng Ma. Keeping about 500 yards from the left bank of it the road runs through open fields for ¾ of a mile when it again crosses the Nam Ma and passes just below a slightly elevated piece of ground about 150 yards square, above the left bank. This forms an excellent camping ground. |

# No. 10.

## From KYENGTUNG (KENG TUNG or KYAINGTÔN) to KYENGMAI (ZIMMÉ).

By W. J. ARCHER, Esq., British Vice-Consul, Zimmé, May 1888.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | 1. Müang Chém... | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | *Note.*—These are the stages of the main route between Kyengtung and Kyengmai or Zimmé, but no details whatever are forthcoming.* Communication by water exists between Bangkok and Chiengmai, but is tedious owing to the strong current in the upper part of the river. Telegraphic communication also exists along this route. This is the line of communication in Siamese territory between the presidency and the most important northerly town in Siam. |
| | | 2. Ban Pon Luang (Müang Pak). | 15 | 0 | 22 | 0 | |
| | | 3. Pangtin Doi (Müang Pak). | 9 | 0 | 31 | 0 | |
| | | 4. Mé Hét ... | 14 | 0 | 45 | 0 | |
| | | 5. Sop Yum ... | 13 | 0 | 58 | 0 | |
| | | 6. Müang Hai (Tai). | 17 | 0 | 75 | 0 | |
| | | 7. Pang Sut ... | 16 | 0 | 91 | 0 | From British Burma there are three routes to Chiengmai from Moulmein— |
| Siam. | | 8. Mé Sai ... | 14 | 0 | 105 | 0 | *First.*—By the Salween and Yunzalín rivers as far as Páphun, taking by boats about eight days from Páphun, over high hills to the Salween two days, with either bullocks or elephants. On crossing the Salween river the route lies almost east for two days to Mainglungyi town, and from there the route lies east-north-east for five or six days over high hills and mountains till reaching the Maipáng river and thence by the banks of this river to Chiengmai for three or four days. |
| | | 9. Mé Kham ... | 18 | 0 | 123 | 0 | |
| | | 10. Mé Katom ... | 12 | 0 | 135 | 0 | |
| | | 11. Chienghai (Kyenghai). | 12 | 0 | 147 | 0 | |
| | | 12. Kuei San (or Knei San). | 21 | 0 | 168 | 0 | |
| | | 13. Sala Mé Sui (or S. M. Sin). | 13 | 0 | 181 | 0 | *Second.*—From Moulmein by the Salween and Gain rivers two days to Kôkarit, from there almost east-north-east to Myawadi; thence crossing the Thaungyin river and entering Siamese territory due east to Raheng; thence the route lies for four days almost due north by the banks of the Maipáng river. All along this route is at present telegraphic communication. |
| | | 14. Tha Ko ... | 18 | 0 | 199 | 0 | |
| | | 15. Ban Pa Rin... | 16 | 0 | 215 | 0 | |
| | | 16. Mé Phong ... | 20 | 0 | 235 | 0 | |
| | | 17. Mé Lai ... | 15 | 0 | 250 | 0 | |
| | | 18. Ban Müang Luang. | 10 | 0 | 260 | 0 | *Third.*—From Moulmein by the Salween river for three or four days as far as Yinbin, from there north-east overland a short distance to the Thaungyin river, and having crossed this river the route lies almost due north to Mainglungyi and from Mainglungyi to Chiengmai as in No. 1 route. This route is good in the dry season, but in the wet season too many chaungs have to be crossed. Chiengmai or Zimmé is the most important town in the north of Siam, and from it there is a good military road for about eight or nine days to the frontier of Siam. Crossing the frontier this road remains the same for another six or seven days and |
| | | 19. Chiengmai (Zimmé). | 12 | 0 | 272 | 0 | |

* Since the above was written, a copy of Lieut. Younghusband's account of this route dated 1887, between Stages 1 and 11 inclusive, has been received and is included in Appendix III as Route No. I-A.—A.F.

FROM KYENGTUNG (KENG TUNG OR KYAINGTÔN) TO KYENGMAI (ZIMMÉ)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Siam. | | | | | then by crossing some low hills you enter the town of Kyengtung. Kyengtung is the most extensive Shan district in the states, which on the north extends to Yunnan, west to the Salween river, south Siam, and east it extends for many miles across the Cambodia river or into Anam. Here they will have in the course of time the French as their neighbours. No. 2 route from Moulmein to Chiengmai and into Kyaingtôn is that of the railway to Yunnan proposed by Messrs. Hallett and Colquhoun. No. 1 route goes up the Yunzalin as far as Páphun, because the Salween river is unnavigable owing to rapids. |

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM KYENGTUNG (KENG TUNG OR KYAINGTÔN) TO KYENGMAI (ZIMMÉ).

BY W. J. ARCHER, ESQ., BRITISH VICE-CONSUL, ZIMMÉ, MAY AND JUNE 1888.

| | | | M. F. | M. F. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Pung Mao** ... No considerable stream. Mé Pung Mao stream. | 21 0 | ... | Slightly undulating open fields as far as Müang Chém, then about 3 miles up the valley of the Mé Chém, then leaving the road to Müang Pak on the left, gradual ascent, but not very high or steep, and the road fairly good and not blocked. It goes along the side of the valley nearly all the way and there is good fodder. No good encampment before Pung Mao (3,200 feet), but water all the way. |
| | | **2. Tha Chio** ... Streams. | 15 0 | 36 0 | Ascents and descents, then steep ascent to top (4,200 feet), descent of stream, steep ascent top (3,800 feet), steep descent along ridge, with no water, and down to Tha Chio and large stream with good encampment. Road rather bad and blocked (for elephants) in some places. |
| | | **3. Hnei Po** ... Streams. | 20 0 | 56 0 | Short ascent and descent to encampment; stream; very steep and bad ascent, then better; top (3,450 feet) along ridge and steep descent to Hnei Po (2,800 feet) along valleys (road blocked); steep descent to 2,500 feet. Road latterly fairly good and level with occasional steep descents. A very fatiguing day's march. |
| | | **4. Mé Kong, Müang Phayák.** Mé Kong (large shallow stream). | 11 0 | 67 0 | Along narrow valley, then Ban Phayák Noi, first village since Müang Chém; short ascent and descent, then level; large stream. Road open valley, undulating ground, along plain, close to the several poor villages of Müang Phayák; camp near Mé Kong market at Müang Phayák, but provisions not abundant. |

FROM KYENGTUNG (KENG TUNG OR KYAINGTÔN) TO KYENGMAI (ZIMMÉ)—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **5. Pangkhaluang.** Stream. | 15 | 0 | 82 | 0 | After crossing a range several hundred feet high, with gradual ascent and descent, came to the Nam Lin (1,150 feet), a river flowing between narrow banks. Hence the road goes along its left bank all the way to Müang Lin either close to the river or up and down the steep sides. Path shady and rather good; several small encampments. |
| | | **6. Müang Lin** ... | 17 | 0 | 99 | 0 | Along the valley of the Nam Lin (few encampments) close to Müang Lin when we come out on to the plain studded with numerous villages and extensive rice fields: provisions rather abundant. |
| | | **7. Ban Pang Pahat (Müang Kho).** Man Len (river). | 18 | 0 | 117 | 0 | A long stretch of level bamboo jungle and rice fields, then over a low range and down to the plain of Hnapông. Bamboo rather thick, but road fairly good. Good camps. |
| Siam. | | **8. Ban Tham** ... Mé Hnok (river), Mé Khao (stream), Mé Sai (large stream), Mé Chong (stream). | 19 | 0 | 136 | 0 | Villages and rice fields all the way to Hongtük, a large village, then forest cross Mé Khao and Mé Sai, the latter a little below the Siamese for (frontier). A mile further on we com out on the main road from Chieng tung to Chiengmai, then good road al the way to Ban Than; road level. |
| | | **9. Mé Chan** ... | 15 | 0 | 151 | 0 | No details recorded. |
| | | **10. Chienghai** ... | 18 | 0 | 169 | 0 | |
| | | **11. Hnei San (or Hnei Sán).** | 21 | 0 | 190 | 0 | |
| | | **12. Sala Mé Sin (or Sui).** | 13 | 0 | 203 | 0 | |
| | | **13. Near Mé Lao** | 21 | 0 | 224 | 0 | |
| | | **14. Mé Chedé** ... | 19 | 0 | 243 | 0 | |
| | | **15. Mé Küang west, foot of pass.** | 18 | 0 | 261 | 0 | |
| | | **16. Ban Müang Lüang.** | 21 | 0 | 282 | 0 | |
| | | **17. Chiengmai (Zimmé).** | 12 | 0 | 294 | 0 | |

# No. 11.

## From KYENG TUNG to MÔNÉ (MÖNGNAI) viâ MÖNG SÁT and MÖNG PU.

By Capt. F. G. PINK, "The Queen's," 1890.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Möng Kwon** ... Nam Kwon. | 7 | 4 | 7 | 4 | Leaving Kyeng Tung by the southernmost of the east gates, the cart road goes almost due south over undulating grass country dotted with villages. At 3 miles crosses a small stream. At 4 miles a hot sulphur spring; here track leaves road and turns south-west over low range of hills. Two steep but short ascents of 300 and 450 feet respectively. Track descends into large paddy plain, crosses Nam Kwon river, and reaches the village of Möng Kwon, river from bank to bank 40 feet, water 20 feet by 1 foot deep, good bottom, village 20 houses: paddy, rice, fowls and pigs, also cattle. Height 3,275 feet above sea. Ample camping ground. |
| | | **2. Camp on Nam Na Mok.** Nam Na Mok. | 5 | 0 | 12 | 4 | Track proceeds for 1 mile almost due south, crossing three small streams, then turns south-west up a long spur ascent, constant though fairly easy for 3½ miles when top of range is reached (5,400 feet). Then short and rather steep descent of ½ mile to Nam Na Mok stream 15 feet broad, 1 foot water, rapid good bottom. Ample camping ground on right bank. All hills are covered with fine trees, and little undergrowth. Height of camp 5,050 feet. |
| | | **3. Camp on Nam Ing.** Nam Won, Nam Lu, and Nam Ing. | 11 | 6 | 24 | 2 | General direction south-west by south. Ascent begins almost at once on leaving camp and lasts for 5 miles when 7,025 feet is reached. Steep only near the summit. Soil soft and could be easily worked. Fine timber on upper slopes and pines on the lower ones. Descent generally easy and continues till the Nam Won stream is crossed, 11 miles within a few hundred yards the Nam Lu and Nam Ing rivers join and together flow towards the Nam Sim. Camped on the Nam Ing. This stream as also the Nam Lu has about 15 feet of water by 1 foot deep; shows signs of heavy flood; bottom good; best camping ground is on the Nam Won stream; ample space and good grasing. Height of Nam Ing 3,775 feet. |
| | | **4. Camp Na Niu.** Small streams. | 9 | 4 | 33 | 6 | Track turns south and makes sharp ascent immediately on leaving Nam Ing and two or three similar ones later on, but as a whole it is flat and good going over pine clad ridges. Pass two good-sized tanks of water at 7½ miles; ford the southernmost; fairly hard bottom. Na Niu Camp is watered by two small streams meeting at the foot of the spur down which the track goes; each about 3 to 4 feet broad and 6 inches water. Most of surrounding ground marsh, but enough dry to encamp 400 men; excellent grasing. Height of camp 3,525 feet. |

FROM KYENG TUNG TO MÔNÉ (MÖNGNAI) *viâ* MÖNG SÁT AND MÖNG PU—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **5. Camp on Nam Kok.**<br>Nam Kok. | 7 0 | 40 6 | Track continues south along a stream bed and for 1st mile is swampy and bad going, then circling south-east, makes a succession of rather steep ascents till highest point 4,300 feet is reached. At 3¾ miles the last ½ mile of descent is steep. Camp on Nam Kok river about 20 yards from bank to bank (half dry), 1 foot to 1½ feet water, swift good bottom subject to flood; shut in by steep hills on both sides. There are two ruined zayáts and ground to encamp 100 men. Ample room could be made by clearing small underwood. Height of camp 3,025 feet. |
| | | **6. Möng Kok** ...<br>Nam Na Wong, Nam Kok, Nam Ho Kut, Mé Tung, and Nam Kung Noi. | 10 0 | 50 6 | First ½ mile stiff climb of 600 feet and an equal amount of ascent (after a short descent) in the next mile, onwards track is excellent following along tops of ridges. At 5 miles is a small village. At 7½ miles begin descent into Möng Kok paddy plain. At foot of hills cross the Nam Na Wong stream 15 yards broad, 1 foot water, good bottom. Passing through a small village, track makes a slight ascent and passes between two hillocks and then crosses the Nam Kok river here 30 yards broad and 2 feet deep, rocky bottom; immediately afterwards it crosses the Nam-Ho-Kut river 30 feet broad, 1 foot water; following this stream up it crosses the Mé Tung and Nam Kung Noi streams, each 15 feet broad by 1 foot deep, camp on latter. These rivers and streams water a considerable paddy plains; there are several villages. Inhabitants chiefly Shans, but there are some Kaw villages also. Supplies of paddy, fowls, &c., plentiful. Height of camp 2,800 feet. |
| | | **7. Na Mak** ...<br>Nam Kung Noi, Nam Tin To, Nam Kok, and Nam Na Mak. | 9 6 | 60 4 | For 1st mile and quarter track follows the Nam Kung Noi stream due west, then turning south ascends a steep spur. After short descent ascends the Loi Hsáng hill, very steep in places and difficult, 4,450 feet, first part of descent easy, but it becomes very steep just before the Nam Tin To stream is reached (2,500 feet); here is a small camping ground and ruined zayát. This stream is the boundary between Kyeng Tung and Möng Sát, leaving this stream ascent is very steep through dense bamboo and grass jungle till 3,250 feet is reached, then fairly easy descent, steep towards face, and track enters paddy cultivation, watered by Nam Kok river and Nam Na Mak stream. Cross stream and encamp near Na Mak village 10 houses, fowls, paddy, &c. |
| | | **8. Páng Hatsai** ...<br>Nam Kok, Nam Pung, Nam Pa Ing, and Nám Hsapu. | 8 0 | 68 4 | Track turning little south of west follows the right bank Nam Kok river: here 30 yards broad and unfordable; road mostly level or slightly undulating, but here and there short sharp ascents and descents caused by crossing streams and rivulets. At 1¾ miles a very hot stream is crossed (too hot to keep one's hand in it) called the Nam Pung. There is no trace of sulphur in it. At 4½ miles cross the Nam-Pa-Ing 25 feet broad, 1 foot water; good bottom, and at 6 miles the Nam Hsapu stream, path in places very narrow along hill sides and through strips of |

FROM KYENG TUNG TO MÔNÉ (MÖNGNAI) *viâ* MÖNG SÁT AND MÖNG PU—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **8. Páng Hátsai**—*cont.* | | | dense jungle. Camp in bamboo jungle: some miles of which is called by the one name Páng Hátsai, water from Nam Kok river. |
| | | **9. Möng Sát** ... Nam Kok, Mé Nga Kham, and Mé Mok. | M. F. 8 4 | M. F. 77 0 | On leaving camp cross a fair-sized rivulet three times and then continue along bank of Nam Kok river for 3 miles, then ascend a hill 350 feet, rather steep; descent easy: and again meet Nam Kok and turning west for a short distance leave river and go a level marshy gorge and over undulating ground. At 6¼ miles cross Mé Nga Kham stream 20 feet broad, steep banks 1 foot water, pass through village of Náhsán and then cross the Mé Mok stream. The country onwards is a large level plain, for the most part wooded, crossing a rivulet path enters the old defensive wall of Möng Sát enclosing about a square mile. There are only about 60 houses and supplies, except paddy, are very limited. Camp on paddy-field south of town on Mé Kok. Height of camp 2,150 feet. |
| | | **10. Páng Ngá Khan (2,500 feet).** Mé Nga Kham and Mé Long. | 9 0 | 86 0 | General direction north-west by north. For first 2¼ miles back over last stage as far as Náhsán, where the Kyeng Tung road branches off to the east. At 3 miles pass through village of Hôna (12 houses). The track here is very narrow and passes through dense scrub jungle for nearly 2 miles and then enters bamboo forest. The ground becomes slightly undulating between low hills and the track cuts into and follows up the Mé Nga Kham stream. At 8¾ miles this stream is joined by the Mé Long on which is camp ground and a zayát (= 20 men). At the back of this zayát there is a fair grazing and suitable ground for 400 men. |
| | | **11. Pang-Taw-Maw (2,700 feet).** Mé Na Noi and Mé Nam Lông. | 10 2 | 96 2 | General direction north-west by north. On leaving camp track ascends a long spur. Generally easy but steep for short bits, then running almost level for long stretches, good going. At 5 miles the top of Loi Mé Na Noi hill is reached (4,275 feet), steep towards summit. Descent abrupt and in parts steep. At 7 miles the Mé Na Noi stream is reached. Here there is a camping place. Water ample for any force; 100 men could encamp without clearing. Crosses stream twice and makes steep ascent over a bare hill; descent steep and bad going; small stream at bottom. Then short steep ascent and follows the undulations of a ridge. Final descent to Mé Nam Lông is rather steep; ample camping ground on both banks. River about 20 feet broad, 1 to 1½ feet water, good bottom; subject to flood. Bamboo forage plentiful. This is a hard march for transport. |
| | | **12. Htam Lông (2,120 feet).** Mé Nam Lông. | 7 0 | 103 2 | Track follows course of Mé Nam Lông a little north of west. At 2½ miles pass village of Wan-Nating. At 3 miles enter a very narrow gorge, precipitous rocks on both sides, very bad for baggage animals. At 4½ miles gorge opens out. At 4½ miles pass |

**From KYENG TUNG to MÔNÉ (MÖNGNAI) *viâ* MÖNG SÁT and MÖNG PU—*continued.***

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **12. Htam Lông (2,120 feet)**—*cont.* | | | village of Wan Kyulôn. At 6 miles village of Htam Lông; camped a mile further down stream in bamboo jungle. During this march track crosses river twenty-four times, and there are several short but steep ascents and descents. All the villages *en route* are small, but keep fowls and pigs. |
| | | **13. Wan Noi, 1,850 feet (ford on Nam Sim).** Mé Nam Lông, Nam Na Ken, and Nam Sim. | 9 2 | 112 4 | Track still follows river Mé Nam Lông westward through a gorge. At 4 miles the Nam Na Ken flows in from the south, and the track crossing it ascends to 3,100 feet (from 2,050 feet). Descent in places very steep and difficult. At 7 miles pass south village of Páng Mát, which is on the Nam Sim river. On the opposite bank is village of Wan Káng. There are two or three "dug-outs" track turns north up left bank and makes steep ascent of 400 feet over a spur and descends into and crosses the Mé Nam Lông at its junction with the Nam Sim and almost opposite the Nam Lông comes in from west. A little further on is the ford. Over 200 yards long and requires careful marking, near the right bank it is up to a man's middle. Camping ground small and uneven near village of Wan Noi. The Nam Sim is about 150 yards in breadth and current swift. |
| | | **14. Páng Ná Möng (3,275 feet).** Small stream. | 6 0 | 118 4 | Track continues west and first 5 miles a continual ascent till 3,450 feet is reached, then a descent and second rise to 3,750 feet. All through pine forest; descent is steep into the marshy valley through which the Na Möng rivulet runs. Ample camping ground, but uneven. |
| | | **15. Möng Noi (1,780 feet).** Nam Pu. | 8 0 | 126 4 | General direction little north of west. First 3 miles steady ascent till 4,450 feet is reached, all through pine forest. Then rapid and steep descent of 1,150 feet. Track becomes very narrow and winds along steep hill sides and along ridges, but is fairly level. At 6½ miles there is another very steep descent to the Nam Pu river, here a mere stream, camp in open ground near small village of Möng Noi. |
| | | **16. Möng Pu (1,500 feet).** Nam Nu, Nam Noi Su, Nam Hsup Hsaikao, and Nam Tin. | 11 0 | 137 4 | Track following river Nam Pu goes almost north-west. In first 7¾ miles perpetually crosses the river which at 1 mile is joined by the Nam Noi Su from the north and at 5¼ miles by the Nam Hsup Hsaikao or from the south. At this place the water is from 1 foot to 2 feet deep, the current is very swift and large boulders greatly impede baggage animals. The track above the river bed is not practicable: there being only small foot holes in slippery rock, onwards the hills open out and the track is level and good, and only crossing the river twice more, debouches on to a level plain covered with open jungle which further on opens into paddy plain, 2 miles broad with villages dotted over it and along the bottom of the spurs. Möng Pu is the capital of the State of that name. There are but some 30 houses in the village itself, but the plain is well populated, and the people appear rich and well-to-do. Cattle, pigs, fowls and rice can be procured. The last named in large quantities. A small stream, the Nam Tin, flows along the south side of the village and joins the Nam Pu. There are nine villages in the plain. |

FROM KYENG TUNG TO MONÉ (MÖNGNAI) *viâ* MÖNG SÁT AND MÖNG PU—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **17. Náng Kwun...** Nam Tin and Nam Náng Kwun. | 14 0 | 151 4 | Track follows up the Nam Tin stream due west for the first 2 miles and crosses it several times, easy going; then steep ascent south-west by west up a spur and along a ridge till the 7th mile when 4,250 feet is reached, then 2 miles of easy descent and again ascent of about 500 feet in next 2 miles, onwards track is fairly easy. At 13¾ miles the Nam Náng Kwun is crossed about 10 feet broad and 1 foot water, good bottom. Camp at 14 miles in paddy-fields on a rivulet. There are 2 bullock camping grounds at 10 and 11½ miles, respectively, but the water in the stream bed had dried up, the cleared ground too was very limited. This is a trying march for transport. |
| | | **18. Káng Kham...** Salween. | 11 6 | 163 2 | Pass through Náng Kwun village, about a dozen houses, and crossing some old cultivation, make a slight ascent (200 feet) and steep descent of nearly a thousand feet to a small stream, where bullocks encamp (3¼ miles), next 2 miles almost level and good going, then easy ascent of about 150 feet over bare hills and again level till at 6½ miles and ascent to the top of a ridge (about 2,200 feet), circling round the western face of which track turns south and rises to 2,525 feet onwards to the Ta Pyen (Ta-U-Pyen) ferry over the Salween. The descent is constant and the latter part very steep and rocky, the Salween is about 250 yards broad and very swift. The approach to the ferry from the east is steep. There are no boats kept at the ferry. They have to be collected from villages up and down stream. Eight were collected, three of which came from the village of Tálong about 5 miles distant. Four boats were made into two rafts. Each carrying four ponies (or mules) or 15 men. A return trip, including putting animals on board, occupied on an average 12 minutes. The ferry is about 400 yards broad. This road from Möng Pu was a much frequented route, but owing to feuds has been closed for over three years and has fallen into bad order. |
| | | **19. Tôn Hông ...** Nam Môt. | 13 0 | 176 2 | From the Salween into Môné Post the general direction south-west by west is maintained throughout. On leaving the ferry there is a steep sharp rise of 900 feet. The track then turns south for 1¾ miles, and passes through the village of Kang Kham about 20 houses situated on a plateau of about 1 square mile in extent. Camping ground ample on paddy-fields; water from spring and rivulet south of village. There is no camping ground on the right bank of the Salween, and any force coming from the east should encamp here after crossing the ferry. In 1st mile rise 1,000 feet, then easy but somewhat rocky, descent of about 300 feet; the track then crosses a small stream, and winds about between low hills in places, crossing patches of old paddy cultivation spanned by mostly decayed bridges, but ground at this season is dry (April). After about 3 miles the track becomes almost level all the way. At 8 miles cross the Nam Môt stream well bridged, about 15 feet broad, steep banks and rapid, about 1½ feet water. At 10 miles pass village of Pôn Yun about 15 houses. This |

FROM KYENG TUNG TO MÔNÉ (MÖNGNAI) *viâ* MÖNG SÂT AND MÖNG PU—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **19. Tôn Hông**—*cont.* | | | | | would make a good halting place, but water is very scarce from wells. Tôn Hông is a well-built village of about 30 houses, but several others are being built. It has a large kyaung with zayâts, which although in bad repairs could accommodate 200 men. It is on the Nam Môt stream and is surrounded by fine paddy ground, fowls and rice procurable. |
| | | **20. Camp at Nam Teng ferry.** Nam Môt, Nam Tum and Nam Teng. | 2 | 6 | 179 | 0 | At ¾ mile track crosses the Nam Môt stream by a good bridge and then passes over paddy-fields. At 2 miles the Nam Tum stream is forded. About 20 feet broad rather steep banks, good bottom; about 10 inches of water and very rapid. At 2¾ miles reach the Nam Teng. Camping ground on both banks. The river is from 100 to 120 yards broad, current very slow, but unfordable for elephants. There are only two small "dug-outs," each capable of carrying eight men. A raft made on these takes three ponies or 16 men. Ponies and mules swim, but the landing place on the right bank is rather abrupt. The river is full of rocks. There is a zayât on either bank capable of accommodating 20 men each. The old ruined city of Kyaingtaung is about 1 mile distant on the left bank. |
| | | **21. Nâng Môn** ... Small stream. | 17 | 2 | 196 | 2 | Track passes over undulating wooded country, soil red clay. At this season there is no water and no halt can be made short of Nâng Môn, a small village of four huts. Camping ground 500 yards to north of track in paddy-field on a small rivulet. |
| | | **22. Camp on Nam Pong.** Nam Pong. | 9 | 0 | 205 | 4 | First 1½ miles steady, but easy rise to foot of hills which rise abruptly; ascent 550 feet steep and rocky. Track thus passes in between the higher hills making however several ascents till 4,450 feet is reached, several villages passed. At 8½ miles there is a well and spring, then sharp descent for a short distance and a easier one till the Nam Pong stream is reached at 8½ miles. This stream becomes dry a little further down, although there is 4 feet of water at the crossing. The ground on both banks is sloping, but it is the best place to break the march. |
| | | **23. Môné Police Post.** Stream. | 7 | 0 | 212 | 4 | Easy going the whole way over undulating country. At 4 miles track cuts into the Môné-Ta Kaw Ferry route. At 6 miles crosses the Môné stream (bridged) and ascend to police post. In the last 3 miles there are some swampy bits, mostly roughly bridged, but it would be bad going when the fields were under water. |

# No. 12.

## From KYITHI BANSAM (KISI MANSÁM) to TA KAW FERRY viá MÖNGNONG.

By Lieut. H. E. STANTON, Royal Artillery, 1888.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Camp on Nongkao stream.** Nam Nongkao. | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | General direction south-south-east. Good pack track over open rolling downs for 6½ miles; it then crosses a small dip cultivated with paddy and enters some low hills between the ranges of Loi Sötao (Lwé Sötao) on the north and Loi Löm (Lwé Lüm) on the south. At 3 miles cross the Bansám-Möngnong boundary near two trees. At 6½ miles a track leads off to the south-east through a grove of trees: this is an alternative road for the next 6 or 7 miles. It is about 1 mile longer than the direct road, but is shady and level, passing the big village Naungswun. Here is a good shady camping ground. Water and forage plentiful. The direct road leads up and down some low open round hills, passing the site of a strong entrenched position which commanded the entrance to the pass beyond. Pass a tank of water at 7 miles. The village of Wanpáng at 9½ miles and reach the banks of the Nam Nongkao (a good brook running south). At 11 miles good open camping ground on low hills (at present the bridge is broken and the best ford some 200 yards north of it is hard to find. February 1888). Grass is scarce. Bamboo leaves plentiful from neighbouring plantations. The track is over loam soil and easy going throughout. Except two tanks passed on leaving Bansám and a tank at 7 miles, there is no other water *en route* except a well 300 yards along the branch road at 6½ miles. |
| | | **2. Mantát or Mansát.** Streams. | 7 | 4 | 18 | 4 | General direction east. Pack track. Start south. Road level and good for 1½ miles, then turning east pass through a short rough stony gorge and descend to Songplong kyaung (also called Mönghem kyaung). Water is good and plentiful in a stone well 200 yards south of the kyaung. For the next 2½ miles the track leads over low hills passing through a gorge and by the site of a village. At 4½ miles cross a small stream running into a valley lying east and west, continue along north side of the valley. At 5½ miles pass a good open camping ground near the village of Köngniö. Cross over a low spur and ford the main stream of the valley at a good ford with steep ramps. Pack bridge is broken. Continue along the level valley. Pass the village of Mantát or Mansát at the mouth of the pass, under a peak of the same name. Camp ½ mile further on in the open, shelter from banyan trees and some large mangoes. Water from the stream. Bamboo forage plentiful. Village is residence of a Tamön. Small eight-day bazaar. The road is good throughout, except at the two gorges, where for 100 yards or so it is rough and rocky. |
| | | **3. Möngnong (Maingnaung).** | 8 | 0 | 26 | 4 | General direction south-west. Pack track. Continue 1 mile in an easterly direction passing the bazaar and then turn south-west diagonally across a tract of open rolling country between two ranges of hills. The road is nearly level and very good over loam soil the whole way. At 2 miles pass an old entrenched position commanding the road near two good tanks of fresh water. |

FROM KYITHI BANSÁM (KISI MANSÁM) TO TA KAW FERRY *vid* MÖNGNONG—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **3. Möngnong (Maingnaung)** —*cont.* | | | At 4 and 5 miles respectively cross and recross a stream by two good fords. Water is 2 yards wide by 6 inches deep. At the second crossing there is a rickety foot-bridge and the ramps to the ford are deep and steep. At 7¾ miles cross a bridged stream some 200 yards from where it springs out of the rocks. It is 3 yards wide, 1 foot deep and rapid. Open camping ground near the stream. Shelter under a fine tope of three banyan trees. Bamboo forage plentiful. Möngnong is 1 mile further on and is well watered by two springs dammed up to form lakes; but the above mentioned is the best camping ground.<br>The main route from Thibaw to Tákaw Ferry leaves the route followed by Lieut. Stanton (described below) and continues south to Mansein, 24 miles from Möngnong, on the road between Légya (Laika) and Tákaw, *see* Route No. 23, Branch II, Stage 5. The road is said to be easy and level, and bullock caravans do the 24 miles in two or three marches, and forage and water is always plentiful. In 1888 the whole country between Möngnong and Mansein was depopulated owing to raiding between the different states, but it will probably recover, as peace is established. |
| | | **4. Nongé** ... ... Stream. | M. F. 11 0 | M. F. 37 4 | General direction south. Pack track. One mile from camp pass Möngnong, situated at the north end of a range of limestone hills running north and south. The road leads across the bund of each of the lakes (above mentioned) and through the bazaar on a knoll between them. It continues east round the shoulder of the range along a rough old paved road and at 2½ miles turns south down a strip of rolling country between two ranges of hills about 2 miles apart. At 4½ miles cross a stream 3 yards wide spanned by a single plank. There is a ford 50 yards to the east, about 1 foot deep with a little mud. At 6 miles pass the Mankun five-day bazaar; and crossing a stream past camping ground in an open piece of ground near Mankun on a bend of the stream. The ford is rather rocky and awkward for pack animals. Water and forage good and plentiful. From Mankun general direction south-east. Road, as before, good and level throughout. Starting south it passes between the two prominent peaks of Loi (Lwé) Nacháng and Loi (Lwé) Nongé, and turns east to the village of Nongé at the foot of the latter. Cross *en route* a deep dry nullah, to which traffic has worn steep ramps. Water from a stream 200 or 300 yards south. Shelter under banyan trees. Forage plentiful.<br>*Note.*—The road for 4½ miles further on was reconnoitred. Its general direction is east-north-east through a gorge in the hills. It is level for 3½ miles, crossing the bed of a torrent with water in pools. It then descends some 300 feet down a rough rocky pass; crossing *en route* the Namkonglong, a right bank tributary of the Ben Chaung, in the valley below. It is a considerable body of water. A succession of falls and deep pools in a rocky limestone bed. |
| | | | | | *From this point the account of the route is from Native information.* |
| | | **5. Naungtaw** ... Streams. | 9 0 | 46 4 | Pack track. Cross one slight ascent and descent, then over undulating country to top of steep and rocky |

FROM KYITHI BANSÁM (KISI MANSÁM) TO TA KAW FERRY *viâ* MÖNGNONG—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **5. Naungtaw**—*cont.* | descent to stream, 3¼ miles from Nongé. Good ford over this stream and over another smaller stream passed at 2 miles. Beds of both rocky, with no mud and foot-bridges over second stream. Small zayát at Naungtaw village. Water and grass plentiful. | | | | |
| | | **6. Maingshaung (Maing Chaing).** Nam Páng or Ben Chaung. | 5 | 0 | 51 | 4 | Pack track. Over undulating country to Nam Páng or Ben Chaung, on bank of which Maingshaung (or Maing Chaing) village is situated with ferry across river of two or three boats. Accommodation in two zayáts. |
| | | **7. Namyim** ... Stream. | 10 | 0 | 61 | 4 | Cross Ben Chaung by ferry. Good road through jungle, fairly level. Cross two small streams which become muddy in the rains. Accommodation in one kyaung at Namyim village. Water from stream. Grass plentiful. |
| | | **8. Loitám** ... ... Stream. | 7 | 0 | 68 | 4 | Road rough and stony and steep in places, ascending to village which is burned down. One kyaung standing. Water from stream. Forage scarce. A few bamboo clumps. |
| | | **9. Nongkamgyi** ... Stream. | 11 | 0 | 79 | 4 | Level road all the way. Pass Wansáp village at 7 miles. Stream at Nongkamgyi bridged. |
| | | **10. Kali** ... ... | 7 | 0 | 86 | 4 | Pack track. Level all the way. Water and grass good and plentiful. Kali is Stage 1 on Route No. 23, Branch II. |
| | | **11. Kenglom** ... | 9 | 4 | 96 | 0 | *Vide* Route No. 23, Branch II, Stage 1. |
| | | **12. Ta Kaw ferry.** Salween. | 15 | 0 | 111 | 0 | *Vide* Route No. 23, Alternative II, Stages 3 and 4. |

## No. 13.

### From LÁSHIO to MANTÔN viâ MÖNGYIN and MÖNGTÁT.

BY CAPT. R. B. SHAWE, FEBRUARY 1890.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Möngtôn** ... Nam Yaw river and several small streams. | 14 | 0 | 14 | 0 | Starting from Láshio bazaar the track, a broad fairly level one, runs in the direction of a large bazaar village called Inai, before reaching which, however, it bears to the right and runs by some hill cultivation to the river Nam Yaw, 7 miles. The ford is deep and not straight; bottom good, approaches difficult, unfordable during the rains. After fording the river some paddy-fields and small hamlet of Inailông (formerly the head village of the Inai circle) is passed, and the road, crossing a small rivulet, |

FROM LÁSHIO TO MANTÔN *viâ* MÖNGYIN AND MÖNGTÁT—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Möngtôn**—*cont.* | | | ascends some low-lying hills, along a spur of which it runs for some distance. Two fair-sized ravines are crossed, dry during dry season, and the road again winds over low hills to the village of Möngtôn. Large paddy-fields extend on the left of the road with a stream flowing through them. Good camping ground is found in these fields from the end of October to the end of May. Several small villages lie round the edges of the cultivated ground hidden by jungle. Paddy and a little rice only is procurable. |
| | | **2. Möngyin** ... Namtu, Nami, and several small streams. | M. F. 14 0 | M. F. 28 0 | The road from Möngtôn to Möngyin is good, but for the first 7 or 8 miles hilly. There are no difficult bits, and the streams to cross are small. For the last 4 miles it runs through forest land. A deep drainage cut runs for some distance along the right-hand side of the track. The road would not require much work to be made practicable for country carts from Láshio to this. Möngyin is really a collection of large hamlets situated some little distance apart on both sides of the Namtu (Myitngé). There are two bazaars, one at a village on either bank. A very large extent of ground is under paddy cultivation. The Namtu is not fordable here, and the supply of dug-outs limited to three small ones. Animals have to swim over. Country products are plentiful here. In the dry season there is plenty of camping ground. In the wet it would be very difficult to accommodate any number of troops on this (south) side; but across the river, about a mile farther on, more elevated ground could be found. From here roads also lead east to Theinni, *see* Route No. 70, and north to Möngwi, *see* Route No. 14. |
| | | **3. Möngtát** ... Namsa, Nampaw, Namta, Namyi, and Namtát. | 13 0 | 41 0 | General direction west. Road leads north for 1st mile; thence turns west along right bank of Namtu river, which it follows for ½ a mile; thence through paddy-fields to Hôna village. From there it leads through jungle over undulations, descending steeply to Namtu river; fords the Namyi river, leading through jungle to Náti village; thence fording the Namtát river to Möngtát village, 13 miles. Good road throughout, with exception of steep and rocky descent to Namtu river at 9½ miles. Swampy crossings at 8 miles, 200 yards, 8¼ miles, and 8¾ miles. Bridges: At ¾ mile wooden bridge; longitudinal planks, 10 feet long, 4 feet broad; passable. At 2¼ miles wooden bridge; longitudinal planks, 20 feet long, 4 feet broad; passable. At 3¾ miles wooden bridge; transverse planks, over Namsa stream; 50 feet long, 6 feet broad; passable. At 4¾ miles wooden bridge; longitudinal planks, 40 feet long, 4 feet broad; passable at present, but needs repair; timber obtainable close at hand. At 7 miles wooden bridge; longitudinal planks, 50 feet long, 3 feet broad; passable; but also needs repair by under-propping. At 12½ miles bamboo foot-bridge over the Namtát. Villages passed:— |

| | MILES. | HOUSES. |
|---|---|---|
| Nammawkum ... ... ... | ½ | 20 |
| Manhai ... ... ... ... | 1½ | 20 |
| Nalin ... ... ... ... | 3 | 25 |

FROM LÁSHIO TO MANTÔN *viâ* MÖNGYIN AND MÖNGTÁT—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **3. Möngtát**—*cont.* | | | MILES. HOUSES.<br>Hôna ... ... ... ... 4¼ 30<br>Pánghai ... ... ... ... 5¾ 20<br>Náti ... ... ... ... ... 12¼ 15<br>Möngtát ... ... ... ... 13 ...<br>Möngtát is situated on the left bank of the Namtát river. Camping ground for a battalion or still larger force in paddy-field on east and west of village. Streams crossed: Namsa bridged at 3¾ miles; average breadth 25 feet, depth 2½ feet; high jungle banks; current 2 miles per hour. Nampaw bridged at 7 miles; breadth 30 feet, depth 3 feet; sandy bottom; low banks, covered with jungle; current 1½ miles per hour. Namta at 8 miles; breadth 20 feet, depth 2 feet; rocky bottom. Namyi at 11 miles; breadth 50 feet; depth 6 feet; pebble bottom; low banks with overhanging trees, the stream flowing between wooded hills; water clear and good; current 2½ miles per hour. Namtát at 12½ miles; breadth 30 feet, depth 2 feet; pebble bottom; sloping banks covered with bamboo jungle, with paddy-fields on Möngtát side; current 2½ miles per hour; water clear and good. |
| | | **4. Katlwi** ... ...<br>One large stream and two small streams. | M. F<br>12 0 | M. F.<br>53 0 | Road runs nearly west from Möngtát along hill with river Namtát on left hand. About 3rd mile cross a large stream; the road now crosses hills and ravines and is very bad. Two streams are crossed, having rocky bottoms, the second about 9½ miles from Möngtát. The track now passes over a steep hill and through a straggling Kachin village of Katlwi, then down again into paddy-fields through which a brawling stream flows. Paddy procurable in small quantities. The road for Bawdwingyi, where there are said to be silver mines, branches here. Distance two easy marches. These mines are now worked for lead. Elevation 2,000 feet. The boundaries of Mômeik, Theinni, and Taungbaing meet in this camping ground. The Mômeik border is crossed immediately after leaving camp. |
| | | **5. Manpát** ...<br>Two streams. | 8 0 | 61 0 | Two roads lead from Katlwi to Manpát. With a little labour the lower could be rendered the easiest. The upper road leads by a steady ascent to Kachin village of Mankôp, then by a steep descent across a small stream up a very steep ascent and along spur to Manpát, a Palaung village with Kachin neighbours. The water here is not very abundant. Paddy is plentiful. Elevation 5,300 feet. The lower road is less used at present and goes by the villages of Pángsáng and Kyopán; the first quarter only is bad. |
| | | **6. Mantôn** ...<br>Three small streams, one large stream. | 9 0 | 70 0 | The road rapidly descends from Manpát, then crosses a stream through paddy-fields and marshy ground across another stream and again enters the hills. About the 5th mile a large stream is crossed; the road then ascends and runs along a wooded hill to Mantôn valley. One small Kachin village, Mantôngôn (small Mantôn), is passed on this road. Mantôn is on the opposite slope of the valley and the Namsim has to be forded. This valley has many paddy-fields, and many Kachin and Palaung villages dot its slopes. These |

FROM LÁSHIO TO MANTÔN *viâ* MÖNGYIN AND MÖNGTÁT—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **6. Mantôn**—*cont.* | | | were the refuge for the Mintha,* and the Mômeik Sawbwa, their nominal ruler, has obtained no revenue from them for some time. Elevation 4,200 feet. Paddy abundant. Mantôn is almost due west of Möngtát.<br>*Note.*—All streams mentioned above are liable to flood in the rains, when many of the larger ones are occasionally unfordable. They quickly subside when breaks in the rains occur. All the roads are bullock tracks and more or less broken and bad going. |

## No. 14.

### From LÁSHIO to MÖNGWI viâ MÖNGYIN.

BY CAPT. R. B. SHAWE, BURMA MILITARY POLICE, FEBRUARY 1890.

| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Möngtôn** ...<br>Nam Yaw river and several small streams. | **14** | **0** | 14 | 0 | *See* Route No. 13, Stages 1 and 2. |
| | | **2. Möngyin** ...<br>The Namtu, Nami, and several small streams. | **14** | **0** | 28 | 0 | |
| | | **3. Pánghai** ...<br>Namtu ferry and two small streams. | **13** | **0** | 41 | 0 | After crossing the river, which it is advisable to do the day before if possible, the road bears to the left and passes through the bazaar for the villages situated on the right bank of the river; after this it leaves the paddy-fields, and the ascent of the range running along the right bank of the Namtu commences. This ascent is steep (1,800 feet), being surmounted in the first 5 miles. Two Kachin villages, of which Hsampu is the larger, are passed through. Pánghai is a Palaung village with much dry cultivation round it. A fair-sized mountain stream flows across the road just before the village is reached. It is advisable to camp in paddy-fields near the stream, the ground being so much cleaner than in or near the village. Paddy is the only commodity for sale. |
| | | **4. Namhu** ...<br>Several small streams. | **7** | **0** | 48 | 0 | The road to Namhu is very fair, and but for the bad bottoms of the small streams would be good. These rotten bottoms are very trying for baggage animals. Namhu is a small Shan hamlet of seven houses. No kyaung. Several other villages lie close round it hidden amongst the wooded hills. The stream here is a fine clear one in the dry season. Good camping ground can be |

* One of the Chaungwa princes who has hitherto evaded capture and has been the cause from time to time of hostile gatherings in the Mômeik and South-east portion of the Bhamo District. —A. F. Jan. 1894.

FROM LÁSHIO TO MÖNGWI *viâ* MÖNGYIN—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **4. Namhu**—*cont.* | | | found all through the year, as the slopes on the right of the road admit of tents being pitched. Elevation 3,200 feet. The bazaar village of Hsaikhao is passed through on this march. |
| | | **5. Pángkutlông** ... Namyi and two small streams. | 10 0 | 58 0 | At starting the road is hilly, especially after crossing the Namyi, when several very steep bits are met with. The hill sides are well wooded. About half-way a large village (Kôngpaw) is passed and the road bends to the right. It now runs over fairly level good ground to Pángkutlông (or Paungkutôn), a new Palaung village with open ground round it. Good camping ground can be found near the Nampun for a 100 or 150 men in paddy-fields. During wet weather the camp would have to be pitched nearer the village, which at a pinch could furnish shelter for 50 men. Paddy procurable. This place is only 12 miles, as the crow flies south-south-west of Möngyu (Stage 2 of Route No. 42). The intervening country appears easy and the distance could probably be done in one march. |
| | | **6. Namta (or Namtán).** Nampun and two small streams. | 7 0 | 65 0 | The first half of the march runs up a grassy valley and is fairly level, and here and there patches of dry cultivation are met with. The old Palaung village of Pángkutlông, centre village of the circle, is passed on the right of the road. Little and bad water only is procurable here. The track now runs along the foot of the hills and, after crossing the shallow muddy ditch and a little farther on a small stream of clearer water, the ascent commences. This soon becomes a very steep zigzag with a deep khud on the right hand. A muddy water-hole is crossed and the narrow saddle back on which Namta is situated is reached. The camping ground is bad and the water-supply so scarce that in the dry weather baggage animals have to go without, and it is necessary to curtail the allowance of the men. Namta is a small new Kachin village and has small supplies of paddy only. |
| | | **7. Möngwi** ... Three small streams. | 15 0 | 80 0 | The road after leaving Namta is very little used and is consequently overgrown with grass jungle and blocked by fallen trees. After 2 miles a steep ascent is met with, very severe for infantry and baggage. About 6 miles from Namta a small stream is crossed and the track runs along a ravine blocked by fallen trees; after emerging from this the track again ascends till the top of the range separating the Shwéli from the Myitngé valleys is crossed. On the last 7 miles of this road five good-sized villages are passed, occupied by Kachins and Palaungs. They appear prosperous. The extreme height reached on this march would be about 7,500 feet. Möngwi is 2,700 feet and is situated on the right bank of the Namwi, a tributary of the Shwéli. The inhabitants are Shan. The whole valley, as far as the eye can reach, is under wet cultivation Paddy abundant. Many Kachin and Palaung villages are concealed in the hills round this valley. Roads to Namkham, (No. 45), Theinni *viâ* Möngyu (Nos. 69 and 42), and Mantôn *viâ* Möngtát (No. 35), meet here. It has a bazaar. |

# No. 15.

## From LÁSHIO to MÖNGYAI (MAINGYÉ) viâ MANSÉ.

By Capt. A. C. YATE, 1st Belooches, from Native information, January 1888.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | F. | Distances. Total. M. | F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Mantuleng or Hôlwé.** Namshio, Nammé, and other small streams. | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 | *N.B.*—There is no published report of the first two stages of this route, but by comparing Captain Yate's native information report with the map and taking his "daing" at 2½ miles, a fair estimate of the distances is obtained. The total length of each stage is certainly not more than the estimates herein given. General direction south-east. Road fairly good for pack transport. The approaches to the streams, where they are not bridged, are difficult and require to be ramped. The streams should be bridged, the beds of some being from 1 to 2 feet deep in mire. At 1 mile from Láshio bazaar pass Mansu village, ½ mile to right (20 houses, kyaung), and Humôn, ½ mile to left (10 houses). At 3 miles enter hills. Then easy ascent for 4 miles to Nonglem Sakhán where camping ground and water for small force. Then cross watershed between the Namyaw and Nampôn rivers. The Namshio flows into the Namyaw and the Nammé into the Nampôn. From Nonglem to Mantuleng is about 5 miles. Level road. Rice cultivation. Camping ground. Water from stream. The Nammé, which is crossed just before reaching camp, is about 30 feet broad by 1½ feet deep, and the road follows the valley of this stream from Nonglem. |
| | | **2. Mansé** ... ... Nampôn. | 10 | 0 | 22 | 0 | At 4 miles reach Shan village of Naleng (road hilly and descending), 10 houses, one kyaung. Rice cultivation. Water from stream. At 6 miles reach Kôpát (road hilly and descending). Shan village of 10 houses. Rice cultivation. From Kôpát to Mansé road hilly and descending. Shan village of 40 houses. Bazaar. Kyaung. Rice cultivation. Mansé is on the north bank of the Nampôu, a river some 50 yards broad, fordable in the dry weather and crossed by ferry in the wet. On south bank, opposite Mansé, is Shan village of Wingleng; 10 houses, kyaung, &c. The Nampôn flows into the Namma. |
| | | **3. Hpáseng** ... Namma river fordable; moderate current; 50 feet broad, 2 feet deep; rough stony bottom. | 14 | 4 | 36 | 4 | Road good and level throughout. Direction south by west. Country mostly jungle, intersected by patches of cultivation. At 2½ miles pass village of Kyusôngnáng to left. At 4 miles past Katpu, village and bazaar. At 7½ miles cross Namma. At 8 miles village of Páklön to right. At 9½ miles village of Saileng to left. Here good camping ground and water. At 10½ miles road to left to Hôya. At 11½ miles path to left to Kalö and to right to Makmun and Haikö, and thence on to Naungmwon (*see* Route No. 36). At 12½ miles Namhu and Papök villages. Good camping ground and water. At 14½ miles Hpáseng, large village with kyaung, pagodas and bazaar. Camping room. Water, fuel, and fodder for a large force. From here direct roads to Hôya and Thibaw. |
| | | **4. Mantông** ... | 9 | 6 | 46 | 2 | *See* Route No. 36, Stages 1 to 3. |
| | | **5. Möngyai** ... | 12 | 2 | 58 | 4 | |

FROM LÁSHIO TO MÖNGYAI (MAINGYÉ) *viâ* MANSÉ—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM HPÁSENG (STAGE 3) TO MÖNGYAI *viâ* MANSANG.

BY CAPT. A. C. YATE, FEBRUARY 1888.

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| | | | M. F. | M. F. | |
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Mansáng** ... 15 0<br>Small streams. | | 15 0 | Direction south-east. Good road all the way for pack transport. Streams mostly bridged for pack transport. Road crosses one low range of hills, dividing the Möngsit from the Mansáng valley. Gradients rather steep in places, but only for very short distances. The country traversed is undulating and covered with jungle. A great part of it is cleared for cultivation. Both the Möngsit and Mansáng districts are comparatively populous and productive. Shan population. At 1 mile, village of Kônsa (whence road to Naungmwon and Thíbaw, distance from Kônsa to Naungmwon about 14 miles). At 2½ miles, village of Namhulongsán to right and to left path to the village of Namtông on the direct Mansé-Möngyai road. At 3 miles path to left (east) to Loi Ngön, a village on the same road. At 4¾ miles Pánghai Mansawpak (or butchers' village). Near it good camping ground and ample water for a brigade. At 5½ miles Möngsit (residence of Myoza of district, 31 houses, kyaung and bazaar). Good camping ground on high or low ground and abundant water here for a large force. From here roads to Naungmwon (about 15 miles) and to Hôya (about 8 miles). At 6¾ miles road to right (west) to Hôtu (Utu) about 6 miles and Thíbaw. At 7½ miles villages of Mankaulôn to right and Kongmöng and Konglön to left. At 9½ miles pass Mannong village to left. At 10 to 11 miles cross the Loi Kyu-hôtong, a low range of hills running south-east and north-west. At 12 miles pass Mansôngai village. At 12½ miles two other small villages, and at 13¾ miles Mannamsu and cross Namsu stream. At 15 miles reach Mansáng (two kyaungs, bazaar and many villages grouped around). Here there is water and camping ground for any force, both on high and low ground. Fuel and fodder procurable, also some supplies. The country south-east and west from here for some 15 miles is an undulating plain. The position is a fairly good one for a post or cantonment, for which a good site can be found on high ground. Water, fodder and fuel are plentiful. Supplies should be plentiful as soon as the country recovers from the late disturbances. From Mansáng there are good roads in every direction by which any place of importance in Theinni and the other adjacent States can be reached. The roads from Mansáng to Láshio are (1) *viâ* Möngsit and Naungmwon or (2) *viâ* Möngsit and Mansé. The Namsáng stream flows to the east and the Nammongthing to the west of Mansáng village. The Namsáng flowing south by east falls into the Namlaung which (still further south or south-east) joins the Namhen and falls into the Nampáng or Ben chaung, which joins the Salween south of Táksw ferry. |

FROM LÁSHIO TO MÖNGYAI (MAINGYÉ) *viâ* MANSÉ—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **2. Möngyai (Maingyé).** Namsáng and Namlaung streams, both bridged. | M. F. 9 4 | M. F. 24 4 | Road good throughout over open undulating country. Streams mostly bridged for pack transport. Soil good, but water-supply seems insufficient for the proper irrigation of rice crops. Villages are dotted all over the country on either side of the road. At 1½ miles cross Namsáng stream. At 4½ miles pass large village (bazaar, kyaung) of Hongleng (or Hengling). Good camping ground here for any force. The water of this district is very inferior to that usually seen in the Northern Shan States. At 5½ miles cross small streamlet. At 7½ miles cross Namlaung stream. At 9 miles pass kyaung and bazaar, grouped around which are numerous villages. Good camping ground and water here. Supplies at present *nil*, rice being Rs. 12 a basket. From here there are roads leading in every direction. |

## No. 16.

### From LÁSHIO to TÁKÒT viâ NAWNGHPA and NALAO.

BY CAPT. G. V. BURROWS, PAID ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, BURMA, JANUARY 1891.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Man Ping** ... Nam Yaw. | 14 0 | 14 0 | The path runs down a gentle slope in a north-easterly direction for about 1 mile, where it meets the old cart road. It passes the only pagoda in this part of the country, which stands on the left on a small mound. At the 2nd mile a small stream is crossed by a broad wooden bridge capable of bearing all arms. On the opposite bank there are a few huts where a bazaar is held every fifth day. The road runs on in an easterly direction crossing some paddy-fields, very heavy in the rainy season, about 600 yards in extent, rises over a low spur passing a few huts on the right and drops down into the valley of the Nam Yaw. The banks are steep, the bottom firm gravel, and the current strong, but only about 2 feet deep and 18 yards broad. The path now runs due east and on the rising ground at 6 miles is the Government farm. The road runs past the farm on the left and about 600 yards further on crosses a swamp which is passable in winter, but would be extremely difficult in wet weather. About 800 yards further on it crosses a small stream, gravel bottom, with the eastern or right bank very steep, and rises on to a magnificent camping ground capable of holding 10,000 men. The path runs on in an easterly direction along the plateau and turning round the eastern end drops into a small water-course, very difficult to cross, being a quagmire. There is high grass close at hand and with it thrown into the stream animals can cross one at a time slowly. Moving on in a south-east direction the road turns, passes some pagodas in a north- |

FROM LÁSHIO TO TÁKÖT *viâ* NAWNGHPA AND NALAO—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Man Ping**—*cont.* | | | easterly direction, and runs through some heavy jungle till it comes to a small village. The road then rises very rapidly and runs along a ridge, after crossing several small insignificant streams, till at 14 miles on the northern side of the valley it comes to the village of Man Ping. |
| | | **2. Möng Yaw** ... Nam Yaw. | M. F. 15 4 | M. F. 29 4 | The path crosses a small stream immediately after leaving Man Ping camping ground and runs due east for a mile and-a-quarter, where it rises over a long low spur, winds round to the north-east, and immediately drops into the valley. Half-a-mile further on there is a large bazaar on the left of the path and on the right a large tank. The path goes round the northern side of the tank and turns south-east again. About ½ mile in front is a large pôngyi kyaung on a low hill. The path turns here again round to east and about 200 yards further on due north and, after passing over a high spur, suddenly falls into a cultivated valley passing through the village of Möng Yen. It then turns east, crossing some paddy-fields and then the Nam Yaw stream again. The banks are very steep, about 10 feet high, the current strong, about 2 feet deep, and the bed is of gravel. The ford is crossed immediately under a high sharp spur, up which the path goes, and it is commanded completely from three sides. The path is very steep and runs in an easterly direction over a spur, then along a ridge, sometimes on one side and sometimes the other. The drop varies in height, being as much as 500 feet in some places; all along precipitous. After running along the ridge for about 2½ miles it suddenly drops down very steeply into the Möng Yaw valley. Looking due east you see from this ridge the hill at the eastern end known as Loi Sák, which is 6,400 feet high. Immediately below there appears a long line of dark green trees, in which is situated the village of Möng Yaw, and it is 4 miles distant from this spur. The road runs along an undulating valley through quite open grass land. |
| | | **3. Loi Ngön** ... Small streams. | 11 0 | 40 4 | Leaving Möng Yaw the path runs in an easterly direction across an undulating grass land for about 2 miles. It then rises suddenly, passing a small village, and continues to wind along the slopes and spurs of Loi Sák till it has risen to a height of 5,500 feet, where it passes within ½ a mile of the peak. It very suddenly drops now in an easterly direction and runs along the eastern spur for some 2 miles, then rises suddenly and, after crossing an insignificant stream, comes to a Chinese village called Loi Ngön. It then runs along the valley, ascends another short spur, and after falling some 200 or 250 feet runs out of a gorge on to an elevated plateau, on the eastern edge of which is a Kachin village called also Loi Ngön or Möng Loi Ngön. |
| | | **4. Man Mák** ... Small streams. | 9 0 | 49 4 | Leaving the plateau the path gradually descends into the valley and, running slightly south-east after the 3rd mile has been reached, it enters the village of Pâng Law inhabited by |

FROM LÁSHIO TO TÁKÖT *viâ* NAWNGHPA AND NALAO—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **4. Man Mák**—*cont.* | | | Palaungs. It then turns south-east and about 600 yards from the village, crossing a small stream which has a muddy bottom and would be difficult to cross in rainy season. Plenty of timber is, however, at hand. The path then turns suddenly due east. Avoiding another path which runs south-east it takes its way along a long succession of small spurs and runs a fairly level course, finally at the 8th mile dropping into the valley of Man Mák, where it runs along the western side, crosses a stream over which there is a bridge of wooden planks very strong and durable. There is no village here, but it is the old site of Man Mák. The country here is open and mostly cultivated by Kachins, who inhabit all the villages round these hills. |
| | | **5. Weng Káng** ... Small streams. | M. F. 14 0 | M. F. 63 4 | There are two large villages on the low hills lying north-west of the valley, about 1 mile distant, called Páng Káng and Loi Kham. Small quantities of rice and paddy can be obtained up to fifteen baskets. Leaving Man Mak the path runs due south over a long spur, crosses a stream at the end of the 1st mile, which would be difficult in wet weather, the bottom being clayish mud. It is only about 10 feet broad. The path now rises about 60 feet round a spur through dense jungle and enters a fine level valley lying between this and the spurs of the great range, of which Loi Maw is the highest peak, due east. After running through the valley for about 1 mile the path turns in an easterly direction and passes between two knolls and so out into the continuous slopes and spurs of the great range. It runs generally in a south-east direction and at the 6th mile goes through North Ping Káng, a small, insignificant village. Nearly the whole of the jungle here, which is fairly dense, is of oak. The trees are, however, small, being on an average of 7 or 8 inches in diameter. The path now turns in a southerly direction and runs down into a deep valley, at the head of which is the village of South Ping Káng, also a very insignificant place. It now rises rapidly after crossing a small stream, gravel bottom and very shallow, about 6 feet broad, easy approach, and turns nearly south-east, passing on the left a good camping ground capable of holding some 800 men,* and running off the spur, 600 yards further down it crosses the Nam Ma stream. The stream is easy to approach from both banks, is about 30 feet broad, 1 foot deep, and has an excellent gravel bottom. It now rises very rapidly up an almost precipitous spur, and at the top to the right of the path is the little village of Weng Káng. |
| | | **6. Nawngleng (7,300 feet).** Small streams. | 11 0 | 74 4 | After leaving Weng Káng it runs due east along a high ridge for nearly a mile, then drops down a long steep spur. The descent is in some places very steep and covers about 1,900 yards. Leaving the camping ground in the valley the path runs up a succession of sharp spurs for nearly 3 miles. The rise in this distance is 1,300 feet approximately. At the top of this long, sharp spur there is a very small piece of cultivation, level enough to camp on with |

* Apparently the halt should be made here and not at the village.—A. F.

FROM LÁSHIO TO TÁKÖT *viâ* NAWNGHPA AND NALAO—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **6. Nawngleng (7,300 feet)**—*cont.* | | | water close at hand, a running stream supplying any quantity of water. From this point the road runs on in a southerly direction, crossing many insignificant small streams running between hills rising perhaps another 700 or 800 feet and, passing about 1½ miles west of the mountain of Loi Lan, runs on to a plateau, where the chief village is known as Nawng Leng. There are several small villages all round it. |
| | | **7. Páng Wa** ... Small streams. | M. F. 13 0 | M. F. 87 4 | The road leaves the village in a south-easterly direction for nearly ½ mile, then turning due south and after 1¼ miles crosses a stream (foot-bridge 20 feet by 2 feet; easy crossing; bed gravel; 9 inches deep) which is running south-west below a village close by to the left of the road. Nearly a mile further on the road turns in a south-east direction running over a spur, and at 3½ miles passes through a small village. About 600 yards further on it crosses a stream (foot-bridge about 20 feet by 2 feet; water clear and 6 inches deep), and runs along the side of a very deep ravine and at the 5th mile runs along a similar spur on the other side of an equally steep ravine and rises rapidly on to a small plateau, descending rapidly at the 6th mile, and about 700 yards further on crosses a stream, which is unbridged. Very thick, muddy bottom, about 18 feet wide and 2 feet deep. The opposite or southern bank is steep and very slippery, but capable of improvement in a very short time. There is plenty of timber and long grass at hand. For the next mile and-a-half the path wind along a spur and at 7½ miles it drops suddenly into a partially-cultivated valley and crossing two small streams, which are insignificant, runs in a south-east direction across the valley and up the other side, there it rises gradually over the neck and running for another ½ mile in a fairly level but southerly course, commences to descend very rapidly between a long spur on the left and the mountain of Loi Kahan on the right. In 1½ miles the fall is nearly 1,800 feet and the path is very steep, difficult and rocky in some places. It then runs along the valley for nearly 3 miles quite level and at about the 13th mile enters the village of Páng Wa, where supplies, such as paddy and rice, are not easily procured. A stream runs along the valley about 200 yards due east of the village |
| | | **8. Nawng Hpa** ... Small streams. | 10 0 | 97 4 | The path runs on in a south-easterly direction and goes over a low spur, crossing a stream at the foot of it. (Muddy crossing about 18 feet wide, 2 feet deep. Would be difficult in wet weather, but timber at hand.) There is a large clump of bamboo trees on the ridge in the otherwise perfectly open country which marks the lie of the road. It winds along the valley, turning east, and at the end of the 2nd mile runs up a very sharp spur with a small muddy stream at the bottom of it. The whole of this spur is covered with fir trees of considerable girth, generally about 30 or 40 inches. The road then winds down to a neck, crosses it, going nearly south, then turns and runs along and of a sharp, steep spur into a valley which is cultivated. Rising |

FROM LÁSHIO TO TÁKÖT *viâ* NAWNGHPA AND NALAO—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **8. Nawang Hpa**—*cont.* | | | | | on the southern side it runs through the little village of Páng Seng. From this point the road gradually descends, but is generally level; the country becomes more open. It runs almost due east for above 1½ miles, then turning south-east it runs down the centre of a long wide valley, where the country is perfectly open, representing a huge plain. It runs thus for nearly 2½ miles past a clump of bamboo trees on the right over a small rapid stream in the valley, which is easy to cross at all seasons of the year and is only about 6 feet wide and 8 inches or 10 inches deep with a hard gravel bottom. About 800 yards to the east-south-east of this spot lies the village of Nawng Hpa which is on the borders of the two states of South Theinni and West Möng Lön. There is good camping ground on a small flat-topped knoll about 400 yards across the stream.<br><br>*Note.*—The whole of the country, except in those places mentioned as open, is densely wooded; where grass, however, exists, it should be remembered that between the months of February and May it would be more open, as nearly the whole country is burnt by the people. The grass fires are now commencing. The rapidity with which they travel becomes a source of danger to a force encamped on a ridge with long stretches of grass slopes on either sides, should the wind set towards the camp when a fire is burning anywhere in its vicinity. |
| | | **9. Tun Hông** ... Streams. | 10 | 0 | 107 | 4 | The road leaves Nawng Hpa in a south-easterly direction and runs along the valley, passing the small hamlet of Nam Ka on the left at the 1st mile. At the 3rd mile the village of Nam Hpa Kum is passed and about ½ mile further on the village of Pan Gya, both insignificant. The road falls into the Tun Hông valley about 3 miles after this and, running between two long spurs, turns slightly in a southerly direction into a very well-watered valley, in the middle of which is the large and prosperous village of Tun Hông. There is an excellent camping ground just before you reach the village. Water is close at hand. Rice and paddy to any extent available. Tángyán (*see* Routes Nos. 17 and 38) lies about 15 miles to the west of Tun Hông. |
| | | **10. Nalao** ... Nam Löm. | 7 | 0 | 114 | 4 | Leaving Tun Hông the road passes at once over the Nam Löm stream 10 feet by 2 feet; easy banks; foot-bridge, but indications of flood rise of 6 feet. A rapid stream here about 18 feet wide and 2 feet deep. Banks sloping and easy. There is a good foot-bridge and the ford is immediately below it. The bottom is of mud, but easy to cross. The road then rises over a sharp rocky spur. The rise is gradual from this to the gorge below the hill known as Loi Pán Táng, where the ascent is very steep. From this point the road falls at a steep gradient about 1 in 14 the whole way down to the village of Hsai Kön, which is 4½ miles from Tun Hông. It is an insignificant village. From this the road again falls rapidly, rounding the spur and running in an easterly direction. At the foot of this hill and on a knoll |

FROM LÁSHIO TO TÁKÖT *viâ* NAWNGHPA AND NALAO—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **10. Nalao**—*cont.* | | | | | in the centre of the valley is Nalao, the capital of West Möng Lön. Rice and paddy are procurable in moderate quantities and water is close at hand. There is a good camping ground about 600 yards south of the town on high ground between paddy-fields. The Sawbwa lives here. |
| | | **11. Ta Supkyet (or Supket) Ferry.** The Salween; 85 yards broad, 52 feet deep; average from seven soundings; rapid current. Deepest sounding showed 58 feet. Velocity of current tested and found to be 3½–4 miles an hour. | 7 | 0 | 121 | 4 | The road leads down in a south-easterly direction and crosses a small insignificant stream below the village of Kön Kaw, at ½ a mile's distance. After the 2nd mile the road runs down off the high sloping tableland, passing two small villages. The descent is gradual but steep in places. There is plenty of water near the road all the way. At the foot of the hill the road turns to the south and runs along the bank of the Salween, till nearly opposite Supkyet, where the ferry is. The river is 100 feet lower here than at Man Yö or Man Yi, where it is crossed by the route Nawng Hpa to Möt Hai (or Möthai). It is more rapid, and about 400 yards below the ferry, there are rapids, very dangerous to boats, as the stream races from some 200 yards above, when the water is low, as it is at this time of the year (January). Troops could camp on the sand on the eastern bank, otherwise there is no camping ground. The general degree of slope of both banks is 33° and there are indications of a flood rise of 32 feet. |
| | | **12. Mankát** ... Namkyet. | 5 | 0 | 126 | 4 | Leaving the camping ground just north of Supkyet, the road crosses the Nam Kyet stream about 200 yards from the point where it flows into the Salween and passes over the rise on which the village stands. From this it turns in an easterly direction which it maintains for a little more than 2 miles, but following, as it does, the bed of the stream it crosses the stream over and over again. From this point it runs generally in a south-easterly direction for nearly 3 miles till the village of Man Kyet is reached on its right bank. It is a small village of about 15 houses and the camping ground is just beyond it on the road, in some neglected fields. It is 130 yards long by about 50 broad, but is entirely surrounded by thick jungle. The stream runs past the southern side within 20 yards. The road crosses the stream no less than twenty times between the Salween and Man Kyet village, and is impassable in wet weather. The Nam Kyet is generally from 30 to 40 feet broad and from 1 to 2 feet deep. Is rapid and lies between very steep banks. Indicates a flood rise of from 6 to 8 feet and runs through country which is very thickly wooded close up to both banks. Bottom firm gravel. |
| | | **13. Kawng Mséng.** Nam Séng. | 11 | 0 | 137 | 4 | Moving on the same path and crossing the same stream nine times in the first 2 miles the road turns off in a south-easterly direction up the hill opposite a village and leaves the Nam Kyet stream which runs down from the hill known as Loi |

FROM LÁSHIO TO TÁKÖT *viâ* NAWNGHPA AND NALAO—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **13. Kawng Hsáng** —*cont.* | | | Lao. The gradient is steep and the rise is about 300 feet. The road runs along the top of this hill for about a mile, then falls suddenly into a small deep valley, rises over the next spur about 100 feet, turns slightly south-east and drops into the valley passing the village of Nam Náng (5 miles) on the left, down in a hollow, a small insignificant place consisting of some 16 houses. It takes its name from the stream flowing through the valley. This stream is in every respect similar to the Nam Kyet; has everywhere a firm gravel bottom; is rapid but only 1 foot deep and easy to cross. The path runs out of the valley in a southerly direction, crosses the Nam Sáng about 100 yards from the camping ground which is the only one available, and is in the midst of paddy-fields in a hollow commanded from the east, north and south with thick jungle on the right or west side. It is sufficiently large to encamp 600 men without horses or 200 men with horses. Water is plentiful and good. The road from the crossing turns in a southerly direction and ascends the hill, which is very steep and in some places only just practicable for loaded mules. The ascent continues for about one mile and-a-quarter, with bits of level ground as the path winds along the actual crest-line of the hill passing the little village of Kông Káng on the top of the hill. From here the path runs a fairly level course, but ½ a mile further on it runs over another spur and skirts another hill rising some 200 feet more over a sharply-defined ridge, when it falls gradually for ½ a mile, runs round the sides of the hill, a fairly level course for the rest of the distance to the village of Kawng Hsáng. The camping ground is on the path just before you reach the village, a clearing in the jungle on the side of the hill, on a gentle slope, at the bottom of which and about 100 yards off is a good stream of clear water. Total ascent during the march 950 feet. |
| | | **14. Man Put** ... Nam Put. | M. F. 5 0 | M. F. 142 4 | Leaving Kawng Hsáng the path runs round the slope of the hill which is here naturally terraced. Pine woods appear on the slopes and the path winding down the hill in a south-easterly direction for nearly 2 miles. Crossing a small insignificant stream in the valley and rises at a very steep gradient for 500 yards over a spur turning slightly in a southerly direction, then crossing below the Nam Put stream and following it along the valley for nearly 1 mile more the path runs into some paddy-fields which, in dry weather, could be used for camping. A better camping ground could, however, be made on the last spur alluded to above, the top of which is fairly level, with space enough to hold from 280 to 300 men comfortably. It overlooks the valley and water is at the foot of it not more than 100 yards distant, and the camp would command all the approaches to it save one due east, which is high ground covered with very thick jungle. The village, a very small insignificant place called Man Put, is just off the road to the left coming off the spur. |
| | | **15. Na Lông** ... Streams. | 7 0 | 149 4 | The road turns back from the camping ground and runs up the very steep spur of the hill which is due south of Man Put. It continues to rise for |

FROM LÁSHIO TO TÁKÖT *viâ* NAWNGHPA AND NALAO—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **15. Na Lông**—*cont.* | | | more than a mile. The total rise is nearly 1,700 feet. It winds along the crest-line passing the little Wa village of Man Méán and runs down into the valley of Na Lông, where there is any amount of good camping ground with a good broad stream flowing through it. The Shan village of Na Lông is at the south-western end of the valley, but is an insignificant place. The lower road to the Man Sawm ferry runs into this road at the south-west end of this valley, the two villages between this and Man Sawm being Kwon Yé and Loi Lông. |
| | | **16. Páng Yáng** ... Streams. | M. F. 6 4 | M. F. 155 4 | From this point the road runs over a long, gradual spur in a south-easterly direction and continues to rise gradually for nearly 2 miles. It then runs in an easterly direction, is fairly level and runs round the side of the hill on which the village of Páng Yáng stands. It rises very rapidly another 200 feet quite close to the village, crossing a small stream, in the ravine, which flows over small rocks and furnishes the drinking water for the camp. The camping ground is on the summit of the hill at the elevation of 4,600 feet. It is well cleared and would hold 800 men and overlooks the village which consists of some 60 houses and is the head-quarters of the Sawbwa Awn, who lives in a newly built haw overlooking the village from the western side of the small plateau. From Páng Yáng there is a route to Weng Kyeng Tung, the stages of which are said to be as follows:—(1) Ho Mwán, (2) Yong An, (3) Nam Kha, (4) Páng Hôn, (5) Nam Twan Tai, (6) Nam Twan Naé, (7) Si Kyauk, (8) Möng Nyin, (9) Hôk Khun, (10) Na Séang Hai, (11) Nam Náng, (12) Páng Tum Lum, (13) Man Htai, (14) Weng Kyeng Tung. |
| | | **17. Kát Maw** ... | 7 4 | 162 4 | The road runs along the side of the hill in an easterly direction, is well cut and about 10 feet broad, and, though following the shape of the hill, is fairly level. It runs off the eastern spur of the long hill at the end of the 4th mile passing the village of Nawk Wa down on the right on the slope about 600 feet below the road. Another mile on it passes the village of Kông Hsa and ½ a mile further the village of Peng Mak Man. The road now runs over a neck and takes a north-easterly direction and after another mile runs on the south-west spur of the long hill, at the foot of which is Kát Maw, a very small insignificant village. Water would be scarce during the hot weather months along this bit of the road. The only space for a camp at Kát Maw is just below the village and immediately to the east of it and would hold 200 men. There are lead mines here close to the road to the right of the village. |
| | | **18. Tákôt** ... | 8 0 | 170 4 | From this point the road rises rapidly up the long spur rising 1,000 feet in the first 2 miles and then runs along the ridge passing a village and continues to run along the same ridge for 6 miles, and after another mile rising slightly it runs over the ridge and off the hill and crosses a small deep valley |

FROM LÁSHIO TO TÁKÖT *viâ* NAWNGHPA AND NALAO—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **18. Táköt**—*cont.* | | | and runs on to the small hill on the top of which Táköt stands. Táköt is completely commanded from the point where the road runs off the ridge at a range of about 1,100 yards. Táköt is the capital of East Möng Lön State, contains about 50 houses including the Sawbwa's palace, a miserable shed. There is no ground for camping at Táköt, but a fairly level camping ground is that on the ridge above mentioned overlooking Táköt. Water is, however, scarce the whole way from Páng Yáng to this place, and a force of anything over 50 men with, say, more than 30 or 40 animals, would find itself much hampered through want of water, except at Kát Maw. The road at the end of the ridge, at the point where it overlooks the village of Táköt, is 6,100 feet above the sea, and there is no water save in the valley below, which is certainly 1,200 feet lower and the gradient almost precipitous. From Táköt roads lead to Möng Nga (*see* Branch V); Na Hpán (*see* Branch VI); and to Páng Seng (*see* Branch VII). |

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM MÖNGYAW (STAGE 2) TO WENG KÁNG (STAGE 5).

BY LIEUT. C. AINSLIE, R.E., ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, BURMA, DECEMBER 1892.

| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Hpa Leng** ... Nam Hpai 10 feet wide, 1 foot deep. Numerous small streams. | 10 | 4 | 10 | 4 | The path runs out east towards the high peaks known as Loi Sák. At ¼ mile a stream is crossed on a strong bridge 15 feet by 5 feet. The path runs over flat grass land and crosses the Nam Hpai. At the foot of the hills a little to the left is the village, Na Hpai. The climb up is very steep at first and in a few places afterwards, but loaded mules went up. At about 4 miles the Palaung village of Páng Hsa Pé is reached and the road runs towards the right hand, one of the peaks of Loi Sák passing a Palaung village, Man Loi Sák, it skirts round the left of the peak passing a small Chinese village on the right Hké Loi Sák. The greatest height is reached here, about 5,000 feet and a steep descent begins. The Palaung village of Hpa Leng is reached soon after 10 miles and a small camp can be made in a few paddy-fields below close to a stream. |
| | | **2. Weng Káng** ... Nam Hpán Kyen, about 10 feet wide, 1 foot deep. A few streams. | 8 | 4 | 19 | 0 | The path crosses the stream and running south-east skirts round the foot of the spurs from the range which divides north from south Theinni, it soon enters a flat grassy valley which has two small streams in it and gives plenty of ground for camping. Crossing the valley it enters the jungle again and there are some nasty places on the path for mules. Passing round the right of a conical peak a camping ground is found in paddy-fields at 5 miles with a small Kachin village on either side, Kong Háng and Möng Hawm. The path thence crosses the valley and runs up and down among low wooded ranges following the valley of the Nam Ma more or less. A village, Wai Leng, lies on the right at ¼ mile. after which the road turns left along the spur and soon commences to descend very rapidly. About 3 miles it turns to the right and soon ascends a few hundred feet passing near small Kachin village, Weng Káng. |

FROM LÁSHIO TO TÁKÖT *vid* NAWNGHPA AND NALAO—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE II.

FROM NALAO (WEST MÖNGLÖN), (STAGE 10) TO PÁNGYÁNG (STAGE 16).

BY LIEUT. AINSLIE, R.E., ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, BURMA, DECEMBER 1892 AND JANUARY 1893.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Pánghka** ... Numerous small streams and Nam Pông. | 9 4 | 9 4 | Nalao, the former capital of West Mönglön, is a village of some size standing on a knoll about 100 feet above the paddy-fields which lie west and south of it; a strong stream runs west of it from north and south, which is crossed by a good plank bridge. The Salween here is only 3 or 4 miles away in a direct line east. A road runs south-west to Ta Supkyet. The road to Pánghka runs west from the village, across a narrow strip of paddy-fields to Man Hsaikhao (four or five houses), then ascends for a mile, rising 500 feet, crossing several streams; path steep and slippery in places; it crosses a spur, descends slightly and then runs south along a level plateau on the side of the range passing through Man Nampông, 2½ miles, across the Nampông to Man Mák Soi on the left (both from 10 to 20 houses), at 4th mile, then through some swampy grounds covered with long, coarse grass, over a small stream, no water on road after this, on a good bridge, then curls to the left round the foot of a spur and running south again ascends a short, steep defile which could be easily blocked, and is commanded from both sides. The road crosses a range, then traverses a flat, grassy valley passing the kyaung of Man Pát (deserted) on the left and soon crosses another range; rise 1,000 feet; path narrow and steep; old stockades commanding it; then descends about 300 feet on a spur gently to a saddle on which the camp was pitched. Pánghka is a small village on the hill side above to the east, and ½ mile west, and below is another small Palaung village, Manpöt; small quantities of rice and paddy. Water from a stream below Manpöt a long way away and a trickle in a nullah on the road 300 yards ahead (south) below the road. Not a good place to stop at, it would be better to push on to Namkao. |
| | | **2. Manping** ... Namkao, 20 feet wide, 18 inches deep; rapid current; crossed by a good wooden bridge, and another stream 20 feet wide, 1 foot deep; bridged; easily forded if necessary. | 6 0 | 15 4 | Leaving Pánghka camp the road descends very soon down a spur which runs down west; steep at first and more gently lower down where it turns south. The drop to the Namkao valley is 1,600 feet; distance 2 miles or more. The valley is flat and covered with paddy-fields which were very wet when we crossed them. The Namkao is crossed on a bridge just below the junction of three streams and a path runs along the right bank down stream to Man Nam Kao. The road rises a little over a small spur on which there are several open spaces for camps and drops again to a narrow strip of paddy-field, which it crosses passing a pôngyi kyaung on the left; here is another stream like the Namkao, which is crossed on a good plank bridge; the road rises from this valley and passing near a small village on the right crosses some very swampy ground and a muddy rapid stream, 10 feet wide, and nearly knee-deep; there is a short, very steep ascent after this, and another small shallow stream is crossed, after which the |

FROM LÁSHIO TO TÁKÖT *viâ* NAWNGHPA AND NALAO—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE II—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **2. Manping**—*cont.* | | | rise is very gradual. The road soon runs nearly level, passing Manmaw (10 houses) on the right at the 5th mile and turns west along the foot of the hills through thick jungle to Manping. A road at 5½ miles leads to the right through a gap in the hills to Namkao about 7 miles off; a ¼ mile before Manping the road crosses several streams where it is bad, going over muddy and rocky places. Manping is the present capital of West Mönglön; has about 60 houses, a dilapidated palace and several kyaungs; there is good camping ground for a large force. Water and supplies are plentiful. |
| | | **3. Ta Man Hsöm Ferry.** A river, 30 feet wide, 1 foot deep; rapid; firm bottom; banks steep, but ramped 1½ miles east of Manping; several small streams and the Salween or Namkông, 119 yards wide, about 60 feet deep; current nearly 4½ miles an hour; good ferry; sandy bottom with large rocks. | M. F. 10 4 | M. F. 26 0 | Four roads leave Manping: north to Nalao, west to Maukao, south to Náhka and east to Ta Man Hsöm on the Salween. The latter road runs through the village and soon descends, crosses a small stream and drops several hundred feet to a narrow strip of paddy-fields through which a small river runs from south to north which has to be forded, easy crossing at this time of year; just below a foot-bridge of two or three trees thrown across the river; the road ascends and runs across a fairly level spur covered with fir trees, then a steep descent to a strip of paddy-fields at 4 miles where a small stream is crossed, followed by a steep slippery rise of 700 feet over a spur of Loi Lán covered with large clumps of bamboo; the descent beyond is more gradual though steep and rocky at first. A small stream is crossed at 7 miles; at 8½ miles a turning to the right will take you up to the top of Loi Lán, a very steep climb of over 4,500 feet. At 9½ miles there is another good stream. A small stockade has been built over the road and there is flat ground for a small camp, but no room for animals on the spot. This place is called Peng Hpi; just beyond a path runs straight into Umhai (two houses); the road to the Salween runs down to the left; a fairly steep descent of a mile. The banks are covered with dense jungle down to the level of flood rise, about 30 feet above present water level. They are steep, about 30°, and rocky on both sides, but there are occasional small sandy beaches at the ferry on both sides; at flood level there is a narrow stretch of flat ground; that on the right bank is rocky, that on the left is grassy; loads can be taken off on these flat places and carried down to the boats, but it is a rough scramble down, and it is easier to unload a few animals at a time at the water's edge or on the right bank to unload on a sandy beach below the ferrying place, and let the loaded boats pole up stream till they are high enough to cross over. The usual complement of boats here is two dug-outs which hold about 12 mule loads together. If made into a raft with a bamboo platform it is difficult to put on more than 10 mule loads. They would take eight or nine men each; more boats can be got from Ta Supkyet above and Ta Lwawu below by giving notice. Mules should be driven into the water at least 100 yards above the ferry as they drift down stream a great deal, though they can scramble up the banks anywhere on the left bank for some distance |

FROM LÂSHIO TO TÂKÖT *viâ* NAWNGHPA AND NALAO—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE II—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **3. Ta Man Hsöm Ferry**—*cont.* | | | below the ferry. A raft of two boats makes about four trips an hour; single boats cross quicker. Man Hsöm is a village of seven houses at the ferry on the left bank and can supply plenty of men to work boats. The banks above flood rise on the left is flat for nearly ¼ mile below the village, and by clearing the jungle a long narrow camp for several hundred men with their transport can be made. Three clear streams run down from the hill side for drinking water. The village can supply some rice and paddy. The passage of this river under fire from either bank could be made extremely difficult and dangerous. The jungle on both sides consists of trees up to 40 feet in length and 12 inches in diameter, and large bamboos and thick undergrowth. |
| | | **4. Hkônyé** ... Namné (?). | M. F. 9 4 | M. F. 35 4 | There are two roads from Man Hsöm, one goes up-hill north and curls round south-east to Pángyáng, but this is said to be very rough. The other runs down stream along the left bank of the Salween for a mile. Part of the road had just been revetted when a bad landslip occurred. It runs up the valley of the Namné which it very soon crosses. The river is 50 feet wide; knee-deep on 3rd January 1893; rough crossing, very rapid; impassable when in flood; the approach on the left bank is steep and very slippery and should be ramped. After this no water till Hkônyé except stagnating pools where pack bullocks water. There is then a steep climb of 1,500 feet, after which the rise along the hill side is gradual for the most part till the top of the spur is reached at 2½ miles. The path runs along the spur passing two entrances to Manleng north (a village down hill to the left at 3rd mile) and continues rising by steep ascents with level intervals another 1,500 to about 4,300 feet at 7 miles. At 5½ miles, a path down hill on the right leads to Ta Mansôk on the Salween, said to be only a ferry for men, not animals. A little further the road falls, the right path leading to Manleng south, the main road passing over the old site of the village. Higher up there are clearings for cultivation on the right of the path. At 6½ miles another path to Ta Mansôk leads down to the right and a steep ascent beyond is commanded by an old stockade which might be heard to turn as the hill runs down on both sides of it. After this there are short ups and downs to the camp just beyond Hkônyé at 9½ miles. Height about 4,000 feet; plenty of open ground. Two springs, each about a gallon a minute below the village 100 feet, one north, one east, and water obtainable on the western slope of the spur above the village except in the hot weather. Two separate villages, the upper one eight houses, Was; the lower, six houses, Shans, and a kyaung near latter. Highland and lowland cultivation; supplies obtainable. |
| | | **5. Camp in Namlông valley.** Namlông. | 6 0 | 41 4 | The path leaves the lower village of Hkônyé and runs down rather steep north by east; at 1½ miles path to the left leads to cultivation and villages. The main road, which is a broad one, runs down to the right, descending at |

FROM LÁSHIO TO TÁKÖT *viâ* NAWNGHPA AND NALAO—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE II—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **5. Camp in Namlông valley**—*cont.* | | | 2 miles rather steeply to a small stream at 2½ miles where there is flat ground for a small, dry weather camp; beyond is a steep slippery rise of about 300 feet, after which the road runs along the top of the spur for 1 mile, where a path leads up hill to the left to Mankao; ½ a mile further on the road from Ta Supkyet joins in on the left at a "Nât" house, just above the road. On the left is Mankao upper village, about 10 houses with water-supply in a nullah below; rather scarce in hot weather; a little further on the road passes lower Mankao (eight houses and a kyaung) on the left, with its water-supply in a nullah on the right of the road; also slight in hot weather. There is plenty of open ground between these two villages to camp on. The road descends past Mankông (two houses on a knoll) to the valley of the Namlông where there is a strip of paddy-field about 60 yards wide extending some distance down the valley; suitable for a large camp when dry. Several small villages near; supplies obtainable. |
| | | **6. Pángyáng** ... Namlông and several small streams. | M. 5 F. 4 | M. 47 F. 0 | The road crosses the Namlông (12 feet wide; shallow; easy crossing) at once at the eastern end of the paddy-fields and runs up a spur for 1½ miles nearly south, then turns east, descends through open cultivation to a saddle from which there is a general rise in the last 2 miles to Pángyáng. The camp is on an open grassy spur south of and commanding the village, and there is more open ground above and west of the village. Plenty of room for a large force. Water-supply on the road before the short steep rise to camp plentiful. Village said to have had 60 houses; about half burnt down in recent attacks by the Sawmaha. The Amátchôk, or Prime Minister of the Tákôt Sawbwa, lives here. |

BRANCH I.

FROM NAWNGHPA (STAGE 8) TO MAN HPÁNG (MÔT HAI).

BY CAPT. G. V. BURROWS, PAID ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, BURMA, JANUARY 1891.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Salween river.** Salween. | 6 4 | 6 4 | The road passes through the village and runs between the hills, going south-east. After the 1st mile it begins to descend very rapidly and the path is very steep and rocky, twisting and turning in all directions it runs finally down the next long spur in a north-easterly direction and passes through the little village of Man Ping about 600 yards from the foot of the hill. It continues to run along the hill in a generally north-easterly direction for about 1½ miles, when it rapidly falls again some 300 feet in 800 yards and, running along a level ridge, it turns abruptly down the western bank of Salween.* The river Salween is here about 100 yards broad. From two measurements taken in different places I found it to be—in breadth: (i) at the ferry 138 yards, and (ii) 60 yards below the ferry, 100 yards. |

* This is apparently Capt. Yate's Hatseng ferry.—A.F.

FROM LÁSHIO TO TÁKÖT *viâ* NAWNGHPA AND NALAO—*continued.*

BRANCH I—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Salween river**—*cont.* | | | I sounded the river in three places and found it to be—<br>(i) 20 yards from west bank, 44 feet.<br>(ii) Mid-stream, 48 feet,<br>(iii) 20 yards from east bank, 14 feet.<br>The banks are precipitous and very rocky, except where the ferry is worked, where there is an approach to the water's edge on sand. The banks are some 40 feet high and show signs of the river having risen some 30 feet when in flood. The bed of the stream appeared to be of sand. The western bank is commanded by the eastern bank and both are thickly wooded. There is no village at the crossing, but due east, ¾ of a mile from the ferry, is the little village of Páng Hé and about 500 yards further on the village of Man Yi (or Man Yö). The current at this time of the year (January) was running nearly 3½ miles an hour. The only means of conveying men and baggage consists of two small boats known by the Burmese as "peingaw." They carry (when lashed together) 12 men or six loads from mules and occupy on an average quarter of an hour on each trip, *i.e.*, time of leaving the west bank and the time of returning to it. |
| | | **2. Man Hpáng** ... | M. F.<br>6 0 | M. F.<br>12 4 | The road then runs in a south-east direction through the village of Páng Hé about ¾ mile from the river, turns north-east through the village of Man Yi (or Man Yö) and commences a long steep rise along spur. At 2½ miles it passes to the left of the little village of Nam Kum Hpa. Rising again the road runs up to very nearly the summit of the hill, turns off to the east and, running along the side of the hill, a fairly level course for nearly ¾ mile, it rises over neck, passes the village of Kôn, Kha and, rising over the next small spur, turns to the left to the village of Man Hpáng, capital of Môt Hai (or Môthai), which is, however, only a small village of 30 houses. The Sawbwa resides here. Paddy and rice are procurable. |

BRANCH II.

FROM PÁNG YÁNG (STAGE 16) TO MAN HPÁNG (MÔT HAI).

NATIVE INFORMATION, JANUARY 1893.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Nam Ya Yung** | 5 0 | 5 0 | Jungle camp. |
| | | **2. Nam Hka Káng.** | 12 0 | 17 0 | A road branches to west here which goes direct to Nalao; stages, Na Kao and Ta Loi Sáng. |
| | | **3. Nam Ksai Kam.** | ... | ... | |
| | | **4. Páng Mwé** ... | ... | 25 0 | |
| | | **5. Yawng U** ... | ... | 30 0 | A rough road, but passable for pack animals. |
| | | **6. Man Seng** ... | ... | ... | |
| | | **7. Man Hka** ... | ... | ... | |
| | | **8. Man Hpáng** ... | ... | 55 0 | |
| | | Nam Náng. | | | |

FROM LÁSHIO TO TÁKÖT *viâ* NAWNGHPA AND NALAO—*continued.*

BRANCH III.

FROM MAN HPÁNG (BRANCH I, STAGE 2) TO MÔT LÉ.

NATIVE INFORMATION, JANUARY 1893.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | M. F. | M. F. | |
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Man Kun (?)**... Nam Hsum. | ... | ... | *Note.*—The stages in this route are bullock stages of about 7 miles each. |
| | | **2. Kawng Hsen Wi.** Nam Ngoi. | ... | ... | Wa. |
| | | **3. Erg Mu** ... Nam Pa. Waist-deep in cold weather. | ... | ... | The Nam Pa marks the boundary between Môt Hai and Môt Lé. |
| | | **4. Tatáng Yawng Palim.** | ... | ... | Wa. |
| | | **5. Yawng Nông**... | ... | ... | Wa. |
| | | **6. Páng Lai** ... | ... | ... | |
| | | **7. Môt Lé** ... | ... | ... | Very short march. |

BRANCH IV.

FROM KAT MAW (STAGE 17) TO KENG TUNG (KYENG TUNG).

NATIVE INFORMATION, JANUARY 1893.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Man Nam Tao (Wa village).** Nam Mong. | ... | ... | *Note.*—The stages given in this route are bullock stages of about 7 miles each. Traders go to sell opium, Burmese silk, and Shan cotton cloths and buy *ngapi*; straw hats: ponies Rs. 40 to Rs. 50, cows Rs. 30 to Rs. 40, buffaloes Rs. 30 to Rs. 35. |
| | | **2. Man Nawk (Shan).** Nam Yawng Nam Ya. | ... | ... | |
| | | **3. Hsup Ya (Shan).** Nam Ya, Nam Hka at Ta Hsup Ya, which is here the boundary of Mang Lön. | ... | ... | |

FROM LÂSHIO TO TÂKÖT *viâ* NAWNGHPA AND NALAO—*continued.*

BRANCH IV—*continued.*

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| | | | M. F. | M. F. | |
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **4. Man Kat Ka (Wa).** | ... | ... | |
| | | Nam Kyawng. | | | |
| | | **5. Páng Hung (deserted site).** | ... | ... | |
| | | **6. Man Nam Tön Tao (Kun).** | ... | ... | |
| | | Cross frequently the Nam Tön, breast-deep; not fordable in rains. | | | |
| | | **7. Tön Nö (jungle camp).** | ... | ... | |
| | | **8. Man Seng** ... | ... | ... | |
| | | Nam Nung; not passable in rains. | | | |
| | | **9. Nga Muhsö** ... | ... | ... | |
| | | Nam Nung. | | | |
| | | **10. Man Ang (Kun).** | ... | ... | |
| | | Nam Lwi at Ta Mun Kak. | | | |
| | | **11. Nawng Mu (Shan).** | ... | ... | |
| | | **12. Ksup Káng (jungle camp).** | ... | ... | Long march. |
| | | **13. Na Tai (jungle camp).** | ... | ... | |
| | | Nam Lwi at Ta Lông. | | | |
| | | **14. Loi Pyit (jungle camp).** | ... | ... | |
| | | **15. Nee Krám** ... | ... | ... | Short march. |
| | | **16. Kat Tau** ... | ... | ... | |
| | | **17. Keng Tung (or Kyengtung).** | ... | ... | |
| | | Nam Kôn. | | | |

FROM LÁSHIO TO TÁKÖT *viâ* NAWNGHPA AND NALAO—*continued.*

BRANCH V.

FROM TÁKÖT (STAGE 18) TO MÖNG NGA.

NATIVE INFORMATION, JANUARY 1893.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Tu La** ... | ... | ... | *Note.*—The stages in this route were given as bullock stages. The road is said to be good. |
| | | Cross the Nam Ma. | | | |
| | | **2. Wing Kao** ... | ... | ... | |
| | | **3. Yawng Kawng** | ... | ... | |
| | | Cross the Nam Köng and Nam Páng by a ford. | | | |
| | | **4. Hsup Wo** ... | ... | ... | |
| | | **5. Hkawng Hka**... | ... | ... | |
| | | Cross Nam Hka at Ta Man Pyen. | | | |
| | | **6. Möng Nga** ... | ... | ... | |

Another account gives stages as follows :—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Lai Yuk** ... | ... | ... | *Note.*—The stages in this route are bullock stages. |
| | | Cross Nam Páng, only fordable in hot weather; not now. | | | |
| | | **2. Nam Ling** ... | ... | ... | No village; a jungle camp. |
| | | **3. Man Lien** ... | ... | ... | Wa village. |
| | | **4. Hkawn Hka** ... | ... | ... | Shan village. |
| | | Cross Nam Hka at Ta Mán Pien. | | | |
| | | **5. Möng Nga** ... | ... | ... | |

And a third account as follows :—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Wa Kák** ... | ... | ... | *Note.*—The stages in this route are evidently double stages; said to be a good road. |
| | | Cross Nam Mawn. | | | |
| | | **2. Páng Kyó** ... | ... | ... | |
| | | Cross Nam Páng at Ta Hsup Man. | | | |
| | | **3. Möng Nga** ... | ... | ... | |
| | | Cross Nam Hka at Ta Man Pyen. | | | |

FROM LÂSHIO TO TÂKÖT *viâ* NAWNGHPA AND NALAO—*continued.*

## BRANCH VI.

### FROM TÂKÖT TO NA HPÂN.

NATIVE INFORMATION, JANUARY 1893.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Wing Kao** ... | ... | ... | *Note.*—The stages in this route were given as bullock stages. Approximate distance is 40 miles. |
| | | Cross the Namma. | | | |
| | | **2. Kông Yông** ... | ... | ... | |
| | | **3. Tu Kalông** ... | ... | ... | |
| | | **4. Páng Luk** ... | ... | ... | |
| | | **5. Nam Lông** ... | ... | ... | |
| | | Small stream. | | | |
| | | **6. Nam Kung** ... | ... | ... | |
| | | Small stream. | | | |
| | | **7. Na Hpán** ... | ... | 40 0 | From Na Hpán it is one march north to Môt Ting, which is in the Wa State Ngek Let, 1½ days' journey from the capital. |
| | | Cross the Nam Páng. | | | |

## BRANCH VII.

### FROM TÂKÖT TO PÁNG SENG.

NATIVE INFORMATION, FEBRUARY 1893.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Man Hsúm** ... | ... | ... | *Note.*—Probably these are all the villages on the road. The distance cannot be much over 20 miles. |
| | | **2. Môt O** ... | ... | ... | |
| | | **3. Nam Hsai Kam.** | ... | ... | |
| | | **4. Môt Kôt** ... | ... | ... | |
| | | **5. Um Lông** ... | ... | ... | |
| | | **6. Lak Mông** ... | ... | ... | |
| | | **7. Nam Tu** ... | ... | ... | |
| | | **8. Páng Seng** ... | ... | 20 0 | |

Another account gives stages as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Tula** ... ... | ... | ... | *Note.*—Distance probably 20 miles these are the villages on the road. |
| | | Cross the Nam Ma. | | | |
| | | **2. Wing Kao** ... | ... | ... | |

FROM LÁSHIO TO TÁKÖT *viâ* NAWNGHPA AND NALAO—*continued.*

BRANCH VII—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | 3. Kwáng Hông... | ... | | ... | | |
| | | 4. Maw Wet ... | ... | | ... | | |
| | | 5. Maw Pieng ... | ... | | ... | | |
| | | 6. Môt Si Ung ... | ... | | ... | | |
| | | 7. Páng Seng ... | ... | | 20 | 0 | |

## No. 17.

### From LÁSHIO to YAWNG U (Ngek Hting State).

INFORMATION OBTAINED BY INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, BURMA, IN FEBRUARY 1893.

| | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Intermediate. M. | Intermediate. F. | Total. M. | Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | 1. Nawng Hio ... | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | *Note.*—These stages were made by a convoy of Panthay mules. The Salween is crossed at Man Ang ferry. The road is good throughout, except near Yawng Li. There is a steep rise from the Salween to Páng Hôk and a gradual rise from Páng Hôk to Páng Sáng. Undulating between Páng Sáng and Yawng U. There are two boats at the Salween ferry. Man Ang is about 1,000 feet above the river on eastern side. On western side are two Shan villages—Na Táp and Kôn Koi—nearly 1 mile from the river. A small camp on paddy-fields 100 feet above the river on western bank. No camp on eastern bank nearer than Man Ang. An easy ferry to which boats can be brought up from Ta Loi Sáng close to Nalao. Up to the Salween the villages are all Shan, but after crossing the river they are all Wa. |
| | | 2. Ho Pai ... | 10 | 0 | 19 | 0 | |
| | | 3. Nam Hsum ... | 12 | 0 | 31 | 0 | |
| | | 4. Möng Tôm ... | 10 | 0 | 41 | 0 | |
| | | 5. Möng Kát ... | 9 | 0 | 50 | 0 | |
| | | 6. Táng Yán ... | 11 | 0 | 61 | 0 | |
| | | 7. Tun Hông ... | *11 | 0 | 72 | 0 | *See* Route No. 16, Stage 9. |
| | | 8. Ta Man Ang. | ... | | ... | | |
| | | 9. Páng Hôk ... | 13 | 0 | 85 | 0 | |
| | | 10. Páng Sáng ... | 11 | 0 | 96 | 0 | Capital of a Wa State and seat of a Sawbwa. |
| | | 11. Man Mai ... | 9 | 0 | 105 | 0 | |
| | | 12. Môt Nga ... | 9 | 0 | 114 | 0 | |

* Distance seems from the map to be underestimated. It is more than this as the crow flies.—A.F.

FROM LÁSHIO TO YAWNG U (NGEK HTING STATE)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Supt. Northern Shan States. | **13. Yawng Li** ... | 7 | 0 | 121 | 0 | |
| | | **14. Yawng U** ... | 6 | 0 | 127 | 0 | |

## No. 18.

### From LOIKAW (LWÉKAW) to MÔNÉ POST (BAMPÔN) viâ SEKYAWPIN and THATÔN.

BY SECOND LIEUT. M. R. W. NIGHTINGALE, 1ST CHESHIRE REGIMENT, JULY 1892.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Tolong** ... ... Nam Tam-Hpák or Tabet chaung. | 18 | 0 | 18 | 0 | Loikaw (Lwékaw) *see* Route No. 4, Stage 8. There are three routes from here to Thatôn (Stage 7): (1) The first crosses the Nam Tam-Hpák or Tabet chaung near Pinkyit and joins Thatôn road at Sisaing. This road is suitable for animal traffic; is the best and most direct. The Tabet chaung is unfordable, but has a ferry of one dug-out. Three days' march. (2) The second road crosses the Tabet chaung at Vinkhun and is suitable for animal traffic; three days' march. (3) The third road is described in detail and is as follows:— General direction north-east and north. Road for first 1½ miles through open plain, then gradually ascends to 8th mile, open jungle with thick undergrowth. Crosses small range at right angles and descends into open undulating grass country; no water. After 12th mile runs along a spur with deep nullahs both sides and thick jungle. Up to 15th mile road suitable for wheeled traffic, it then turns along a narrow path, thick jungle (bamboo and teak), and reaches Tolong, a Shan village, nine houses, 36 people. Bad camping ground on side of Tabet chaung and is a swamp in rains. The river is 80 yards wide, 30 feet deep; mud bottom, rapids above and below; precipitous banks; thickly wooded. Runs in south-east direction into Pônchaung 80 miles off. It is crossed by a ferry of two dug-outs. |
| | | **2. Talaungtaung.** Talaungtaung chaung, 12 feet broad, 6 inches to 1 foot deep; sandy bottom; precipitous banks; difficult of access. | 6 | 0 | 24 | 0 | General direction north-east. Bad jungle track continues up and down; thick bamboo and teak jungle. After 1½ miles road rises and runs along top of several small hills. After 6 miles reach Talaungtaung, a Shan village, 12 houses, 40 people, on side of sloping hill. Bad camping ground. Water from river ¼ mile north. |
| | | **3. Taungkaw** ... | 6 | 0 | 30 | 0 | General direction north. Path lies through thick jungle and over paddy-fields. Taungkaw, three houses, no inhabitants; remainder of village burnt. Good camping ground, and water from small stream. (Possibly this and the next stage could be combined.) |

FROM LOIKAW (LWÉKAW) TO MÔNÉ POST (BAMPÔN) *viâ* SEKYAWPIN AND THATÔN—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **4. Sekyawpin** ... | 6 | 0 | 36 | 0 | General direction north. After ½ mile path joins a road suitable for wheeled traffic. Runs over undulating jungle to Sekyaupin, a Shan village, seven houses, 30 inhabitants, on summit of small hill. Good camping ground, but very little water to the west of village 1 mile away. |
| | | **5. Kongwáng (Kawnweng).** | 6 | 0 | 42 | 0 | General direction north-east. Cart road passes through open jungle. At 6th mile a Shan village, Kongwáng, on top of undulation, 20 houses, 80 people. Camping ground. (This and the next stage could probably be combined.) |
| | | **6. Sisaing (Hsiksang).** | 4 | 0 | 46 | 0 | General direction north. Cart road passes over open undulating grass country. At 4th mile Sisaing, a Shan village, 30 houses, 100 inhabitants; many other small villages in immediate neighbourhood. A bazaar is held here once in five days. Good camping ground and water. From here roads lead to Saga (Samka) (*see* Route No. 4, Branch I), to Payakôu and Môbyé (*see* Route No. 21) and to Mokmai (Maukmé, *see idem*). |
| | | **7. Thatôn (Satôn) or Loiput (Loipôk).** | 8 | 0 | 54 | 0 | General direction north-north-east. Good cart road. First mile open undulating country, then through fairly thick jungle; last mile through open country. Thatôn, a Shan town, capital of the state of same name, 100 houses, 300 inhabitants; many small villages in neighbourhood. Bazaar once in five days. Good camping ground, zayáts, and plenty of water. |
| | | **8. Pônywa** ... Nam Pawn or Pôn chaung, 80 yards wide, 20 feet deep; rocky bottom; rapid current; fordable in dry season; one dug-out for ferry boat. Flows 100 miles south into Salween river. | 12 | 0 | 66 | 0 | General direction east. Open undulating grass country. At 4th mile crosses at right angles range of hills and descends 1,200 feet by steep rocky road to Pôn chaung. Camping ground 200 feet above river. Pônywa, a Shan village, 15 houses, 40 people. |
| | | **9. Namping** ... | 12 | 0 | 78 | 0 | General direction east. Steep rocky path, ascending 900 feet through thick swampy jungle on to open undulating grass plateau with many scattered villages. Namping, a Shan village, 20 houses, 50 inhabitants; bazaar once in five days; zayáts; camping ground; plenty of water. |

FROM LOIKAW (LWÉKAW) TO MÔNÉ POST (BAMPÔN) *viâ* SEKYAWPIN AND THATÔN—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **10. Nákyem** ... River (name unknown), 20 feet broad, 1 foot deep; sandy bottom; rapid current; precipitous banks; 10 feet high; difficult of access. | 11 | 0 | 89 | 0 | General direction east and north-east. Path continually up and down; thick jungle; small river at 8th mile. Nákyem, a Shan village, 12 houses, 30 inhabitants; many villages in neighbourhood; camping ground; water; sayáts. |
| | | **11. Bampôn (Mône Post), 4,000 feet.** | 9 | 0 | 98 | 0 | General direction north-east. Path continually up and down, passing through paddy-fields and swampy jungle; several small villages in neighbouring valleys. Bampôn, a small Shan village; 10 houses; 30 inhabitants; camping grounds; water. A military station here for the protection of Mône, with accommodation for 100 sepoys. |

## No. 19.

### From MAINGLÔN (MAINLUNG) to MANPUN.

BY H. F. HERTZ, ESQ., BURMA POLICE, JANUARY 1890.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Mankung** ... One stream. | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | Road good. Cross small stream at 8 miles. Direction of road east. |
| | | **2. Nampyit (camp).** One stream. | 10 | 0 | 20 | 0 | Road good, running through light bamboo and tree jungle. It rises steadily for 5 miles, and the remainder of the road is a steep descent. Cross a small stream just before reaching camp. There is good ground for camp in light bamboo jungle. The village lies 2 miles north and consists of 25 houses and a small kyaung. Practically no accommodation. |
| | | **3. Möngngaw** ... One stream and chaung (three times). | 12 | 0 | 32 | 0 | General direction east by north. A steady ascent for 5 miles along the ridge of a range. The road then descends to 7 miles and here crosses a stream. After this it rises rather steeply, and again descends to 10 miles. A chaung is crossed three times between 10 and 12 miles. It is 15 yards wide, 3 feet deep. The road runs throughout jungle and is fair. The Palaung village of Hkön is passed at 6 miles. It contains 20 houses. Möngngaw affords good accommodation in kyaung and sayáts. |

FROM MAINGLÔN (MAINLUNG) TO MANPUN—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Intermediate. F. | Total. M. | Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **4. Lungloi (Longlwi).** One chaung. | 8 | 0 | 40 | 0 | Direction north-east. A good road, 6 feet wide and well kept. It ascends a small hill to 1 mile and then descends into paddy-fields, and crosses the same chaung as in the last march. The remainder of the road is a steady ascent. Pass Loipeng at 4 miles, 10 houses, no kyaung. At Lungloi is accommodation for 150 men in kyaung and zayáts. |
| | | **5. Pángsali** ... | 8 | 0 | 48 | 0 | General direction north-east. A good wide well kept road. It ascends to 1 mile and then runs over undulating hill crests. The country is open. Pass Wengmun at 5 miles, a large village with kyaung and zayáts. At Pángsali is accommodation for 150 men in kyaung and zayáts. Water close by. From here there is a road to Namsán, which lies 15 miles east-south-east. |
| | | **6. Manpát (Raosi, Palaung).** One stream (bridged). | 8 | 0 | 56 | 0 | The road runs north and is good and wide. It descends at first to a stream crossed by a good wooden bridge. This stream is fordable at all times. From the stream the road ascends the whole way to Manpát steep through the jungle. Room for 150 men in kyaung and zayáts. Pass Yanghen (Shan) or Yanghai (Palaung) *en route.* |
| | | **7. Pánglun (Penglong).** | 8 | 0 | 64 | 0 | The road runs north-east and is fairly good. It runs up a very steep ascent to 5½ miles and then descends in a similar manner to the village. Small kyaung and zayáts. |
| | | **8. Humöng** ... | 8 | 0 | 72 | 0 | The road runs north by west along a ridge. It is level, but is narrow. Humöng is a large village with ample accommodation in kyaung and zayáts. |
| | | **9. Manpun (4,784 feet).** | 12 | 0 | 84 | 0 | The road is indifferent, and in the latter part difficult. It descends steep spurs to stream at 8 miles and then runs up a steep ascent to Manpun. General direction is north by east. |

## No. 20.

### From MANGMAW (Route No. 62, Stage 9) to NAMKHAM viâ MANPÁN FERRY and SÉLÁN,

BY CAPT. H. B. WALKER, ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, MARCH 1892.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Intermediate. M. | Intermediate. F. | Total. M. | Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | | **1. Tákyo Kyi or West K'Senshán.** | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | Mangmaw, *see* Route No. 62, Stage 9. General direction first 4 miles south, then west. Leaving the camp at Mangmaw the route runs through the village in a southerly direction along |

FROM MANGMAW (ROUTE No. 62, STAGE 9) TO NAMKHAM *viâ* MANPÂN FERRY AND SÊLÂN—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Tákyo Kyi or West H'Senshán** —*cont.* | | | the route to Kya Sa Yo and Si Tôn Phyin for 4 miles when it reaches the long spur Pálián S'Shán. Instead then of following the route to Kya Sa Yo, it turns west along the spur by a good sound path passing at 4¼ miles to left hand, or south, Kyin Kyi village; at mile 5½ La Phán Kyi and at mile 7 Tonánza; each five or six houses. The stream Ma Tai Haw (or Kwinpwé Haw) flows parallel to the ridge all the way. On an opposite or southern ridge are seen the villages of Mantinshán and Yawyaio, while on its western summit is the village of Kwin Pwé or Kem Pwé. At Tákyo Kyi, five or six houses (Kôkáng); few supplies and camp for 50 men on southern side. The route continues along the spur for ¼ mile and descending reaches camp on route for 100 men, then follows path to north for 300 yards to village of H'Senshán; three or four houses; no supplies; where there is camping ground for 50 men on a small knoll on southern side of and immediately above the village. The water-supply for both these two camps lies in a hollow between them at equal distance from both; plentiful supply, but of inferior quality.<br>*N.B.*—Both these camps are much exposed to the high winds that blow during the months of March and April. |
| | | **2. Kwin Pwé (Kem Pwé), 5,050 feet.**<br>Kwin Pwé Haw or Ma Tai Haw. | M. F.<br>4 6 | M. F.<br>12 6 | General direction south-west. Leaving the camp at H'Senshán village, the route runs for 1¾ miles, winding round first the northern, then the western slopes of the range of Pálián S'Shán down to the Kwin Pwé or Ma Tai Haw, the Salween being visible for the first ½ mile below to the right hand or north. The Kwin Pwé Haw (15 to 20 yards from bank to bank; 1 to 3 feet deep; very rocky bed; rapid current), which discharges itself into the Salween, is crossed by a covered bridge 3 feet wide built of stout timbers 10 inches thick, and capable of sustaining heavy traffic. The route then runs northward along and rather above the left bank of the river for ¼ of a mile, then strikes up a steep ascent of nearly 2 miles to the village of Yaio; 12 houses; usual supplies, paddy, &c., obtainable; water in centre of village. Small camping ground for 50 men possible to be made just beyond the village on road side. No grass; bamboo leaves obtainable. To the south of spur thus ascended runs a parallel spur on which is situated the double village of Mantin Shán, a stream dividing the two spurs. Passing the village of Yaio the route runs north-west along the top of the spur for nearly a mile up to the large well-to-do Lawa village of Kwin Pwé; 30 houses; good supplies; situated on the ridge, which continues to run northwards, eventually sloping to the Salween. The usual camping ground is 300 yards below the village to the south where there is accommodation for 100 men, there being accommodation for as many more along either side of the road with difficulty between the village and camp. There is, moreover, accommodation for another 500 or 600 men in the village itself and along the spur running westwards before it begins to descend, though it would have to be cleared of jungle and the water-supply is rather distant, being obtained (1) from a hill-side stream 50 yards south of |

FROM MANGMAW (ROUTE No. 62, STAGE 9) TO NAMKHAM *viâ* MANPÁN FERRY AND SÉLÁN—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Maulmein District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **2. Kwin Pwé (Kem Pwé), 5,050 feet**—*cont.* | | | usual camp, and (2) from a reservoir east of village which is supplied from the first-mentioned stream, being carried across the intervening space by means of a bamboo aqueduct. The march, on account of the long climb up from the Ma Tai Haw, though short, is a fair stage for laden animals. From Kwin Pwé a route runs out southwards to Mantôn, the first onward stage being Kwinpáng, situated on the western slope of the next spur but one to the south. The next Tamachán, the next Nan Kong Haw, then Mantôn, *see* Route No. 64. The route is said to be a good one, each march being judged for laden mules. |
| | | **3. Manpán ferry.** Salween river. | M. F. 3 0 | M. F. 15 6 | Leaving Kwin Pwé for the Manpán ferry the route goes out of the village west and runs along the spur on which it is situated, and so descends for 3 miles by a good path and tolerable gradient. There is camping ground for 70 or 80 men on a small level spot by the river, here 80 yards wide, 40 feet deep in centre, and with a current of 4 miles an hour. The ferry consists of only one raft and one small dug-out. The ferry house being on the western side or right bank of the river and half-way up the steep ascent. *Note.*—From the account of the route there would apparently be no difficulty in marching from West H'Senshán to Manpán ferry if more convenient, but the camping ground at Kwin Pwé is more extensive than at Manpán ferry. |
| | | **4. Powáng (4,650 feet).** | 5 6 | 21 4 | General direction west. After crossing to the right bank of the Salween the route strikes up a steep spur for nearly 2 miles by a zigzagging but sound path through open jungle, the direction being north-westerly. Another route branches off south-west to Möng-hawm two marches distant. At the top of a spur stands the Kachin village of Hi To Shán, 20 houses, in two parts, one immediately opposite where the route debouches from the spur on to the ridge, the other a mile along the route, which now runs in a more westerly direction on the top of the ridge. Water is here obtained down the northern side of the ridge ¼ of a mile, and there is an excellent camping ground, capable of being formed along the ridge between the two portions of Hi To Shán by clearing away the kaing grass on either side of the road, capable of accommodating 300 or 400 men. The route to Manhin runs along the ridge eastwards. The onward route now, after crossing a slight ascent by an excellent broad path, follows the ridge westerly for 2 miles. After passing larger Hi To Shán the route winds along the northern slopes of the ridge, with the valley of the Nampun (or Namyo) or Manpán stream below and to the right hand or north. The prominent hill of Myin S'Shan is also visible to that side. At mile 4½ the large Kachin village of Takyin (18 houses) is passed through, while clusters of villages of the same name lie to southern side of ridge. The Palaung village (Palaungkyi) is passed to right hand on a small hill at mile 5, the clusters of villages which form Powáng circle being reached at mile 5¼; Upper Powáng (40 houses) is most suitable for a camp, there being accommodation for 100 men on the ridge to the north after passing through the village. Supplies |

FROM MANGMAW (ROUTE No. 62, STAGE 9) TO NAMKHAM *viâ* MANPÁN FERRY AND SÉLÁN—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **4. Powáng (4,650 feet)**—*cont.* | | | obtainable, though with difficulty and delay paddy Rs. 1-8-0 a basket, rice Rs. 2-10-0 a basket. Water is obtainable 600 yards to south from a small stream, sufficient, if carefully husbanded, for 150 men. Animals must be watered a mile to north of camp in a small stream. No grass; bamboo leaves in abundance. |
| | | **5. Pônseng or Nônkyáng.** | M. F.<br>8 0<br>9 6 | M. F.<br>29 4<br>31 2 | General direction a little north of west. The route leaves the village of Powáng on the south-westerly side, descending from the spur on which Powáng stands for a short distance into a narrow ravine, a route striking off to the left hand or south to Möngya, broad and apparently much used. [At about 700 yards a route strikes off to the right or north to Manhin (one short march) or H'Senshán (two marches) along a narrow valley running in front of the spur Powáng stands on.] Route then ascends a short spur for a mile, the Palaung village of Manka on spur sloping to left or south being passed at mile 1 from Powáng. A few yards further on a route to left or south runs to Möngya, another to right, opposite, leading towards Manhin or H'Senshán, both roads apparently well used. At mile 1½ the route runs level for a little, passing to left or south village of Shiokupai. Another route broad and well used striking off along a valley (which apparently runs into the Manpán valley) to Manhin (or H'Senshán). The route then rises a little, commencing to ascend a long ridge running along a narrow valley on its summit, which is chaotic, minor ridges and spurs traversing it. The valley is cultivated with opium. At mile 3 route crosses the western slopes of a minor ridge and, passing through a gap, descends to the small Kachin village of Lanyintán (four houses), which it leaves on left hand, a fourth route striking off to north or right hand to Manhin, which descends the northern slopes of main ridge into valley of the Manpán stream, a mile distant. Water in small quantities may be obtained at this village, being obtained along a minor valley, west of the village. The route now rises a little and runs along the northern slopes of main ridge. The Manpán valley, apparently 300 or 400 yards wide, and cultivated, intersected by stream of same name flowing into the Salween, lying below to right hand or north. On the opposite side of the Manpán valley the ridge or hill called Hôpáng dotted with villages is visible. At mile 5¼ route rises to cross a spur branching from ridge south-west, runs level a short distance through jungle, having taken a more southerly turning, and then descends at mile 6½ on to ridge (turning west again, which here broadens out and is cultivated) by a zigzagging route. Pônseng, standing on a rise in the ridge, is visible ahead. The distinctive hill Loi Seng in valley to left or south-west, a route to Manhin between route and Manpán stream, the hill Hôpáng, the hill Kongmo, more westerly, and between these two, further north, a ridge known as Manyôpa hill, along the crest of which the frontier runs, being all visible. On Manyôpa are situated the extreme frontier villages of Ta Phyinsa and Hôsipa.<br>[*N.B.*—Manyôpa is a day's march from Pônseng, and Chéfán (Séfán) town in a north-westerly direction is two days' |

FROM MANGMAW (ROUTE No. 62, STAGE 9) TO NAMKHAM *viâ* MANPÁN FERRY AND SÉLÁN—*continued.*

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
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| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **5. Pônseng or Nônkyáng**—*cont.* | | | march further on *viâ* Sinkyi (400 houses), Chinese-Shans, the road being good and down-hill to Chéfán.] The last mile into Pônseng rises a little, the route to right hand to Manhin striking along the lower northern slopes of ridge at 7½ miles and another to Ma htáng village to left or south. The path, though broken and narrow in places, is good, the last ½ mile into Pônseng being broad and well used. Pônseng consists of three villages, one Palaung (also called Nônseng), and two Kachin villages, in all containing about 40 houses. There is only camping ground in the Palaung portion (1) at entrance to village near kyaung for 60 men; (2) along the spur ½ mile through village to west for same number; (3) to north of kyaung along Möngko road, about 300 yards for 100 men. (There is a large stagnant tank which can be utilized for watering horses here.) Water-supply for 300 men in village. Other supplies, paddy, and rice can be obtained from neighbouring villages in fair quantities (paddy 12 annas a big basket). To Nônkyáng, 1½ miles along Möngko road. The route strikes down a spur to north-west of village rising at ¾ of a mile, then descending to Nônkyáng passing on spur to left hand or south-west one of the several villages named Manyáng, which are situated on this spur, and along the spur running to left hand of route from Nônkyáng to Möngya, *see* Route No. 68. Nônkyáng is a Kachin village, 10 houses; limited paddy and rice, no other supplies; water is obtained down slope to north from small stream in plenty. Möngko is 9½ miles further west; good road (*see* Route No. 68). |
| | | **6. Camp or Namko Haw.**<br>Namko Haw. | M. F.<br>5 0 | M. F.<br>36 2 | General direction a little west of south. Leaving Nônkyáng route strikes southward along a continuous spur, passing to left hand or east of Upper Nônkyáng (in ruins) and another Manyáng (Kachin villages). The route then winds along the ridge for 2 miles, then descends for ½ mile, runs level along the dip of the spur for 200 or 300 yards, rises for ½ of a mile, and on level to the large village of Pansita (Palaungs) at mile 3.<br>*N.B.*—Here supplies must be obtained and carried on to camp on the Namko Haw (paddy, *&c.*). Pansita, 20 or 30 houses, is situated on eastern side of ridge below path. From Pansita a broad well used track leads northwards for Möngko, skirting the western slope of ridge; from Pansita route follows spur descending a little and winding across it from its western to eastern slopes, the valley of the Namko Haw being beneath to right hand. The route then zigzags down into the valley by a very steep path across cultivation for a mile, the last ½ mile following ridge of a minor spur. With the exception of where route leaves Nônkyáng and passes Pansita, it runs through open jungle ½ a mile before Pansita, the hill sides being completely bare. Except at this village, no water can be obtained on the route till the valley of the Namko Haw is reached. Namko Haw flowing from Möngko flows onward to Salween some 2 or 3 miles distant and there discharges itself. There is camping ground in the valley, which is semi-circular, for 300 men; good grass obtainable, also bamboo leaves. Stream is 25 yards broad, 1 foot to 3 feet deep, and rapid and stony; easy crossings. |

FROM MANGMAW (ROUTE No. 62, STAGE 9) TO NAMKHAM *vid* MANPÁN FERRY AND SÉLÁN—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
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| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **7. Camp below Hupong.**<br>Nammoi or Namwé river and two small streams. | 8 0 | 44 2 | General direction south. Leaving the camp on the left bank of the Namko Haw the route crosses the stream and commences to ascend the opposite side of the valley, first working up between two spurs across half-an-acre of paddy cultivation, where there is camping ground for 40 men, then striking up the left hand or eastern spur crossing a narrow stream (2 yards wide, good drinking water) and following the spur to the top of the ridge where the small Kachin village of Loiyin is situated (four houses and scarcely any supplies); at mile 1½ the route then crosses and descends south side of ridge by a steep winding broken path for ½ mile and at bottom crosses a stream 3 yards wide, 9 inches deep, stony bottom, good drinking water. The route then commences to ascend by a zigzag path 6 feet broad and good under foot, and after crossing from one minor spur to another reaches the Kachin village of Akákyi at mile 4 (six or seven houses), until recently belonging to Möngko circle, now handed over to Möngya, standing on top of ridge to left hand or east of route and 70 yards along ridge. The route then descends in a southerly direction down the southern slopes of the ridge, crossing a hill-side stream at mile 4½, when it strikes the long spur, which running south-eastward is terminated by the hill Pánghai Shán, which slopes abruptly into the Nammwé or Nammoi valley. The route runs along the northern side of the spur to mile 5¾, passing the large Palaung village of Pángtáp situated on a parallel spur to left hand or north-east. At mile 6 the route strikes across to southern side of spur and commences to descend by a subsidiary spur into the Nammwé or Nammoi valley, crossing on to the lower slopes of another spur at mile 7, reaching the valley at 7¾ miles; here the desolate village of Nahet or, as it is sometimes called, Náshi (Kachins and Shans, three houses) is passed through. At mile 8 the camping ground is reached in paddy-fields, beneath the village of Hupong (seven houses, Kachins) situated on a hill of the same name. The valley of the Nammoi or Nammwé, which here widens out a little, is about 500 yards across from stream to foot of the Hupong hill; the hills on opposite side of stream, the termination of the range in which the hill Loi Saw is situated, run precipitously down to stream, which flows on eastward into Salween. The Nammoi or Nammwé stream is 1 foot to 4 feet deep, with rapid current, and stony bottom, 40 feet to 60 feet wide. Supplies difficult to obtain from Hupong, though there is paddy in the village; other supplies *nil*. With the exception of the climb up to Akákyi, from the valley between that village and Loiyin, the path is broken, narrow, and rocky; the last 2½ miles, descending into the Nammoi or Nammwé valley being specially bad, while the march, if made, from Nahet or Náshi to Namko Haw camp would be a very rough one and trying to pack animals. |

FROM MANGMAW (ROUTE No. 62, STAGE 9) TO NAMKHAM *vid* MANPÁN FERRY AND SELÁN—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
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| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **8. Möngya** ... Nammoi, Möngya Haw, and small streams. | 5 | 6 | 50 | 0 | General direction south-west. Leaving the camp route follows the left bank of Nammwé or Nammoi, passing through jungle and crossing the lower slope of a spur, which runs from the Hupong hill; at mile 1 a route strikes back from right hand northwards to Hupong, a small stream running into the Nammoi being crossed 200 yards further on; the Nammoi at this point is 150 yards from route, while to the right hand or west the hills run back, forming a valley down which a small stream flows. At mile 2 the valley narrows, the hills on either side of the Nammwé running down closely and ending precipitously over the stream. The path rising to get on the slopes of the ridge on left bank. At mile 3 the valley commences to widen again, the hills to west or on left bank (along which route lies) running back. Up to this point the path is broken and very narrow and requires much repair where rising and descending. At mile 3½ route debouches on large paddy-fields capable of affording camping ground for a brigade or more, passing the small villages of Namao on opposite bank of the stream, 300 yards along the paddy-fields, one small stream is crossed, flowing into Nammwé, and 100 yards further on the Möngya Haw (5 yards wide, 1 foot deep; rocky; easy crossings) which flows down a valley from the west, up which valley also a route to Möngko is said to run. Just before mile 4 the paddy-fields are left and the route continues along the left bank of Nammwé and close to it, passing the well-to-do Shan village of Mannimaw or Mannaw, eight or 10 houses, and half-a-dozen mills for husking paddy worked by water. The route then becomes broad and excellent and runs almost straight to mile 5, passing a large tiled pôngyi kyaung to left hand or bank of the stream, 500 yards past the village of Manhaw. At mile 5¼ the large Shan village of Manmaw is passed (20 houses), and at mile 5½ the small village of Mankön (good supplies of paddy can be obtained at the price of 6 annas a big basket from either village, but nothing else). Möngya is reached ¼ of a mile further, six or eight houses, and plentiful paddy supply at 6 annas a basket. Möngya lies 700 yards from the Nammwé, the intervening space being large paddy-fields, where an excellent camp is obtained. Accommodation for a brigade. Across the stream on the right bank are hot springs strongly impregnated with sulphur; these discharge themselves into the Nammwé which is here 90 feet across, 3 feet deep, and flows 2½ miles an hour; gravelly bottom. From here roads lead south to Mönghawm and Möngsi (*see* Route No. 68), and north to Möngko (*see* same route). |
| | | **9. Mukhwon (5,880 feet).** Nammoi. | 9 | 2 | 59 | 2 | General direction west. The route follows the valley of the Nammoi or Nammwé for rather more than ¼ mile after leaving the camp, when it crosses from the left to right bank by a very solid bridge for foot-passengers, 3 feet wide, 11 inches thick. The route then, after rising a little, runs along right bank by a level, though narrow, and rather stony path, |

FROM MANGMAW (ROUTE No. 62, STAGE 9) TO NAMKHAM *vid* MANPÁN FERRY AND SELÁN—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
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| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **9. Mukhwon (5,880 feet)**—*cont.* | | | through jungle, to mile 1. The route to Mönghawm strikes off to left or south immediately after crossing the bridge. At mile 1¾ route descends a little and recrosses the stream to left bank, traversing a large paddy-field after doing so, capable of camping 1,500 men. There the ridge Loi Wámao on northern side of valley bends away, while the head of another ridge commencing and continuing as the northern side enclosure of Nammwé valley, another valley is formed, which runs parallel with the Nammwé valley and to north of it. After crossing the paddy-field the route enters the jungle again by a level path and runs close to the Nammwé as far as mile 2½, when it bears away a little and commences to ascend the ridge. At mile 3 the path takes a northern turn and then ascent becomes very steep until top of ridge is reached at mile 3¾. The Nammwé valley is here left, and the valley of a smaller stream flowing into Nammwé is traversed. At mile 4¼ a small village down slopes to right hand or north is passed, bearing the name of Mukhwon, probably an off-shoot of the larger village at end of stage. The first range here also winds round again (Loi Wamao) the large Kachin village whence the range derives its name lying on summit. The route follows the ridge by an excellent and almost level path through light jungle to mile 6¾, when the ridge terminates in Loi Mukhwon along the northern slopes of which, by a subsidiary spur, the route ascends by an excessively steep zigzagging path to mile 8, when it follows another ridge for ½ a mile, then striking northward along a spur to mile 9, when it reaches the Kachin village of Mukhwon (15 houses) belonging to the Möngpa circle. Supplies: paddy (Re. 1 a big basket), rice, and opium. The camping ground is very limited, for 40 men, in centre of village (soiled and dirty), and 50 more ½ mile north-east of village on small knoll on spur. The water-supply is very scanty; for 100 men and animals in limited quantities can be obtained (1) from ½ mile down hill to north-east, (2) ½ mile down spur to south-east; obtained in both cases from springs, troughs having to be formed of mud to collect the water temporarily for animals. The route for the last ½ mile before village, crosses extensive opium cultivation on sides of slopes. The path after once leaving the Nammwé valley is bad wherever it ascends, and no water is obtainable after leaving the Nammwé stream. |
| | | **10. Möngpaw (3,350 feet).**<br>Nampaw. | M. F.<br>7 6 | M. F.<br>67 0 | General direction north-west. The route, leaving Mukhwon, follows the route back towards Möngya for 400 yards, when it takes a westerly turn and runs along the southern slopes of the main spur as far as 1¼ miles, when it descends slightly, rising again to the large Kachin village of Vimkôk (30 houses) at 1½ miles, situated on small knoll running southward from spur. A long ridge to southward runs parallel to route, thickly wooded and separated by a narrow valley; a third ridge still further to the south being visible and parallel to the first two. As far as Vimkôk the spur sides are bare, or only lightly clad with thin scanty jungle. After passing through Vimkôk the route descends again, and winds as far as mile 2½ amongst |

FROM MANGMAW (ROUTE No. 62, STAGE 9) TO NAMKHAM *viâ* MANPÂN FERRY AND SÊLÂN—*continued.*

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **10. Möngpaw (3,350 feet)**—*cont.* | | | the lower eminences of the southern slopes of the spur; thick jungle on either side of route; the path though narrow is good and sound and capable of sustaining heavy traffic. At mile 2 there is a wet nullah containing drinking water in scanty quantities. At mile 2½ path rises on to top of ridge or spur, once more at mile 3 the parallel ridge south of Vimkôk joins with other ridge and route passes on to it, and runs along its southern slopes to mile 3½, when it passes below the highest point of the ridge Loi Namkyet to right hand or north. The route then descends for ¼ mile into the first part of the wide spreading village (Kachin) of Namkyet, said to contain over 200 houses, and to be the residence of the Myoza of the Möngpaw circle. Large supplies can be obtained here. A further descent of 400 yards reaches the centre of the village, which runs all the way along the slopes on both sides of the route. From this point a fine view is obtained to the west of the Möngpaw valley beneath, the main ridge just crossed forming the watershed between the Salween and the Irrawaddy, towards which river the Shwéli drains all minor streams. Numerous spurs dotted with light jungle run down westward into the Möngpaw valley more or less parallel with each other. The route now descends by an excellent path, averaging 6 feet wide, to mile 6¾, along an easy spur clad with light jungle and abounding in orchids, when the Möngpaw valley is reached, passing on a parallel spur to south the Kachin village of Namkhwon at mile 5¾. The Möngpaw valley, which here runs south-west and north-east and is intersected by the Nampaw stream, is entirely under cultivation and is ½ a mile wide, the route crosses it (Nampaw stream here 3 yards wide, 1 foot deep; gravelly bottom, grassy, sound bank; requires bridging for traffic) in a westerly direction to the village of Möngpaw (40 houses, Shan) which is situated on a knoll or slope from the hills on western side of valley. Here there is good camping ground for 300 men, water being obtained from the valley from any of the numerous rivulets flowing through it. There is also accommodation in the paddy-fields for any number of men. Supplies: paddy 6 annas a basket, rice, vegetable, &c., excellent grass for animals obtainable in valley. The village is stockaded by a fence of prickly growth and entered under an archway guarded by a wooden gate. It is under the usual subordinate official, who takes orders from the Namkyet Myosa. The route from Mukhwon is good marching throughout, but with the exception of one wet nullah, and at Vimkôk and Namkyet, no water is obtainable *en route*. From here there is a road direct to Möngko (*see* Alternative I below) and another to Sêlân *viâ* Hôké, &c. (*see* same Alternative route). Other villages in the Möngpaw circle are said to be Hupong, Loisa, Nongheng, Pankham, Pupak, Loilak, Pankyôn, Hukyé, Taliak, Loilem, Namkyet, Namhông, Hawwa, Pyinhoi, Manphyin, Mansé, Hôkáng, Manmöng. |
| | | **11. Wanteng or Manlim.** Namyáng and several small streams. | M. F. 8 0 | M. F. 75 0 | General direction a little west of north. Leaving Möngpaw the route runs along the western side of the Nampaw valley for ½ mile and then enters the hills which, running down from the western side, here narrow the |

FROM MANGMAW (ROUTE No. 62, STAGE 9) TO NAMKHAM *viâ* MANPÁN FERRY AND SELÁN—*continued.*

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **11. Wanteng or Manlim**—*cont.* | | | Nampaw valley. Light jungle on both sides. The route ascends an easy spur by a good path 4 feet broad to mile 1¼, where the Kachin village of Loilem (eight houses) is reached, the route passing through the village. From Loilem a route strikes off east to the Kachin village of Hupong in the Möngpaw circle. The route now descends for ¼ of a mile into a narrow and bare valley, on the western or left-hand side of which the sugarloaf-shaped hill Loilem stands prominently in notice. The path along this valley is narrow, but capable of being widened with little trouble. At 3 miles the Kachin village of Tángdet is passed to right hand or east, situated on the crest of the eastern ridges of the valley. At 4¾ miles the valley ends and the route commences to rise, crossing three small spurs and reaching the Kachin village of Tungaw (30 houses) to right hand or east of road at 5¾ miles. The Kachin village of Páliak is said to be a little lower down on the slopes to same side. Close jungle of bamboo and larger timber on both sides of path which, after leaving the valley, is good and sound, though narrow, not exceeding 3 feet anywhere. The route now passes on to another spur and rising a very little reaches a gap in the summit of the ridge which forms the southern enclosure of the Wanteng valley at 6 miles. Here a path to right hand runs up to top of ridge to the Kachin village of Kanna, ½ a mile distant and the residence of the Kachin Sawbwa of the Wanteng circle. The route now commences to descend a long, winding, easy spur into the Wanteng valley, assuming a rather westerly direction. The path here is excellent, being 8 feet broad in some places. Thin jungle on either side. The Wanteng valley spread out beneath, green and fertile, affords a fine view. At 7½ miles the small Shan village of Mankáng (five houses) is reached situated on a knoll formed by the extremity of one of the spurs running from the main ridge into the valley, the last 300 yards into the village of Mankáng being perfectly level and affording camping ground for 300 men, though there is no water nearer than the Namyáng intersecting the valley at a distance of 400 or 500 yards. There is plenty of accommodation for camping any number of men in the valley itself, the best places being (1) along the southern and most remote side from the frontier line, (2) along the foot of the slopes of north side of valley about the village of Wanteng or Manlim itself, (3) a little to eastward along the Möngko road, (4) at the foot of the knoll on which the village Mankáng is situated. This last is the best situation for small camps. The village of Wanteng lies on the opposite side of the valley and almost opposite Mankáng. It is known also as Manlim. It is situated on the lower southern slopes of the range of hills bounding the northern side of the valley and along the crest of which the frontier line runs, the Chinese dependency Chéfán (Séfán) lying on the northern side. Wanteng has 16 houses; average supplies. Mankáng the same. A little to the eastward of Wanteng or Manlim is the village of Manpáng, 12 houses, while the valley westward is studded with villages belonging to the Wanteng circle. The Namyáng stream, which intersects the valley (which is nearly a mile wide), flows westward along the valley and eventually discharges itself into the Nammao or Shwéli river. It is here 16 feet wide, 1 foot to 3 feet deep; current about 1½ miles an hour; grassy banks 3 feet high. A direct route to Möngko continues along |

FROM MANGMAW (ROUTE No. 62, STAGE 9) TO NAMKHAM *vid* MANPÁN FERRY AND SÉLÁN—*continued.*

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| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **11. Wanteng or Manlim**—*cont.* | | | | | the valley eastward by a good and well-defined path parallel with and close to a stream for nearly 3 miles, when it leaves the latter and bears along the northern side of the valley, a parallel ridge running between and separating the route and the Namyáng. The village of Yingla is passed at 3½ miles on the frontier ridge, the village of Mainlung being reached at 8 miles, and Möngko at 16 miles, the distance being usually done in two stages, though the route is said to be good going and possible to be traversed in one day. A direct route also leads from Wanteng to Chéfán (Séfán) town by a good sound path; two days' march. Is said to contain 800 to 1,000 houses; is surrounded by wall and moat; and is provided with interior and secondary defences. It is situated in a circular valley. Is bounded on the west by the small stream Wonko Haw, on the east by the Möngka Haw. It is, moreover, said to be commanded on the western side by a hill Hukyán Shán, 600 yards from the town and west of the Wonko Haw. The water-supply is said to be drawn from the two streams on its east and west, but the town is provided with a large tank usually filled with water and affording a supply in cases of emergency. Villages in Wanteng circle are Kanna, Tungaw, Mankáng, Manpáng, and Wanteng already mentioned; others are Loimôn, Namhu, and Kônyin lying westward along valley. |
| | | **12. Kinyáng** ... Namyáng and small streams. | 6 | 2 | 81 | 2 | General *direction* a little south of west. The route strikes down the valley along its southern side passing rather above the cultivated and wetter portion of the valley, by running along the extremities of the northern slopes of the low ridge which forms the immediate boundary of the valley to the south. At mile 1 the small Shan village of Namhu (six houses) is passed close to path on left hand or south. The Namyáng stream running parallel, and at a distance varying from 20 to 100 yards; from path at 1½ miles the Shan village of Kônyin on a knoll to right hand or north and close to path is passed, and the Namyáng is crossed and recrossed within 400 yards. Crossings easy, low banks, water about 1 foot deep. Here on northern side of valley the ridge Loi-Ngapak ends and Loi Kaihtao begins, their western and eastern extremities respectively running slightly south, thereby narrowing the valley. Immediately behind the eastern extremity of Loi Kaihtao within Chéfán territory stands Loi Páliôn. At 1½ miles route crosses low spur which runs out south across the valley from the ridge Loi Kaihtao, the country being quite bare here except for scanty jungle. On this low spur to right hand or north of path is situated the new village of Loimôn (Chinese-Shan) in the Wanteng circle and the last village belonging to the Northern Shan States on northern side or right bank of the Namyáng stream. After crossing this spur the route runs close to and along the right bank of the Namyáng stream to 3 miles, when it crosses over to left bank. The river is here 20 feet wide by 1½ feet deep; gravelly bottom; banks 4 feet high on right bank, 3 feet on left; slippery crossing for laden animals. The route now inclines to the ridge on southern side of valley again, and at 4 miles passes a route to right hand which, running northwards, crosses the valley and eastwards of the small village of Pápaw ¼ of a mile from path (on right bank of |

FROM MANGMAW (ROUTE No. 62, STAGE 9) TO NAMKHAM *viâ* MANPÁN FERRY AND SELÁN—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **12. Kinyáng**—*cont.* | | | stream) strikes across Loi Kaihtao to the town of Chéfán. Where this route strikes the Namyáng stands a banyan tree. The frontier line descending abruptly from Loi Kaihtao touches this banyan tree and then follows the Namyáng westward. Here also on the northern side of the frontier Chéfán ends and Möngmao commences. Pápaw, the first Möngmao village, is situated picturesquely in a clump of bamboos and is inhabited by Chinese Shans. The route now inclines a little more to the south hugging the foot of ridge on that side of the valley. At 5½ miles is passed the Möngmao village of Hoyo, apparently 15 or 16 houses and similarly situated to Pápaw amongst bamboos. At 6 miles the larger village of Kônpáng (Möngmao) is passed. Here there is a very large fifth-day bazaar, people from both sides the frontier flocking to it; all these Möngmao villages are connected by a main caravan route from Möngmao town to Chéfán. The first part of Kinyáng is reached a few yards further lying almost opposite Kônpáng (10 houses, Chinese-Shan) and situated at entrance to the short semi-circular valley, in which stands the larger portion of Kinyáng (28 houses) and camping ground in paddy-fields for 600 men. Crossing a small stream, which discharges itself into the Namyáng, the village is reached at 6¼ miles, picturesquely situated like the Möngmao villages on opposite side of the valley within clumps of bamboos. Supplies: paddy 6 annas a basket, rice of a superior kind, and vegetables. The valley of the Namyáng is here more than ½ a mile wide, fertile, and cultivated, and a great deal under water. It abounds in duck, geese, &c., while on the drier portions excellent grass can be obtained. Villages in the Kinyáng circle: Hután, the seat of the Myôsa of the circle (Kachins), Namtao, Namkát, Pháphcik, Shipuk, Kônka, Loimalaw, Myintán, Pônkán, Kaungsôn. |
| | | **13. Musé** ... Nammao (Shwéli), Namyáng, and small stream. | M. 7 F. 0 | M. 88 F. 2 | General direction a little south of west. Leaving larger Kinyáng the route runs along the extremities of the northern slopes of the southern ridge, the Namyáng lying to the right hand or north, some 300 or 400 yards distant. At 1 mile route crosses small stream, which discharges itself into the Namyáng and rises on to a low ridge or spur, the Namyáng flowing just below and to right hand of route which crosses the northern extremity of spur. Along this spur, southwards 400 yards, is the large Chinese-Shan village of Kônkhwon, whence *viâ* Téma there runs back a direct route to Theinni, eight ordinary stages; may be accomplished on foot in six and riding in three or four stages. Immediately on the other side of the Namyáng (in Möngmao territory) runs the main caravan route connecting Möngmao town and Chéfán, while on a small knoll 500 yards from and north of the Namyáng stands the Möngmao village of Sobiyáng, apparently containing about half-a-dozen houses, bare and unsurrounded by bamboos. Further to the east can be seen the village of Manmôn, 1½ miles distant. Here the Nammao or Shwéli river is seen flowing from the north-east from between Loi Kaihtao and Loi Hôma, the range on its northern or right bank. At 2¼ miles the route still running |

FROM MANGMAW (ROUTE No. 62, STAGE 9) TO NAMKHAM *viâ* MANPÂN FERRY AND SÊLÂN—*continued.*

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **13. Musé**—*cont.* | | | close to the left bank of the Namyáng passes the Chinese-Shan village of Namswáng to immediate right hand of path and in Theinni territory. Here the Namyáng flows into the Shwéli, which runs 150 yards below and to the north of route; on its other bank on a small ridge stands the Möngmao village of Yenkim (12 houses) with ferry boats. Well within Möngmao on the crest of Loi Hôma can be seen several Kachin villages, among which Loi Hôma, Hôlán, and Loivieng are the most noticeable. On the low ground of the Shwéli valley beneath (the river flowing from between Loi Hôma and Loi Kaihtao in an almost southerly direction as far as Yenkim, when it takes a more decidedly western turn) can be seen the villages of Manka, Lower Hôlán (Chinese-Shans), and Loivieng. The route now crosses a low spur or ridge, which terminates the Wanteng valley, and runs above and parallel to the Shwéli to 3 miles, when it crosses a small stream and rising round the lower slopes of a small eminence lying between it and the stream continues to follow the course of the Shwéli to 4 miles, when it passes to the left hand or south of the Shan village of Nampáng (eight or 10 houses), the path being good and sound throughout. Here the route takes a southern bend bearing away from the Shwéli and follows an undulating valley, a low ridge intervening between it and the Shwéli, the country being bare and devoid of foliage, while the soil is of red colour overlying sand stone. At 5 miles on the hills to left or south of valley and below the hill called Loitaena is the Kachin village of Mankáng, Manta and Namkôn being also passed in the distance to the south. At 6 miles a route branches off along the ridge to right hand to Musé and another at 6½ up the ridge, Musé being situated at 7 miles on the crest of the ridge overlooking the Shwéli river. A mile distant to north there is camping ground on the level of the ridge round and about Musé for a brigade or more, while in the valley below the ridge south and along which the route runs there is accommodation by the small stream, whence water is obtained for 300 men, this being a more convenient camp for passing parties since Musé is ½ mile distant from stream. Immediately above this camp and 600 yards west of Musé is the village of Hômôn (Shans, 16 houses), another village of the same name facing it on opposite side of the stream. Camping ground for 100 to 150 men can be obtained on the ridge the latter stands on. Musé is a stockaded village of some 40 houses and, standing on a level ridge uncommanded by any other high ground, is admirably adapted for a position. It commands the route on to Sêlán and Namkham and overlooks the Shwéli and the wide level tract of country northward in Möngmao territory. In this strip of level country, 3 or 4 miles wide, may be seen the following Möngmao villages:—Panpôn, Hômôn, Tônhôn, Mansa, Naungkhán, Hôphi, Yanpa, Kyiengkhán, Sénu, Namôn, Ywinkyán, Ywinkhan, Naungôn, Kônna, Naungin and further west and behind these, at the foot of the slopes of Loi Hôma, Möngmao town, containing over 1,000 houses, surrounded by parapet and ditch, the former broken down, and garrisoned by 100 regular Chinese troops. On the Theinni side of the Shwéli below Musé are the two villages of Hôsôn and Phôhôn, ferry villages. Supplies plentiful: paddy 6 annas a big basket. Grass in the valley traversed by route and northward of the ridge Musé stands on towards the Shwéli. |

FROM MANGMAW (ROUTE No. 62, STAGE 9) TO NAMKHAM *viâ* MANPÁN FERRY AND SÉLÁN—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **14. Sélán** ... Shwéli, Nampaw and two small streams. | 4 4 | 92 6 | General direction south-west. From Musé, dropping into the valley south of the ridge Musé stands on, the route takes a south-south-westerly direction for a little over ½ a mile and then turns decidedly west to 2 miles, running parallel with the Shwéli and about 350 yards from its left bank and passing the villages of Manwing,* Tönkyo, and Kángko, crossing the Nampaw just before it flows into the Shwéli and passing through the large fortified village of Pankham (40 houses), Chinese-Shans. The Nampaw at 1½ miles is 25 yards broad, current 2 miles an hour; from 3 to 7 feet deep; ford at crossing 1½ feet deep, sandy bottom; easy approaches. From Pankham there is a road to Manhung (*see* Branch I below). From 2 miles to 3 miles the route bears a little more to the south, the route all the way from Musé being perfectly level, sound under foot, and easy going. Numerous villages are passed on both sides of route and at distances from it varying from 300 yards to 2 miles. (The village of Tanaikhu lying 2 miles inland to left of route.) The chief villages thus passed are Nongyeng, Tönglong, Hôsai, Wengkhong, Töngkho, and Lingkho, while on the opposite side of the Shwéli and in Möngmao territory can be seen the villages of Namkham, Tama, &c. At 3 miles route crosses the northern points of a low spur (shown on survey sheets as a fixed point) and taking a rather southern turn crosses two small streams and runs up on to the small plateau on which Sélán stands at 4½ miles. Sélán consists from 200 to 250 houses. It measures about 700 by 500 yards, is defended by a parapet, 10 feet thick, 15 feet high, surmounted by a hedge, and ditch 15 feet broad and 9 feet to 15 feet deep, in good repair, standing clear of the valley and yet uncommanded from the south or inland; is in a capital defensive position. Supplies plentiful: sheep and goats brought from China being obtainable. Large camping ground on grass plain. Firewood has to be brought from the hills 2 miles off. From Sélán two routes run back to Theinni, both said to be direct and to be good roads; passable for laden animals and troops:<br>*Number 1 route.*—Sélán, Teingkyán, Nalôn, Tanni, Manmwôn, Kônpyet, Namhu, Theinni.<br>*Number 2 route.*—Sélán, Teingkyán, Naphi, Nampakka (on the direct Namkhán-Theinni route), Pángnim, Namkhí, Namhu, Theinni, or from Nampakka the Namkham-Theinni route may be followed *viâ* Möngyn and Pinghoi. The stages given in the two above routes are easy ones, and in each case the distance can be shortened by at least one march if necessary; there are camping grounds at each stage and supplies are obtainable. |
| | | **15. Namkham** ... Nam Sélán, Nam Saw Haw, Nam Saung, Nam Sao, Nam Siri, and Shwéli. | 13 0 | 105 6 | From Sélán to Namkham is 13 miles in a south-westerly direction along the Shwéli valley by an excellent road, broad, much used, and well known. It is in good repair. All bridging is in masonry of a circular one arch pattern. The following villages are passed on or near the route,— |

* Here the route from Pônseng *viâ* Möngko, Möngpaw and Hôké joins in *see* Alternative I below.

FROM MANGMAW (ROUTE No. 62, STAGE 9) TO NAMKHAM *viâ* MANPÁN FERRY AND SÉLÁN—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **15. Namkham**—*cont.* | | | Naungsen, Manhai, Namsáng (5½ miles), Naungkháng (8 miles), Kongreng, Mankáng, Kungsa, Sensi, Mankham, and Naungsán. The boundary between Namkham and Sélán runs between Naungkháng and Namsáng, nearer the former than the latter. There are kyaungs at all the above mentioned Namkham villages. |

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM PÔNSENG (STAGE 5) TO SÉLÁN (STAGE 14) *viâ* MÖNGKO.

BY LIEUT. G. W. T. PROWSE, 1st DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY, ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, JANUARY 1891.

| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Möngko** ... Namko. | 9 | 2 | 9 | 2 | Path throughout good and passable for transport except in one part between 5th and 6th mile where it is narrow, stony and steep. At 1½ miles Nongsung, Kachin village of six houses. Last 3½ miles across paddy-fields, crossing Namko just before reaching camp, 30 feet broad, 2½ feet deep (in January), rock and pebbly bottom, low banks. For Möngko *see* Route No. 68, Stage 9. |
| | | **2. Camp near Nongheng.** Small streams easily forded at 2½ and 10½ miles. | 12 | 0 | 21 | 2 | General direction south-west. Leaving camp at Pánglôm village the path skirts southern edge of valley through short grass for 2 miles, runs between wooded hills across small stream 2½ miles, then ascends steeply to Mankáng village 4½ miles. Up to this point the path is very good; average width 5 feet. From Mankáng village the path narrows to 3 feet, leading round the side of steep, grassy hills. Narrow and sharp turn at 6½ miles the path being bad and getting gradually worse, covered with loose soil and stones. Descends very steeply at 8½ miles, ascending again steeply leads to the right of Hongsé village. From here to Nongheng the path is narrow and winding, descending to camp in narrow sloping valley ½ mile beyond village. The path from Mankáng to Nongheng would be quite impassable for pack transport in its present state, but could be improved at the cost of slight labour in most places. Villages: Kongsung at 2½ miles, situated on wooded spur south of path; Sengpáng at 2½ miles on wooded spur north of path; Mankáng at 4½ miles, 10 houses, is a Kachin village; Hongsé at 9 miles, 18 houses (Kachin), Nongheng, 11½ miles, 12 houses (Kachin). Small and sloping camp for 100 men about ½ mile beyond Nongheng village. Water from small spring led through a bamboo shoot. The ground here contains saltpetre in large quantities with which the water is impregnated. Supplies from Nongheng village. Paddy at 4 annas per small basket. There is a better camping ground for 100 men by the side of the path ½ mile nearer the village. |

FROM MANGMAW (ROUTE No. 62, STAGE 9) TO NAMKHAM *vid* MANPÁN FERRY AND SÊLÁN—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **3. Möngpaw** ... Nampaw. | 8 4 | 29 6 | Path averaging 3 feet wide and good leads down valley to Loisa village. There it widens to 12 feet forming an excellent road as far as ford over Nampaw stream (breadth 12 feet, depth 1 foot; rocky bottom; current 3 miles per hour; banks of mud 4 feet covered with grass) at 3½ miles; thence it leads along the northern edge of valley over several swampy unbridged nullahs to Möngpaw village at 8½ miles. Bad swampy crossings at 4, 6, 7½ and 7¾ miles which would render the path impassable for transport in wet weather, none of them being bridged.<br>*Bridges.*—At 9 miles 300 yards, and 9 miles 400 yards, wooden plank bridges 12 feet long by 3 feet wide and passable for transport.<br>*Villages passed.*—Pánglôm, north-west of path and close above it at ½ mile from camp. Loisa at 1½ to 1¾ miles, 25 houses (Kachin). Möngpaw, 30 houses, is a Shan village. Unlimited camping ground in paddy-fields in Nampaw valley, also for half battalion on grassy spur overlooking valley and just outside the village. Paddy 4 annas per small basket. Water good and plentiful. Small bamboo kyaung, 40 men; vegetables are the only supplies obtainable in the village. |
| | | **4. Hôké** ... ... Nampaw. | 11 0 | 40 6 | General direction south-west. Path crosses over to left bank of Nampaw stream, recrosses it at 3½ miles and leaving the valley ascends steeply to Pinhoi village; breadth of path 10 feet; thence it narrows to 3 feet, descends at 8 miles and again ascends through grass jungle to Kôngpawen village at 9½ miles; thence it winds round the hedge of a rocky hill and descends to the village of Hôké. Unmetalled path throughout, with the exception of rough stone paved causeway at 2¼ miles; good path as far as Pinhoi, but afterwards it is narrow, steep and much cut up by bullocks. The Nampaw forded at 1¼ and 3½ miles; breadth 35 to 40 feet, depth 2 feet; flows through paddy-fields; low banks 3 feet high; pebble bottom; current 3 miles per hour; water clear and good.<br>*Bridges.*—At 2½ miles, wooden longitudinal planks 30 feet long, 3 feet wide; unfit for transport owing to being too roughly made. At 3¾ miles, wooden foot-bridge 10 feet long, 1 foot wide. At 6¾ miles, wooden planks, 20 feet long, 2 feet wide, passable for transport. At 8½ miles plank bridge 8 feet long, 2 feet wide, in bad repair.<br>*Villages passed.*—Mansé 1½ miles; Manmao 2½ miles (Shan); Manpin 3 miles, 40 houses (Shan); Pinhoi 6 miles, 50 houses (Kachin); Manong 7 miles, six houses; Kôngpawen 9½ miles, eight houses. Hôké, eight houses, is a Shan village situated in an undulating valley. Low grassy hills to the north-west and south-west. Camping ground for 200 men in paddy-fields by stream 200 yards east of village. Water from stream 12 feet by 3 feet; clear and good. Only a few vegetables obtainable from village, which is almost deserted owing to depredations of Kachins from the neighbouring hills. |

FROM MANGMAW (ROUTE No. 62, STAGE 9) TO NAMKHAM *viâ* MANPÁN FERRY AND SÉLÁN—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **5. Pánglôm** ... | 11 4 | 52 2 | General direction west. Path unmetalled and good throughout. Leads over grassy undulating country to Kongwet village, passes to the right of Tingsang village and turns north-west ascending narrow-wooded valley to crest of hills which form the southern boundary of the Shwéli river valley. Thence there is a good path to Namláng village, after passing which the path descends long spur into the valley to Pánglôn village. *Bridge* over dry nullah at 5 miles, 10 feet long, 2 feet broad, and passable for transport. *Villages passed.*—Kongwet 3 miles, 11 houses and small pôngyi kyaung which would hold 30 men; is a Palaung village. Tingsang at 4½ miles, ½ mile on left of road, 12 houses, Palaung village. Manhung (or Manháng) 1 mile west of road at 5 miles, large Sawbwa's palace said to be the finest in the Northern Shan States, Palaung village. Namláng at 7 miles, seven houses, Kachin village. Kongloi, 8¾ miles, seven houses, Kachin village. Konglung, 9 miles, Kachinvillage. Pánglôm, 11½ miles, six houses, is a Shan village. Good camping ground for 300 to 400 men in paddy-fields 100 yards east of Pánglôm village. Water from stream 6 feetbroad, 1 foot deep. |
| | | **6. Sélán** ... ... Nampaw. | 6 2 | 58 4 | General direction south-west. The road is good but unmetalled throughout, could easily be made passable for carts; present average breadth 5 feet. From Pánglôm village the road leads over undulating country through patches of pine-apple cultivation to Manwing village where the route previously described joins in, and Sélán is reached at 6¼ miles. |

BRANCH I.

FROM PÔNSENG (STAGE 5) TO MÖNGKA.

BY LIEUT. G. W. PROWSE, DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY, JANUARY 1891.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Möngka** ... Namyo and small streams. | 14 0 | 14 0 | General direction east. The road, 10 to 12 feet in width, leads down to Mankáng village (four houses) at ¼ mile; thence follows the north side of ridge narrowing to 3 feet; gradually descends to 3 miles, where there is a steep descent by sigzags to valley of Namyo at 3½ miles. Namyo stream forded at 5th mile (breadth 35 to 40 feet, depth 2½ feet; long grass 10 feet high on both banks, very thick, low stony banks and rocky bottom; current 4 miles per hour; water clear and good); path then follows the left bank in places at an elevation of 40 to 50 feet above with steep drop into the stream; this portion is narrow and would be dangerous in wet weather; continues along the left bank of stream to camp in paddy-fields at Mannin (or Manhin) village, 9½ miles, passing Manpa (six houses) at 7½ miles. |

FROM MANGMAW (ROUTE No. 62, STAGE 9) TO NAMKHAM *vid* MANPÂN FERRY AND SELÂN—*continued.*

BRANCH I—*continued.*

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Möngka**—*cont.* | | | *Bridges.*—New wooden bridge at 5¼ miles, 20 feet long, 3 feet wide, longitudinal planks, passable for transport.<br>Camp at 9½ miles for a battalion; water from Namyo stream plentiful and good. Paddy 4 annas per small basket; supplies scanty from Möngka village, 4 to 5 miles off on the hill side to the east. Fowls and eggs can be obtained from the Kachin villages on the neighbouring hills; but the Kachins are not under control, and supplies, with the exception of paddy, are not to be depended upon. A path leads from the valley at Mannin (or Manhin, *see* in Stage 4 above) across the Namyo stream and over the hills in a south-east direction to the Kachin village of Pinhung; thence there is a good path to Powung (or Powáng) (also Kachin) on the Kôkáng-Namkham road (*see* Stage 4 above). |

BRANCH II.

FROM PANKHAM (*see* STAGE 14) TO MANHUNG.

BY COL. COLVILLE, GRENADIER GUARDS, MARCH 1893.

| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Manhung (Manháng).**<br>Nampaw and another small stream. | 11 | 0 | *11 | 0 | After crossing the Nampaw chaung, the road follows the main track towards Muse for ½ a mile, then turns in a south-east direction across flat open ground for ¾ mile; a stream is then crossed and a steep ascent commenced, winding round the spurs of hills and over a series of saddles. Below and to the right the valley of the Nampaw is always in view. After 1 mile the gradient becomes less severe, the southern slope of the ridge being followed. At mile 3 from the foot, the Kachin village of Tu Mu Yi (15 houses) is reached: ¼ mile further on the road, following the shape of the ground, turns abruptly to the south. Up to this point the road has been over ground which has been cleared, now, however, thick tree jungle begins and continues for the rest of the way. One and three-quarter mile from Tu Mu Yi a rounded hill is passed on the left of the road, from which a magnificent view of the surrounding country is obtained. From this point a steep descent and ascent over a saddle of a ¼ mile leads on to the first of the series of hills and saddles on which Manhung is situated. Good water is obtainable from a small stream. |

* The distance is not given, but, by reference to Alternative No. I, Stages 5 and 6 above, it would appear to be about 11 miles, viz., from Pankham to Pánglôm 3¼, thence to Manhung 7¾—total 10¾ miles.

# No. 21.

## From MÔBYÉ to MÖNGPWÁN (MAINGPÁN) viâ PAYAKÔN and MAUKMÉ.

By Lieut. H. E. STANTON, Royal Artillery, January and February 1888, and Lieut. L. C. COLOMB, 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, March 1890.

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | | Total. | | |
| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Payakôn (Pékôn).** Balu Chaung. | 9 | 4 | 9 | 4 | *See* Route No. 1, Stage 7. |
| | | **2. Namhlut** ... Small streams. | 13 | 4 | 23 | 0 | Pack track. At 3 miles pass Sagwé. One short swampy place about 4½ miles from Payakôn, where track crosses small stream, otherwise good. Camp in forest not cleared. Good water from stream running west of camp. |
| | | **3. Letmaing** ... Tabet river. | 14 | 4 | 37 | 4 | Pack track good. Camping ground about 1½ miles beyond village, large and good. Water indifferent from small stream north of camp. One small well on same side of fairly good water, but quickly runs dry. The Tabet river is crossed by bridge close to village of Letmaing. |
| | | **4. Camp** ... ... | 5 | 4 | 43 | 0 | Track for first ½ mile crosses marshy ground near small stream above mentioned, after that it is good. Camping ground about 2 miles east of village (name not given) on rising ground. Good water and plentiful from stream north of it. |
| | | **5. Sissaing** ... ... | 6 | 0 | 49 | 0 | Road good. Good camping ground on rising ground north-west of village. Water good from stream. Country open and fairly cultivated. |
| | | **6. Thatôn (Satôn). Loiput (Loipôk).** | 8 | 0 | 57 | 0 | Road good. Camping ground on high ground south of village. Water good from spring. (Description of this stage is also given in Route No. 18, Stage 7). |
| | | **7. Camp on Nampwán.** Nampwán (Pun river). | 11 | 0 | 68 | 0 | Pack track. Long and fairly steep descent into valley of Pun river. The river is crossed by ferry at this time (February) about 4 feet deep and fordable, 30 yards wide; current fairly swift. Camping ground on right bank good, on left bank rather confined. Water good. |
| | | **8. Knitséngáywa.** | 7 | 6 | 75 | 6 | Road good. Pass small pieces of water about 5 miles from Pun river. Country open and well cultivated. Villages well populated. Camping ground good and large. |

FROM MÔBYÉ TO MÕNGPWÂN (MAINGPÂN) *viâ* PAYAKÔN AND MAUKMÉ—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Intermediate. F. | Total. M. | Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **9. Yédwingyi** ... | 4 | 0 | 79 | 6 | Pack track. Fairly good camping ground confined and jungly near site of old village. Water scarce in small well. |
| | | **10. Maukmé (Mokmai).** Nam Twán. | 12 | 0 | 91 | 6 | Pack track. From 5th to 9th mile not good, through rocky gorge, down fairly steep descent. At 9 miles there is good camping ground near site of old burying ground 2 miles south of Maukmé town. Water good. Hence to Maukmé good track across dry paddy-fields. Camping ground on east of town large and open. Water good and plentiful from the Nam Twán running between town and camp, crossed by good bridge. |
| | | **11. Wanhát (Banhát).** Nam Teng or Tein river. | 12 | 0 | 103 | 6 | Pack track. First 5 miles through rocky gorge, bad in places. Remainder of road good, through fairly open country. At 7¼ miles Namsé where there is camping ground on bank of stream, dry at this time of year, 400 yards on left of road; good water from spring. At about 12 miles Wanhát. *Note.*—Of this place there is at present (June 1893) no recorded description. |
| | | **12. Ta Möng Ké (1,300 feet).** Tein, Pháleng, and Namtwán rivers. | 15 | 4 | 119 | 2 | Road leaves Wanhát (or Banhát) (spelt Wanhat on survey maps) from east and leads down to the Tein river, then turns north-east up right bank of stream through scrub jungle. At 1½ miles pass Wanyôn and at 1¾ Wanteng. At 2¼ miles hills on the west close down on to river bank. Path here is narrow with a drop of 10 feet to the river. At 2¾ cross a deep nullah, bridged. At 3¼ another road from Maukmé joins from west. At 3¾ cross the Pháleng chaung, a small stream and fordable; banks ramped. At 4 miles the road is rocky and narrow with a steep hill side to left. Between the 4th and 6th miles cross three bridged nullahs and one ramped. At 6½ miles is a short stiff rocky ascent with a precipitous fall of 150 feet into the river. Getting transport animals over this piece of ground is a matter of great difficulty and danger. As the dangerous part is only about 150 yards long, it is advisable to unload transport animals and carry the baggage over. At 7½ miles cross the Namtwán or Môné river; fordable; banks low; channel 30 yards broad; knee-deep in March; bottom stony. Bank of river still followed up to 9 miles when, river taking a bend east, road leaves it. Up to 11½ miles road level through scrub and bamboo jungle. At 11½ miles emerge on cultivated valley. At 11¾ pass Tanka, and at 12½ Linkhé (or Linkéô), a large village, whence a road branches north-west to Môné, 16½ miles. At 13 miles Pyimpaung, and at 13¾ Pyintanaung. Reach Ta Möng Ké at 15½ miles; last 2 miles through thorn jungle. Ta Möng Ké is a small village scattered along the right bank of |

FROM MÔBYÉ TO MÖNGPWÁN (MAINGPÁN) *viâ* PAYAKÔN AND MAUKMÉ—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **12. Ta Möng Ké (1,300 feet)**—*cont.* | | | the Tein river. There is a bazaar every fifth day at Linkhé and supplies, the produce of the country, are available there. Camping ground at Ta Möng Ké on either side of the Tein river.<br>*Note.*—This march may be broken into two, the halt being made a mile to the north of the Namtwán or Môné river. The ground here is flat and shady. Water from the Tein river. |
| | | **13. Sawa (2,500 feet).**<br>Tein river. | M. F.<br>9 4 | M. F.<br>128 6 | The Tein river at Ta Möng Ké is about 80 yards broad with a sluggish current; it is not fordable. The ferry ordinarily consists of one small dugout, but boats can be collected on due notice being given. The banks on either side of the river are ramped. On crossing river road starts in a south-easterly direction, rounding to east and north-east. At 1½ miles pass Myittha village, six houses. At 2 miles reach foot of hills. Up to this point road is level through thin bush and tree jungle. Ascent commences winding up a rocky hill side; road rough and broken, but gradient easy. At 3 miles turn south continuing a gentle ascent over rocky ground through thin bamboo jungle. At 4 miles rocks give place to red earth. At 5 miles, having ascended about 1,000 feet, cross a saddle and descend gently into a valley. At 6½ road is along bed of a dry nullah which is followed either in the bed or along the banks up to 7½ miles. Water in small quantities may be obtained in nullah by digging. At 7¾ emerge on open cultivated valley and cross to its southern side, passing a small village at 8¼. From here road along low spur with cultivated valley to north. Reach Sawa at 9¼ and camp to east of village in paddy-fields. Water from the Namtwán stream good. |
| | | **14. Pingsalán (2,400 feet).**<br>Namlwán and Nampán. | 9 0 | 137 6 | Cross the Namlwán stream four times in the 1st mile; road level with hills to north and south. At 1 mile pass Wankán, a small village, and between this and 2 miles cross four nullahs, all bridged. Cross the Nampán river twice at 2 miles and then proceed up its right bank; narrow in places; hill sides sloping directly into river bed. At 3 miles hill recedes and road emerges on to undulating valley in process of clearing. At 6 miles flat grassy valley cultivated in places; pass village of Nalao. Beyond Nalao road crosses marshy ground, bad bits bridged. Hills close in again at 8 miles and at 9 miles reach camp. Pingsalán is a collection of about half-a-dozen huts on the left bank of the Nampán river. The most suitable ground for camping is across the stream on a tract of grass land between the stream and the village. |
| | | **15. Maingpán (Möngpwán), 2,100 feet.**<br>Namtun and Nampán. | 7 4 | 145 2 | Road south-east through scrub jungle with low hills to left. At 3 miles hills become rocky and overhang the road here; there are numerous springs; the ground is covered with dense jungle and is marshy. The road here is embanked and the worst portion of the marsh is bridged. At 3½ miles pass Meikthôm, a small village of eight houses. At 4 miles a spring of good water, over which is built a pagoda. At 4½ miles cross roads, the right-hand one being followed. At 5½ cross the Namtun river by a wooden bridge, 40 yards long, in bad |

FROM MÔBYÉ TO MÖNGPWÁN (MAINGPÁN) *viâ* PAYAKÔN AND MAUKMÉ—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **15. Maingpán (Möngpwán), 2,100 feet**—*cont.* | | | repair. Pass Taunglé village after crossing river and emerge on paddy plain. Just beyond the village is a bad marshy bit of ground, where road requires making. Round a low hill and follow artificial water-course through paddy-fields and occasional patches of grass jungle to Maingpán or Möngpwán. The greater portion of the road through the paddy-fields is embanked and bridged. In the cold weather months the more direct route across the paddy-fields is generally followed. Cross the Nampán river by a ford on reaching Maingpán and, passing through the village, camp on bank of stream. Maingpán stands at the eastern end of an extensive cultivated valley, surrounded on all sides by low hills, and dotted with numerous smaller hamlets. The present site of the village is new and the houses are very poor. It is built on the usual plan round a square enclosure, the residence of the Maingpán Sawbwa. The village numbers about 80 houses in all. A bazaar is held every fifth day, and supplies in small quantities are then procurable. |

BRANCH I.

FROM LINKHÉ (*see* STAGE 12) TO MÔNÉ (MÖNGNAI).

BY LIEUT. F. C. COLOMB, 42ND GURKHA LIGHT INFANTRY, MARCH 1890.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Tadágyi (3,000 feet).** Namtwán (bridged). | 11 0 | 11 0 | Road, after leaving Linkhé north-west (leaving the Tein river, up which runs the road to Maingpán), flat for 1 mile to foot of hills through thin scrub jungle. Enter hills by stony nullah. At 1½ miles leave nullah and ascend easy spur, stony, but not difficult. At 3 miles road more level through bamboo jungle. At 3½ miles cross a saddle and descend into shallow valley. Commencement of ascent from valley is gentle, latterly rocky and very steep. At 5 miles cross a second saddle and descend slightly into a level valley enclosed by steep jungle-clad hills. At 6½ miles a short rocky ascent followed by an easy descent north to valley. Road north-west and undulates easily over two low ridges, after crossing the second of which road descends to Kyauktaung village at 10 miles. Carts ply between this village and Mône. At 11 miles, after crossing a low spur, road drops down to the valley of the Namtwán. The river is bridged, but it is also fordable. Stream is 20 yards broad, current slow, banks steep, ramped at ford. Camp on either side of the stream, ground unlimited. Water from the river fair. |
| | | **2. Mône (2,900 feet).** | 5 4 | 16 4 | Cart road over undulating ground. At 2 miles strike road from Wanhát *viâ* Phálang. From here it is 3½ miles to Mône town; police post is 4 miles further. If it is necessary to camp at Mône town, the best ground is to the west of the Sawbwa's enclosure. Ground is undulating and requires clearing. Water from a spring sufficient for a large force and transport. |

# No. 22.

## From MÔBYÉ to PYINMANA viâ PÔBYA and SEIKPUDAUNG.

By Capt. W. A. BROOME, 1st Beluch Light Infantry, 1887.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Karenni. | 1. Pôbya ... ... | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | Good pack track. First 5 miles over high wooded ground, remainder level, old paddy-fields. Good camping ground at Pôbya village. Cattle obtainable. No bazaar. Water rather warm, but drinkable. |
| | | 2. Kyala ... | 15 | 0 | 22 | 0 | At ½ mile beyond Pôbya is a deep cutting formed by a mountain torrent running from west to east, delimitating Lusan's and Pôbya's territories. Road runs now through the former Chief's territory through a valley, arable and quite flat, for 4 miles. This valley was formerly cultivated, but had to be abandoned as it is inundated yearly by a torrent overflowing its banks. (There was a bund, but when it broke down there was no money to repair it, the inhabitants having left during the last two years' disturbances.) The valley is 3 miles across. At 9 miles pass village of Wathako (Karen) on left. Water scarce and none in dry season. From village, ascend slightly, ½ mile from camping ground a plain. Wild raspberries and pear trees passed on route. Arrive Kyala ½ mile from village. Water scarce. |
| | | 3. Kapu ... ... | 11 | 0 | 33 | 0 | For first 2 miles over rocky mountains, fir trees here and there, path stony in places. After next ½ mile flat plain thickly covered with kaing grass. Next ½ mile pass over flat cultivated ground. At 4½ miles a large tank; road to Kôngyi (Kaungi) branches off to right from here. At 5 miles reach cutting down side of a hill about 6 feet wide. Stream at bottom. Road goes now between and over base of big hills. Camping ground in paddy-fields. Running stream of good water. |
| | | 4. Kâklu river ... | 10 | 0 | 43 | 0 | Start over very steep hill for ½ mile (men took 30 minutes to get up), elephants one hour. General direction south-west. Proceed up and down hills. At 8 miles a stream. At 10 miles Kâklu river. All along this march there is much jungle. About half-way on right is a Padaung village. |
| | | 5. Camp on hill-top. | 6 | 4 | 49 | 4 | Road good for 2½ miles; then a steep ascent for ½ mile, at the top of which on right is the Gekko Karen village of Pressung. Elephants took 3½ hours to reach this. For ½ mile descend and cross a streamlet. For 2 miles ascent is very steep and difficult, when summit of hill is reached. Water ¾ mile below hill-top on west. Elephants took 6 hours in all. |

FROM MÔBYÊ TO PYINMANA *viâ* PÔBYA AND SEIKPUDAUNG—*continued.*

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | | Total. | | |
| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Karenni. | **6. Camp on stream.** | 7 | 0 | 56 | 4 | Descend 1 mile; ascend for ½ mile; road very steep and rocky; ascend ½ mile; descend ½ mile; rest of road descends to water through thick jungle, when water, a stream, is reached at 7 miles; here we encamped. Elephants took 7 hours. |
| | | **7. River Kresaung.** | 5 | 0 | 61 | 4 | Road ascends and descends the whole way and is difficult and runs through thick jungle. At 5 miles Kresaung river is reached. This river marked the old British border. Here is a zayát, but camping ground is very filthy. We encamped ½ mile further on up a hill. |
| | | **8. Maung Kyaw.** | 7 | 0 | 68 | 4 | Track ascends steep hill for ½ mile. Pass through gully with running water for ¾ mile; ascend a similar gully for ½ mile, descend for ½ mile, when river is reached; ascend for 1 mile level for ¼ mile, ascend very steep hill for 1 mile, when police post of Maung Kyaw is reached. Elephants took 8½ hours. |
| | | **9. Camp in river bed.** | 8 | 0 | 76 | 4 | Towards Athataung. At 2 miles is village of Athataung, 2 miles further to streamlet. In next mile cross and recross stream sixteen times; 2 miles steep ascent, 1 mile steep descent, when stream is reached. Road goes through dense bamboo jungle. Elephants took 9 hours. |
| | | **10. Athataung village.** | 5 | 0 | 81 | 4 | First mile ascend; ½ mile descend to stream; road fairly level for 2 miles; last portion very steep ascent for 1 mile; difficult descent along side of hill for ½ mile to village of Athataung on hill. Elephants took 5 hours. |
| | | **11. Kôdi, No. 1** ... | 4 | 0 | 85 | 4 | Descend for 4 miles through dense jungle grass; last ¼ mile of descent very steep. Village on stream. Elephants took 3½ hours. |
| | | **12. Kôdi, No. 2** ... Nanchaw river. | 5 | 0 | 90 | 4 | Ascend very steep hill for 1½ miles; descend for 1½ miles to Nanchaw river. Water good and plentiful; ½ mile ascend when the ascent becomes exceedingly steep and difficult for 1½ miles. At top is village (Gekko Karen). Elephants took 7 hours. |

FROM MÔBYÉ TO PYINMANA *vid* PÔBYA AND SEIKPUDAUNG—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Karemi. | 13. Camp on hill-top. | 9 | 0 | 99 | 4 | Descend for 2 miles, when the Kôdi river is reached; road along side of chaung for about 5 miles and level, but through thick jungle; ascend for 2 miles over two hills. Camping ground on top; river water ½ mile distant on onward road. Elephants took 8 hours. |
| | | 14. Camp No. 1 on Yépu chaung. | 5 | 4 | 105 | 0 | Sharp descent along hill side for ½ mile, when water is reached; ½ mile along stream bed. Ascend for ¾ mile, when top of hill is reached; descend ¼ mile to Kôdi village, No. 3, a stream below village; ascend and descend hill side through thick jungle for 2 miles; 1 mile descends very steep, when the Yépu is reached; descends river bed for ½ mile, when camping ground on left bank is reached. Water good and plentiful. There is a hot spring above the camping ground. Elephants took 8½ hours. |
| | | 15. Camp No. 2 on Yépu chaung. | 10 | 0 | 115 | 0 | Road goes for 8 miles along or along side of river; road not difficult; camp on right bank. Elephants took 7 hours. |
| | Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pyinmana. | 16. Seikpudaung. | 8 | 0 | 123 | 0 | Road here leaves the Yépu chaung and is level and good for 2 miles through thin jungle country, when the Méhaw chaung is reached; road follows this chaung for 6 miles; road good; at ½ mile from Seikpudaung road branches to left to Zibyubin. Elephants took 4½ hours. |
| | | 17. Zibyubin ... | 11 | 0 | 134 | 0 | *See* Route No. 13, Eastern Division, Stages 1 and 2. |
| | | 18. Pyinmana ... | 9 | 0 | 143 | 0 | |
| | | | | | | | *Note.*—In Stages 8 and 9 the name of the district is evidently used instead of that of each village. |

## No. 23.

### From MÔNÉ (MÔNGNAI) to KYENGTUNG (KENGTUNG) *viâ* TA KAW FERRY.

BY CAPT. PINK, "THE QUEEN'S," 1890.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Sagyi, Southern Shan States. | 1. Naung-Wop ... Môné river and streams. | 12 | 2 | 12 | 2 | Môné police post is 4 miles north of the town. Leaving post road descends to the Môné river about 100 feet, easy slope. River about 40 feet broad, high banks, good bottom, bridged, |

FROM MÔNÊ (MÖNGNAI) TO KYENGTUNG (KENGTUNG) *viâ* TA KAW FERRY—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Naung-Wop** —*cont.* | | | about 1 foot water, current moderate. Keeping north-north-east road rises to Pángkyeng village and crosses undulating down country, here and there cleared of grass and cultivated. The valley through which the road passes is flanked on either side by hills about 6 miles apart. Those on the left appear to have several passes. At 4 miles a small stream is crossed, at 7 miles the little village of Makôn. From the Mônê river to 9½ miles the ascent is constant though slight and from there into Naung-Wop there is a gradual descent of 100 feet. Naung-Wop, 30 houses; supplies, fowls and rice. Camp near bazaar; water from good stream to east near camp; road excellent. |
| | | **2. Pátong** Small stream. | 14 0 | 26 2 | There are two roads on, one crossing stream by bridge and passing over marsh ground (now dry) going north-east and the other avoiding marsh strikes nearly north over high open country. This road runs almost due north for first 5 miles passing villages of Táko, Táklek and Hak-Kom. At the second of these track turns a little south of east for 2 miles, then north-north-east (at this bend the eastern track cuts in), continuing north-north-east, reach Pátong Kyaung, passing *en route* Hoi-Ai and Wán Kán villages. Ample camping ground on paddy-fields. Water from small stream; village 30 houses; supplies: paddy and fowls. The Loi U hill some 4,000 feet almost overshadows the camp; road excellent. |
| | | **3. Ko-ut (Camp).** Nam Téng or Tein chaung. | 4 0 | 30 2 | Road circle round Loi U hill to the east and descending crosses a small stream, and at 3 miles reaches the village of Tulôn on the right bank of the Nam Téng. The river is 100 yards across, unfordable even for elephants; current moderate; bottom sound and rocky; bank about 15 feet above water level. River was spanned by an excellent bamboo trestle bridge: made in 10 days by the villages over which laden mules passed, there was also a raft constructed on two "dug-outs" capable of carrying 15 men or four ponies a trip. There were also several (some five) "dug-outs" of moderate size; a camp could be pitched on either bank, 1 mile on is Ko-ut camp. Ample space, large peepul trees. Water from the Nam Sara river about 500 yards west of camp. Banks very steep, about 50 feet broad, 1½ feet water; current rapid; road excellent. |
| | | **4. Makláng** ... Pak-kyé and smaller streams. | 14 4 | 44 6 | General direction a little north of east; road passes over gentle undulating country through low detached hills. At 10 miles there is a gorge about 100 yards long and a little further on a rather steep and rocky descent (a few pioneers could do all that is required). The track then crossed a level valley with high grass, and at 12½ miles crossed the Pak-kyé stream (the small hamlet of the same name is being re-built). The stream is about 10 feet broad, good bottom and bridged; water 1½ feet, swift, onward the ground is marshy but now dry, excepting where small streams cross it. This would be bad going in the rains; cross stream. Camp on knoll, site of burnt kyaung, water from two streams east and west about 300 yards distant. Ample camping ground on west side of knoll in paddy-fields; road excellent. |

FROM MÔNE (MÖNGNAI) TO KYENGTUNG (KENGTUNG) *viâ* TA KAW FERRY—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **5. Saikhao** ... Nam Ku and numerous other streams. | 8 | 2 | 53 | 0 | Descending knoll cross Nam Ku stream about 10 feet broad, good bottom, 1 foot water. General direction north-east; track excellent, except last mile over which constant rivulets are crossed; high grass and jungle on both sides; pass small villages of Kun-Sha and Nam Maw-Kyeng. Entire route is flanked by detached hills. Saikhao is a straggling village of 60 houses; fowls and paddy plentiful; ample camping space on level grass ½ mile beyond first village. This a regular table-land with many villages running north and south ending north apparently in the rugged and lofty Nam Kuk hill; the east edge of this plateau is just beyond the village and camping ground, and the descent in the valley of the Nam Kung is almost precipitous. Water from two streams; bottom good, and 1½ feet water. Here the route from Yétsauk *viâ* Légya joins in (*see* Route No. 76). |
| | | **6. Kyaingkán (Kengkham), 1,250 feet.** Nam Kung, Nam Loi, and Nam Pán. | 9 | 4 | 62 | 4 | General direction east. Track descending 500 feet into valley by a fairly laid out and good mule road 6 feet broad cut in the hill side. At 2 miles cross a stream with rather steep banks and then the Nam Kung 40 yards broad high banks; 1 foot water; paddy-fields on both sides. The track onwards is undulating along the foot of low hills with thick jungle and would be impossible in the rains, it being red clay, but now good enough. At 7 miles' the track debouches from the low hills and enters a paddy plain, and shortly afterwards crossed the Nam-Loi by a good wooden bridge, rising high above the river. The river is 40 yards in breadth and 5 feet deep with rocky bottom. There is a deep ford 50 yards below the bridge crossing a small stretch of paddy, the track goes along hillocks and paddy alternately, and at 8½ miles skirts the Nam-Loi again (a track running south crosses it by a good bridge). At 9½ miles Kyaingkán is reached on the Nam Pán or Ben chaung. The village is very straggling occupying both banks and the islands in the river; there are about 60 houses; supplies: paddy (large quantities) and fowls, cattle, &c.; ample space for a large camp could be found near the ferry amongst ruined pagodas. The river at the ferry is nearly 400 yards broad unfordable for elephants which swim it ½ mile up; the current is slow, although there is a rapid ¼ mile up stream. There are two islands just north of ferry. The bottom is full of large rocks, ponies and mules consequently have to be ferried across. The banks are about 10 feet above the water. There is a raft capable of taking 30 men or five mules and 10 men, and a boat taking eight men a trip, at the ferry, but there are five or six more "dug-outs" available and more rafts could be made at short notice. Ferry men live on both sides of the river. A return trip takes 15 minutes with ponies. There is ample camping ground on paddy-field just north-east of the ferry on the far (left) bank on the river. |
| | | **7. Hônlin (2,400 feet).** Nam Pán and several streams. | 14 | 0 | 76 | 4 | Track takes northern direction along foot of low hills gradually rising at 2 miles, the track again cuts into the Nam Pán (a succession of broad rapids) and follows its course for about a mile. |

FROM MÔNE (MÖNGNA) TO KYENGTUNG (KENGTUNG) *via* TA KAW FERRY—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **7. Hônlin (2,400 feet)**—*cont.* | | | | | then turning north-east, crossing two small streams at 5½ miles, makes a short and rather steep ascent (a few picks and shovels would much improve it in an hour), at the top of which is a small cultivated plateau and village (ample camping ground and good water from stream). At 9 miles cross a stream and turn northwards. At 12 miles there is a short steep descent and ascent (quite practicable), then slight descent into Hônlin village, cross stream and passing through village camp 1 mile east of it on paddy-fields near shrine; water from stream; ample and good large camping ground. Hônlin has some 30 houses; supplies: bullocks, paddy and fowls. Track good. For alternative route between Stages 6 and 9, *see* Alternative II below. |
| | | **8. Nanô (1,700 feet).** Nam Aw and small streams. | 9 | 0 | 85 | 4 | General direction little north of east; road undulating and badly cut up by bullock traffic in places. At 5 miles there is a steep ascent straight up a spur with another through shorter one, a little further on about 1 mile from bottom to top. There has been no attempt to zigzag the path though the soil is soft. The descent for the same reason is steep in places, and is 2 miles in length when a level paddy clearing is entered after crossing a stream, at the east end of which is the small village of Nanô surrounded by orange trees; paddy and fowls can be procured. Camping ground for a large force on paddy-fields; water good and plentiful from Nam Aw. The alternative route referred to in the last stage joins in here. It would be better for any large force moving along this route to make the halt here rather than on the river at Ta Kaw. |
| | | **9. Ta Kaw Ferry.** Salween river (Nam Khong and Hwé Lôn). | 3 | 0 | 88 | 4 | Track goes due east following a spur with one or two rather steep little descents. At 2¼ miles is Ta Kaw (or Tákaw) village, some 15 houses, ½ mile on following a stream in the Salween and ¼ mile up stream is the ferry. The river here runs under the right bank and the stream is some 200 yards broad. The right bank commands the left at about 400 yards distance, the river bed is sand and shingle. The stream is very deep and rocky; ponies are always rafted across. The current too is rapid, elephants being carried nearly ½ mile down when swimming. There is a raft capable of taking 20 men or six ponies a trip and two good-sized "dug-outs" which could each take six men besides boatmen or could be made into another raft. A return trip takes about 8 minutes. Ferrymen live on both banks. There is ground near Tá Kaw village, on which a considerable body of men, say 400 could manage to encamping on the right bank, but on the left bank troops would have to march 1 mile along the Kyengtung road to a clearing, when by cutting brushwood and grass, 400 men could find accommodation on the Hwé Lôn river. |
| | | **10. Páng-Paw (1,525 feet).** | 9 | 0 | 97 | 4 | Passing through the small village of East Tá Kaw on the left bank of the Salween, the track strikes east undulating over some small spurs—at 1 mile is a clearing suitable for camp, within a 100 yards of which flows the Hwé Lôn river to its junction with the Salween. Hwé Lôn here 50 yards broad, rocky |

FROM MÔNE (MÖNGNAI) TO KYENGTUNG (KENGTUNG) *viâ* TA KAW FERRY—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **10. Pang-Paw (1,525 feet)**—*cont.* | | | | | bottom, and low banks, 1½ feet water (in March); continuing east track makes a short steep ascent, then becomes very narrow (just breadth for one laden mule) and skirts the Hwé Lôn, at times just above its bed, at other 300 feet above it. The ravine through which the Hwé Lôn passes is very precipitous. From the track into the river is often almost sheer drop and for 2½ to 3 miles it would be impossible for caravans to pass each other. The summits of the hills on either side of the ravine are some 1,000 to 1,300 feet above the river. Their lower slopes covered with bamboo, the upper one with good-sized timber. This is the worst bit of the whole route for laden baggage animals owing purely to the narrowness of the path. At 5 miles the gorge opens out, there are clearings and the path is good going. At 6 miles is the small village of Hwé Háng. Here the Hwé Lôn comes in at a sharp bend from the north. Passing through the village path turns north still following course of Hwé Lôn, cross the Nam Pán flowing in from east (40 feet broad, 1½ feet water, good bottom, banks 10 feet above water) just above its junction with the Hwé Lôn. Keeping along left of that river at 8 miles cross a small tributary, ½ mile on cross to right bank of Hwé Lôn, ½ mile further jungle camp of Páng-Paw amongst bamboo jungle on Hwé Lôn. Old site of a village which adjoins camp only requires grass to be cut to enable 500 men to encamp. Good going from village. |
| | | **11. Longsalé camp (2,900 feet).** Hwé Lôn and Nam Mawng. | 10 | 0 | 107 | 4 | Track continues in northerly direction, make steep but short ascent on leaving camp descending almost at once to level of Hwé Lôn again. Following its course crosses small tributary and the river itself; here is short boggy piece about 30 feet long. Track leaves Hwé-Lôn turning east, ascends a hill first 200 yards steep, onwards gradients are fairly easy to top. Turning north make another short ascent (2,559 feet), then easy descent of 2 miles in north-east direction, cross Nam Mawng river (20 feet broad, 1 foot water, hard bottom) and enter Nataung paddy plain averaging 400 yards broad and 2 miles long, running east and west, pass Nataung villages, some 40 houses (north of Nataung on the far side of low hills is Hsen Mawng village, through which northern route to Kyengtung passes, *see* Alt. III), continue up valley across paddy-fields crossing Nam Mawng three times. (There is another wet weather track to the north running along foot of low hills avoiding paddy plain.) Enter low hills continuing up bed of Nam Mawng, and crossing it about twenty times, river is however narrower. At 10 miles, reach Longsalé jungle camp. Space for 400 to 500 men with little clearing. Infantry took 3 hours 40 minutes marching, Panthay mules ¾ hour longer, elephants 7 hours 4 minutes. |
| | | **12. Jungle camp (4,000 feet).** Nam Mawng, Nakhán stream and Nam Paw. | 9 | 6 | 117 | 2 | Direction south-east. First 2 miles fair going, but still along bed of Nam Mawng. Then leaving river almost at its head waters ascend the Tangmán hill, slope easy top 4,300 feet, descent very easy. At foot cross Nakhán stream and follow its course till it joins Nam Paw at ruined village of Pankhán. Nam Paw 15 feet broad, 1 foot water, following up this river track |

FROM MÔNE (MÖNGNAI) TO KYENGTUNG (KENGTUNG) *vid* TA KAW FERRY—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **12. Jungle camp (4,000 feet)**—*cont.* | | | turns little north of east and were it not for the constant crossing of stream is very good. At 6½ miles pass ruined village of Wan Maw. At 8 miles the river and road turns south-east and the gorge opens out into a small level valley about 500 yards broad. At 9¾ miles camp on small tributary of Nam Paw about 4 feet broad, 3 inches water. Camp space here cramped; but there is ample ground for 500 men ½ mile back on Nam Paw. |
| | | **13. Möng Puon (2,300 feet).** Several streams, small except when in flood. | M. F. 11 6 | M. F. 129 0 | On leaving camp track makes a slight ascent over a spur, hill sides cleared. Then easy descent cross Nam Paw and begin ascent of Loi Pán Mong hills; gradients for most part easy, road good, top of hill 5,200 feet; hill covered with pines and other timbers of fine growth. Going south for 2 miles along ridge, the descent is very easy. Track then turns east, just beyond this bend on the south side close to the road is a spring of water used by bullock caravans; descent continues easy through pine trees, and at 8½ miles ends. Cross Nam-Na-Aw stream and pass through Wan-Na-Aw village. From this to Möng Puon there are two roads. The direct one turning south across a low spur enters the paddy plain and crosses the Nam Wong. The other continuing east down a short valley crosses the Nam Pying and turning south crosses the Nam Pu and cuts into the other track. The river formed by the junction of the Nam Wong and Nam Pu is called the Nam Pying. These rivers are each about 40 feet broad, 1 foot water, gravel bottoms, banks 4 feet above waters and apparently overflow these banks. Track continues south over paddy plain, which is about 1 mile broad, and ascends low rising ground, on which is the large straggling village of Möng Puon (about 80 houses), flanked on either side by the Nam Wong to the north, and Nam Pu to the east. Camp on paddy plain east of village on Nam Pu. Supplies: rice, paddy, fowls, cattle, pigs are plentiful. The rice is red, and sepoys consider it unwholesome. Elevation 2,300 feet. |
| | | **14. Páng Páklôn (5,125 feet).** Streams. | 9 4 | 138 4 | General direction east. On leaving camp sharp ascent in first 1½ miles, rise 775 feet, then undulating along spurs. At 4½ miles slight descent, cross small stream and ascend the Táklet hill (easy going) onwards, the ascent is constant though easy till the Palaung village of Pámin is reached 5,150 feet (8 miles). Pámin consists of about 40 houses, and the Palaungs cultivate the poppy and manufacture opium extensively. It is situated on a hilly plateau ranging from 5,000 to 6,000 feet. Fowls, pigs and cattle are plentiful. Passing through the village the road runs along a hill side, crosses several rivulets, camp at Páng Páklôn in a narrow valley watered by three small streams which flow across the road. Five hundred men could find camping room at Pámin itself, there is better ground on grass knolls, but water has to be brought for some distance. |

FROM MÔNÉ (MÖNGNAI) TO KYENGTUNG (KÉNGTUNG) *vid* TA KAW FERRY—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **15. Möng Sen (4,000 feet).** Nam Sen. | 10 0 | 148 4 | On leaving camp road makes a steep ascent in first ¼ mile rising to 5,725 feet. The hills on either side of this *col* about 1 mile distant are probably over 6,500 or even 7,000 feet; onwards direction south-east, the track is good, but with constant rise and fall. At 3 miles pass the Palaung village of Möng Nung about 30 houses (fowls, pigs, &c.). The poppy is also cultivated here. After a slight descent the Nam Sen is reached (4,400 feet). The stream is only about 15 feet broad, 1 foot bridge, and 1 foot water. In the next 2 miles the road again rises to 5,025 feet, and following along the tops of hills for some distance gradually descends to Möng Sen. The road is excellent, the only at all steep descent is just before Möng Sen is reached. This is a village of about 40 houses on the west side of a paddy plain, about 500 yards broad, watered by two small streams. Camp on east side on paddy-fields on stream which rises out of the paddy-fields close to camp. |
| | | **16. Hsup Mut (2,650 feet).** Nam Sim and Nam Mut. | 8 4 | 157 0 | Road ascends rugged hills to east of camp, rather steep in places and with two short bad rocky bits at the top and at the descent (total rise from plain 475 feet), onwards the track is very good descending east till at 3rd mile, turns north under a precipitous rock. Passing through magnificent bamboos at 6 miles reaches the Nam Sim (2,300 feet), the river is from 60 to 70 yards broad, but divided by a sand bank. At the ford the main channel is under the left bank and is about 40 yards broad and from 2 to 2½ feet deep. Just below the ford the water is deep, from 6 to 10 feet probably. On the far side of the sand bank there is about 1 foot of water. The banks are 15 feet above present water level, but there are signs of flood. The bottom is gravel and rock. The ford is just where the river flowing in from the north-east turns sharp southwards. During the rains rafts are kept as a ferry. The path following along the left bank passes through a narrow ravine with high precipitous rocks on either side about 500 feet above river. The road here is rough in parts and requires a little blasting to make it wider. After about 1 mile the ravine opens out where the Nam Sim flowing from the north is joined by the Nam Mut coming from the east. The Nam Mut is about 40 feet broad, but with only about 1½ feet of water and good gravel bottom, following along the left bank of the Nam Mut, the paddy-fields and village of Hsup Mut are reached. Camp on fields or just beyond village on river; supplies: paddy, fowls, pigs, cattle, about 30 houses. |
| | | **17. Tong Wa (3,875 feet).** Nam Mut. | 12 0 | 169 0 | Cross Nam Mut 250 yards beyond village, track going north-east ascends nearly 700 feet in first 2 miles, then a mile of easy descent to the Nam Mut (2,750 feet) crosses it, and passing village of Yánpong on the right ascend a spur which separates two stretches of paddy ground (would make excellent camp), and bending to east rises about 750 feet in 2 miles, then following along the ridge of a minor range of hills south-east pass village of Pápun (7 miles) off the road to |

FROM MÔNÉ (MÖNGNAI) TO KYENGTUNG (KENGTUNG) *viâ* TA KAW FERRY—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **17. Tong Wa (3,875 feet)**—*cont.* | | | the right. Turning north-east at 8¼ miles rise to 4,075 feet. Then descent to Nam Mut river, last part rather steep. River only 10 feet broad here with high banks, on far side in Kôken camping ground, room for 500 men, a zayât (20 men) beyond this camp, track is wet for a short distance. Cross a small stream and ascend spurs and descend into Tong Wa camp on Nam Mut, small camping ground. |
| | | **18. Camp Mong Maw.** Nam Mut and Nam Kun. | 12 0 | 181 0 | Crossing Nam Mut (here a mere stream) track goes north-east along its course crossing its twice, for 2½ miles; road wet and rocky in places; ascent constant. At 3 miles leave Nam Mut almost at its head waters and ascend spurs of the Loi Pé-möng range, steep in places, but with several fairly level pieces; summit 6,000 feet. This is the water parting of the Salween and Mé Khong rivers, the descent is very easy following down a long spur right into Möng Maw camp. The camp is at junction of the Nam Kun and a tributary, 500 men could encamp. |
| | | **19. Kyengtung (Kengtung).** | 5 0 | 186 0 | Road crosses Nam Kun's tributary and rising over a low spur crosses the Nam Aw just above its junction with the Nam Kun. Following the Nam Kun, the road passes through a gorge, the hills on either side gradually opening out into the Kyengtung plain. At 3 miles crosses Nam Kun and passing through village of Káng Pong, crosses a small stream about 15 feet broad, 1 foot water, and follows along a raised cart road through paddy-fields. Kyengtung is situated under a low range of hillocks, 800 to 1,000 yards distant to the south, on the last of these there is a kyaung which commands town at 700 yards distance; height of paddy plain about 2,600 feet. Kyengtung is surrounded by a deep ditch and high earthwork surmounted by a brick wall 4½ miles in circumference. Barely half the enclosed space is inhabited. The houses occupy the northern half, there are several villages on the east, west and north sides close under the walls. The wall follows the contours of the hillocks on which the town is built. To the north east are two large tanks, through which a man can walk. The houses are some brick, some wooden, others bamboos. Some brick-tiled, others the greater portion thatched. The population numbers from 5,000 to 6,000, mostly Shans, but with a sprinkling of Burmans, and in the cold season about 200 Chinamen, the greater portion of whom return to China before the rains. It is the capital of the state and the residence of the Sawbwa. Supplies are plentiful, including rice, *goor*, fresh milk, cattle, goats, pigs, fowls, ducks, salt, sulphur, camphor, earthenware, and rough cutlery. The Burman shopkeepers sell English calico, silk, &c., there are a considerable number of flint and matchlock guns made, ponies of a good stamp seem plentiful, and there are always caravans of Panthays with their mules. There are several kinds of vegetables including green peas and yams or sweet potatoes. Fresh fish can always be caught, rice sells at 4 annas for 38 lbs. The people are very rich; water is obtained from wells and tanks, but a force would either encamp to the north-west on the Nam Lamoi or to the north-east on the Nam Lap. Large mule caravans yearly pass through Kyengtung, coming from and returning to China. |

FROM MÔ: É (MÔNGNAI) TO KYENGTUNG (KENGTUNG) *viâ* TA KAW FERRY—*continued.*

*General remarks on the road from Mônê to Ta Kaw Ferry.*

**Mônê to Saikhao, 53 miles.**

(*a*) For the first 53 miles, *i.e.*, to Saikhao village, carts could now run during the dry season where the track but broader and the Téng river and smaller streams bridged, and the short and rather sharp descent, 2½ miles west of Maklâng, eased by the gradients being properly laid out, a very easy matter.

**Saikhao to Kyaingkán on Nam Pán river, 9½ miles.**

(*b*) Onwards to Kyaingkán the present track would be followed. The work required being more easing of present gradients by lengthening the zigzags, making the road broader, here and there a little embanking across "paddy" cultivation and the bridging of streams.

**Nam Pán river.**

(*c*) The bridging of the Nam Pán river would be a large work and only an engineer could give a useful opinion about it; the river is very deep, but the bed is hard and rocky. It is as shown in the report divided into two channels just above the present ferry by islands, these are well wooded, and about 100 to 150 yards broad: as they are inhabited it seems importable that they are subject to flood. If these islands were utilized, there would be about 150 yards of bridging to be done on either side of them. The current is so gentle that, at any rate during the cold weather, a pontoon or boat bridge would certainly carry cart traffic across.

**From Kyaingkán to Nanô, 23 miles.**

**From foot of hills to Nanô village, 4 miles.**

(*d*) The road onwards to 5 miles beyond Hônlin would present no difficulties, only in two short pieces would the gradients have to be altered, but at this point the only at all formidable difficulty presents itself in the form of a steep ascent of about 600 feet and descent of 1,500 feet to Nanô village. The present track goes almost straight up and down this double-topped hill. Here therefore a road would have to be laid out and made. The soil is red clay and therefore easy to work.

**From Nanô to Ta Kaw ferry, 3 miles.**

(*e*) From Nanô to Ta Kaw Ferry 3 miles, the present track could be followed almost the whole way as it descends a long spur.

**Timber for bridging.**

(*f*) Timber from Pâcang right down to Ta Kaw is plentiful, and it is in this section of the road that all bridging of any size would have to be done, as between Mônê and the Téng river only mere streams are crossed.

**The Nam Téng.**

(*g*) The Téng river would, I think, present no difficulty to bridging. The bamboo bridge, which now spans it, is 100 paces in length, and remains quite steady whilst laden mules pass over it. It was made in 10 days by the villages. The banks are 15 to 20 feet above the present water level. The bottom is gravel and rock.

**Soil.**

(*h*) The soil along the route is for the most part the red clay, common to the Shan plateaux. Very little rock is encountered and what there is, is usually in the form of large detached boulders, very little blasting would have to be done.

**Taungyi to Kyaingkán probable line of a road.**

(*i*) As it is intended by Government to make Taungyi the head-quarters of the Superintendent of the Shan States, and as this place is on the direct road from the railway at Meiktila road to Ta Kaw, any future road would not touch Mônê, but go almost direct to Kyaingkán, about 10 marches from Taungyi and the road reported to be as good as that from Mônê.

**Road in rains.**

(*k*) Good as the road is at this season of the year, in or after the rains, it would be very difficult, owing to want of bridges and short stretches of marshy ground.

**Notes for a force of 500 men marching.**

Ample camping space and water can be found at all the halting places named on the route for a force of 500 men, including followers and transport animals. Such a force would take ten days from Mônê Post to Ta Kaw Ferry granting that the Nam Téng be bridged as it now is, and allowing a whole day for crossing the Nam Pán on rafts.

*General remarks on the road from Ta Kaw Ferry to Kyengtung.*

(*l*) The present track is fairly good, merely broadening the present path along the hill sides would make it easily practicable. Panthay mules carrying an average load of 140 lbs. took only from ½ to ¾ of an hour longer over a stage than sepoys marching. The following notes may be of use, should it ever be intended to make a good mule track to Kyengtung.

FROM MÔNÉ (MÖNGNAI) TO KYENGTUNG (KENGTUNG) *viâ* TA KAW FERRY—*continued.*

The first 4 miles after leaving the Salween is one of the worst bits in the whole route, the path about 2 to 2½ feet broad following up the course of the Hwé Lôn river along the side of a very steep, in places precipitous, hill, falling sometimes to almost the level of the river bed, at others rising to over 300 feet above it. All this could be obviated by letting the path follow one general contour and bridging the gullies. A considerable amount of blasting would have to be done here in places, but generally the soil is soft and the rocks detached fragments.

Onwards right into Kyengtung there is no difficulty about making a capital mule road. The steep ascent and descent on leaving Páng Paw camp (9½ miles) can be altogether avoided by merely cutting the road along the hill side along the banks of the Hwé Lôn. This would shorten the road by perhaps 400 yards. A considerable amount of bridging would have to be done (I attach a list of the large streams). The present track takes a bee line straight up the course of all streams when there is no reason why the path should not skirt them following their banks which are nearly all very small. There is not a single ascent or descent which could not be made quite easy for laden mules with a little lengthening of present zizags and making them when necessary. The Shans apparently go straight up a slope as far as they can, before they begin to make the gradients easy, the same thing is often found near the top of a hill. Again they take their paths along the crest of a ridge straight over all rises when by keeping an almost level track you can pass round them. I am inclined to think that the slopes to the west are steeper than those to the east, the soil is all soft and could be easily and rapidly worked.

Embanking would be necessary across the paddy-fields, especially at Möng Puon and Möng Sen. At Kyengtung there is a road across the paddy plain 2 miles in length, which only requires repair.

Some blasting would have to be done in the gorge through which the Nam Sim flows, and again a little at the foot of the Loi Pémöng hills.

(*m*) Fine timber is abundant all along the road by the streams. All the beds are round gravel and rock. No timber is floated down them.

(*n*) The following is a list of all rivers and streams of importance which would have to be bridged, taking them in order from the Salween :—

| Name of river or stream. | Breadth. | Depth (march). |
|---|---|---|
| Nam Paw (once) ... ... } Hwé Lôn (twice) ... ... } | 30 yards | 1½ feet. |
| Nam Mawng (thrice) * ... ... | 10 yards | 1 foot. |
| Nam Paw (twice) * ... ... ... | 15 feet | 1 „ |
| Nam Wong (once) ... ... ... | 30 „ | 1 „ |
| Nam Pu (once) ... ... ... | 30 „ | 1 „ |
| Nam Sen (once) ... ... ... | 20 „ | 1 „ |
| Nam Sim (once) ... ... ... | 60 yards | 2½ ft. at ford. |
| Nam Mut (four times) ... } | 50 feet | 1½ feet. |
| | 40 „ | 1½ „ |
| | 15 „ | 1 foot. |
| | 10 „ | 1 „ |
| Nam Kun (twice) ... ... ... | 10 yards | 1 „ |
| Nam Aw (once) ... ... ... | 10 „ | 1½ feet. |

* This is if the track be made to follow their courses and not take a bee line.

A force of 500 men including followers and baggage animals could find camping space and water at all stages.

FROM MÔNÉ (MÖNGNAI) TO KYENGTUNG (KENGTUNG) *viâ* TA KAW FERRY—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM MÔNÉ (MÖNGNAI) TO KYAINGKÂN (KENGKHAM), (STAGE 6) *viâ* KYAINGTAUNG.

BY LIEUT. H. E. STANTON, ROYAL ARTILLERY, JANUARY 1888.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Wantom and Nannong villages (4,200 feet).** Three bridged streams, one dry nullah bridged. | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 | Pack track. General direction north-east. Start east across the Mônê valley through tall grass; cross two well-bridged streams and at 4 miles cross another stream; bridge out of repair; bad ford for animals; steep ramps down to and up from water; some mud. Commence a gentle ascent through open scrub jungle and spear grass. Gradually turning north-north-east pass behind hill called Loi (Lwé) Nampu. Descend a dry nullah, cross a good bridge and ascend gradually. Enter a gorge at 10 miles and continue in a valley between two ranges of hills, some 1 mile apart. The highest point on the road is 5,000 feet above the sea. The track is a little rough in one or two places, otherwise it is good. Pass two small villages in Mônê valley and one just after crossing the dry nullah. No accommodation. Open camp. Six houses in village. Bamboo leaves plentiful. Water scarce, about ½ mile north in a stream. (Water plentiful May to October.) |
| | | **2. Naungkukam (2,700 feet).** | 6 | 0 | 18 | 0 | Pack track. General direction east-north-east. Leave Wantom due east; for 2 miles continue to descend through rough gorges, the hills on either side covered with dense jungle. Thus far the track is rough and rocky, then issue on the south side of a valley running east. The north side of the valley is formed of high limestone crags; continue along the south side of the valley crossing some undulations and two small streams, big enough for men to drink at. The stream in the valley is lost in the limestone rocks. At 3 miles reach Naunglem; the village is small and is situated some 1 mile from the road. There is one kyaung and perpetual water in well (water plentiful from May to October). Grass and bamboo leaves obtainable. Leaving Naunglem track turn south through open jungle along the sides of some hills, and at 4½ miles descend a steep rocky path into a valley. The descent is about 200 feet; turn N along, a good path through thick jungle, and cross a swamp some 50 yards wide. It is muddy and bad from May to December. In January water is obtained by digging 1 foot below the surface. Grass plentiful. Village completely burned and deserted. |
| | | **3. Naungsiôn Sakhân.** | 7 | 0 | 25 | 0 | Pack track. General direction north-east. Track good and level. Cross 20 yards of swamp at starting; 2½ miles further on the Namnong (Môn chaung) runs within 300 yards of the road to the north-west. It is under some big trees, visible from the road. Continue past a burned and deserted village over some undulations through open tree jungle of pine and in. Shelter in one sayât and under a banyan tree. Water is obtained by digging in the bed of a stream ¼ mile south of camp. Grass plentiful. |

FROM MÔNÊ (MÖNGNAI) TO KYENGTUNG (KENGTUNG) *viâ* TA KAW FERRY—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **4. Pongsáng Sakhán (2,030 feet).** | 11 4 | 36 4 | Pack track. General direction east-north-east. Through forest of pine, *in*, and teak, no undergrowth, up and down over slight undulations. Between the 7th and 8th miles the track is rough and stony; all the rest is good. Cross four bridged nullahs, all dry in January except one at the 3rd mile, in which there are one or two small pools. Shelter under banyan trees. Good water from a well 30 yards north of camp. The water is 2 feet from surface; the well is deep and quickly re-fills as the water is drawn. |
| | | **5. Mönghai (Mainghé), 2,150 feet.** Nam Téng (or Tein chaung), 60 yards wide and deep, and one stream bridged in two places. | 8 4 | 45 0 | Pack track. General direction north-east. At 2 miles cross three swamps, 30 yards to 40 yards, each bridged. The swamps are open, the rest of the road is through thick jungle. There is a sayát on either side of the Nam Téng at Ta Long ferry; the ramps to and from the river are easy and sandy. At Ta Long ferry, charge 1 anna for four persons or two bullock loads; one boat available takes four loads per trip. The remains of two large kyaungs are on the left bank of the river; all the rest of the town of Kyaingtaung is completely burned and jungle grown. Cross a big stream by a substantial bridge and keep along the banks of the stream for 2 miles through an open plain formerly cultivated with paddy. Recross the stream by a good bridge and reach Tôn Hôn (elevation 1,850 feet) hidden in the trees. It is a fort 40 yards square, surrounded by a breast-work and two roads of open bamboo hurdles and bamboo spikes. It has an east and west entrance defended by bastions. At present the fort is garrisoned by 140 Möné men with 50 guns under an Amát. Accommodation in one kyaung and five or six sayáts outside fort. Grass and water good and plentiful. Road continues north along rising ground on the east edge of the Kyaingtaung plain. Jungle dense on either side of the road, which is good and easy throughout. Pass a fine mango tope. Grass and water good and plentiful. Accommodation for 500 men in a kyaung and sayáts. The kyaung is on top of a knoll some 250 yards by 150 yards, the ascent to which is steep from all sides but the south. A stream with high steep banks runs round north and west sides. This was held and fortified by Twet Nga Lu in the recent fighting. |
| | | **6. Namsáng (1,600 feet).** Kôhák and Pakhi chaungs and Namting. | 15 4 | 60 0 | Pack track. General direction north. Leave Mainghé kyaung by the path on the west leading to the stream. Cross the stream down and up steep ramps; ½ mile on recross the stream by a good pack bridge and join the path which leaves the kyaung to the north. This path is impracticable for laden animals, owing to steep banks of stream and the bridge being broken. Continue north over undulating country through *in* forests. Good road. At 5 miles pass Pángpaw kyaung. At 6 miles cross the Kôhák stream by a bridge. This is the Kyaingkán- |

FROM MÔNÉ (MÖNGNAI) TO KYENGTUNG (KENGTUNG) *viâ* TA KAW FERRY—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **6. Namsáng (1,600 feet)** —*cont.* | | | Kyaingtaung boundary. At 7 miles turn south through a narrow gorge in the Takam hills; then continue north on the other side of the range. From 9 to 13½ miles the track leads up and down over knolls along the valley of the Pakhi chaung which is crossed once by a good bridge and five times by ford. Water about 1 foot 6 inches deep; gravelly bed; no mud. At 12 miles pass Pakhi kyaung. A good camping ground. Water and grass good and plentiful. At 13½ miles leave the Pakhi valley and cross a knoll to the west into the valley of its tributary the Namting chaung, well bridged near the village. Camp in paddy-fields. Accommodation in one good zayát near the road and one kyaung off the road some ½ mile east of village. Water and grass good and plentiful. The Kyaingkán-Môné boundary is crossed in this march. |
| | | **7. Kyaingkán (Kengkham) ferry, 750 feet.** Nampán river (Ben chaung). | M. 8 F. 0 | M. 68 F. 0 | Pack track. General direction north-east. Cross some paddy-fields and down a steep descent some ½ mile to the Namting; cross by a ford and commence at once the steep ascent of the Mawtèk range; 1 mile up a steep ascent to 2,000 feet and 1 mile down a very steep, slippery, clayey descent into the rocky bed of a hill stream. At 2½ miles continue a series of small ascents and descents over small knolls. Cross three or four small alluvial valleys about 100 yards broad. At 3½ miles ford the Nampong, 2 yards wide, 6 inches deep in January. Good ford with steep ramps. At 4 miles pass Nongkaw, a burned village, then issue into the Ben chaung (Nam Pán) valley. Paddy cultivation. At 5 miles reach the village of Wanhao on the right bank of the Ben chaung. Big five-day bazaar. Opposite Wanhao is the new town of Kyaingkán (or Kengkham). The river here is 60 yards broad and deep. One ferry boat which carries 10 men at a trip. The main ferry with platform for animals is 2 miles further up the river at the old town of Kyaingkán. This ferry crossed 100 yards to an island and 40 yards further to the left bank. Animals can swim at the new town ferry, but cannot do so at the old town ferry, as the river passes over a bed of limestone rocks which are some 2 feet below the surface in January. At the new town ferry the current is strong, some 30 yards per minute; at the old town ferry it is slow, about 20 yards per minute. There are some zayáts and kyaungs and a good camping ground on the right bank at the old town ferry, and open camping ground on the left bank on paddy land. Between the two ferries the river is a series of rapids, and below the new town ferry it splits up into five or six channels, each of which falls some 30 feet over a rocky barrier, straight across the river. Grass plentiful. Residence of a Myoza. (The old town is now burned and nearly deserted; the new town is springing up. January 1888.—H. E. S.) |

FROM MÔNÉ (MÖNGNAI) TO KYENGTUNG (KENGTUNG) *viâ* TA KAW FERRY—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE II.

FROM KYAINGKÁN (STAGE 6) TO TA KAW FERRY (STAGE 9).

BY LIEUT. H. E. STANTON, ROYAL ARTILLERY, JANUARY 1888.

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Nakak (1,900 feet).** Nam Pán, Nam Nakak and two other streams. | M. F. 7 0 | M. F. 7 0 | General direction north-north-east. Pack track. At 2 miles strike the Ben chaung near Wantung village (one small boat ferry). This river is a series of falls and rapids where passed. |
| | | | These 2 miles up and down over low undulations, crossing two small stream beds, through jungle; 1 mile along the open left bank of Ben chaung to the burned village of Wanpa, turn east through thick jungle and continue for 1 mile over undulating country, then 2 miles north along the course of a big stream which is crossed by two good fords with 1 foot of water in January. At 6½ miles commence a steep ascent of 300 yards and issue on a level open valley; cross a stream 2 yards wide and 3 feet deep with steep banks and no bridges; continue along the edge of the valley into Nakak; the road throughout is over loam soil; the ascent is very steep and difficult. Camp near a kyaung on a low knoll. Water from the stream. Grass plentiful. Village of 10 houses in sugar-cane and paddy cultivation. | | |
| | | **2. Keng Lom* (Kyaing Lôm), 2,050 feet.** Nam Wantong and Nam Phawm. | 7 4 | 14 4 | General direction north-north-east. Pack track. Cross the stream again just after starting; there is a foot-bridge; ford for animals; steep ramps; some mud; the road continues gradually rising over undulations covered with bamboo and teak forests. |
| | | | Pass within 2 miles of the high pointed peak of Loitáng (Lwétáng). Cross a good ford and enter the valley of the Kwángtôn stream which here forms the Kyaingkán Mônê boundary. Pass the village of Tôn under the Sahâng peak at 2¼ miles. At 4 miles cross two fords of a stream 2 yards wide, 1 foot deep; ¼ mile further on cross big stream by a substantial pack bridge. From this stream the track runs straight up a steep hill for 400 yards (named Mawtêk) and down a similar descent to a small stream; up another smaller ascent and descent gradually to Kyainglôm. The track is through jungle throughout, very dense for the last mile); the soil is loam and is nowhere rough or stony. Kyainglôm is in an upland valley watered by several channels of the Namhuseng. One kyaung and two or three zayâts. Three or four villages scattered about. A five-day bazaar. Residence of a Hein under the Mônê Sawbwa. Plenty of good camping ground. Water and grass good and plentiful. | | |

* Capt. H. R. Davies, traversing this route in April 1893, did these two stages in one march. His description of the stage is as follows:—

1. Keng Lom, 13 miles. General direction north-north-east. Good mule road, nearly level all the way, passing among rocky hills. Cross the Nam Pán at Keng Kham. At 6¼ miles pass Mak Kyeng: good camping ground, water, and grass. At 9 miles Wan Tong, a village with a five-day bazaar. Most of the road is through jungle, not very thick. At Keng Lom camping ground in paddy (700 by 400 yards), good water and grass. Keng Lom belongs to Mônê and contains about 30 houses.

FROM MÔNÉ (MÖNGNAI) TO KYENGTUNG (KENGTUNG) *viâ* TA KAW FERRY—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE II—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **3. Camp under Loi Pángpé hill (Salween-Ben chaung water-shed), 2,350 feet.** Nam Pung and Hwé Hok. | 7 | 4 | 22 | 0 | General direction east-north-east. Pack track. Leave Kyainglôm bazaar to the east over some undulations, crossing over four small channels of the Namhusáng stream. At a mile after the fourth crossing ascend a steep 100 feet, pass through a gorge, and descend 50 feet over jagged limestone rocks into the valley of the Hwé Hôk; the valley is level, cultivated with paddy in places, elsewhere covered with dense jungle. It is shut in on all sides by hills, mostly limestone crags. The valley is some 5 miles long by 3 to 4 broad, and is divided in two by the Nampamôn range. The track passes round the south and along the south-east side of the range, running for 2½ miles along the banks of the main stream, and leaving Nampamôn village to the north. Throughout the valley the track is nearly level, it crosses one dry nullah bed by a bridge, and one small stream by a ford. At 6 miles it leaves this valley, and after crossing one or two undulations it descends a gorge over sticky clay to the valley of the Nam Pung, a tributary of the Namhusáng (of Kyainglôm); it crosses this stream four times by fords, the first of which is muddy, the rest good and sandy. Camp in a clearing at the last crossing. Grass scarce. Bamboo leaves plentiful. No accommodation. The rocky gorge 1½ miles from Kyainglôm is the only stony bit in the road. |
| | | **4. Ta Kaw Ferry* (Salween river ferry), 1,700 feet.** Nam Kyé, Nam Aw, and Salween. | 7 | 4 | 29 | 4 | General direction east. Pack track. Rise straight up a steep spur of the Loi Pángpé range and cross the crest at 3,250 feet, ½ mile from camp and 600 feet above it. The crest of the range is the highest point passed between the Ben chaung and the Salween; it forms the watershed and is the Môné-Thinyut (Hseniwot) boundary. The track descends a spur of the range 1,100 feet in 1 mile into the rocky bed of a stream; 400 yards further down leave this stream bed, ford a small stream, and after two or three short steep ascents, and longer easier descents, enter a small alluvial valley ¾ mile long at an elevation of 1,700 feet; cross tributary of the Nam Aw (the main stream of the valley) by a muddy ford, pass the village of Namô in an orange grove at the edge of the valley; cross a muddy ford of the Nam Aw after a short steep descent, and |

* Capt. Davies also did these two stages in one march. Description as follows:—

2. Ta Kaw, 13 miles. General direction east-north-east. Good mule road. For the first 8 miles the road is nearly level, passing among rocky hills, the only difficulty being at 1½ miles where there is a steep rocky descent for 100 yards. At 7 miles cross the Hwé Pung and at 8 miles the Hwé Hok: both these streams run into the hill to the north. At 8 miles ascend steeply for 600 yards to a height of 3,520 feet: thence steep descent for a mile and more gentle descent for another mile and-a-half: level for ½ a mile to the Nam Kyé at 11½ miles. Pass the village of Nanô: good camping ground and water. Then ascend for 200 yards and descend gently to Ta Kaw. Small camping ground. For a large column it would be best to camp at Nanô.

FROM MÔNÉ (MÖNGNAI) TO KYENGTUNG (KENGTUNG) *vid* TA KAW FERRY—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE II—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **4. Ta Kaw Ferry (Salween river ferry), 1,700 feet** - *cont.* | | | continue for 2½ miles along the crest of a spur which forms the right bank of a stream, then ford the stream twice at 1,150 feet and reach Ta Kaw 150 feet above the low water level of the Salween on the right bank. There are 10 houses in the village, one zayát, and there is plenty of camping ground by the river. The situation is said to be healthy Grass and bamboo leaves obtainable at low water. |

ALTERNATIVE III.

FROM HSENMAWNG (*see* STAGE 11) TO KYENGTUNG (KENGTUNG) *vid* MÖNG PYING.

BY CAPT. H. R. DAVIES, OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, APRIL 1893.

| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Pángnam Lai Pin.** Nam Löng. | 13 | 0 | 13 | 0 | General direction east-north-east. Fair mule road. Up the Nam Mawng valley for a mile passing Namunao and Hsenmawng (Senmong). Thence over low hills to the Nam Löng at 2 miles: up the Nam Löng crossing it five times to 4 miles (20 yards wide by 2 feet deep). Thence steep ascent to 7 miles; here a road goes off to the left to Peitkáng, and the route turns to the right and goes up, but less steeply to 10 miles; thence up and down over the undulations of the spur to the camp which is on the Nam Löng-Nam Pying watershed. The camp measures 400 by 20 yards; good grass. Water from a small stream (1 yard by 4 inches) 300 yards below. |
| | | **2. Möng Pying** ... Nam Löng, Nam Yuk, Nam Ang, and Nam Pying. | 9 | 0 | 22 | 0 | General direction east. Fair mule road. Steadily down-hill to the Nam Löng at 1¼ miles: here there is a small camp. Up and down over small spurs and streams to 2¼ miles; thence descent to the Nam Yuk at 3¼ miles; ascent for 200 yards, then steep descent to the Nam Ang at 5½ miles. Down the Nam Ang for ¼ of a mile, then cross a small hill, descend to the Nam Ang, again at 8¼ miles, and just beyond cross the Nam Pying and enter Möng Pying, 25 houses, under a phaya. Good small camp at the kyaung and large camp in paddy. Good water and grass. All the streams crossed are shallow and easily fordable, except the Nam Pying which is deeper than the rest, about 2½ feet. |
| | | **3. Páng Ping** ... Nam Lap and Nam Löm. | 12 | 4 | 34 | 4 | General direction east. Good mule road. Level along the Nam Pying valley to 1½ miles where the Nam Lap (1 foot deep, 12 yards broad) is crossed at its junction with the Nam Pying. Thence up-hill, not very steep, to 2¾ miles, where the top of Loi Khawkwo is reached. From here steep descent to the Nam Löm valley at 4¼ miles. Follow up its right bank, crossing small spurs, the road being narrow in places, till the Nam Löm is crossed at 7½ miles (2 feet deep, 15 yards broad). Thence up the left bank of the Nam Löm and its tributary, the Nam Htum, keeping |

FROM MÓNÉ (MÖNGNAI) TO KYENGTUNG (KENGTUNG) *viâ* TA KAW FERRY—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE III—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **3. Páng Ping**—*cont.* | | | | | some way above the streams and crossing a lot of small spurs and nullahs to Páng Ping. Large camp; good grass; water from the Nam Htum (10 yards by 1 foot). |
| | | **4. Nawngbong** ... Nam Htum and Nam Leng, both easily fordable. | 9 | 0 | 43 | 4 | General direction north-east. Good mule road. Up the Nam Htum valley across paddy for a mile, when the Nam Htum is crossed; thence very gradual rise to the Nam Pying-Nam Hsim watershed at 4 miles; thence very gradual descent to the Nam Leng at 6¼ miles. Pass the village of Nawngcho, where a camp could be cleared. Thence ascent to 8 miles and steep descent of a mile to Nawngbong. Large camp on grass; good water and grass. |
| | | **5. Möngphö** ... Nam Hsim and Nam Paw. | 10 | 6 | 54 | 2 | General direction south-east. Good mule road. Level road down a small stream for 2 miles, and then down the Nam Leng to its junction with the Nam Hsim at Tôngta at 4 miles; cross the Nam Hsim (50 yards by 2½ feet; rapid current. Has to be crossed by boat in the rains: there is only one boat), follow up its valley to Möngka at 5¾ miles, then very gradual ascent to the Nam Hsim-Nam Phö watershed at 7½ miles; thence slight descent of 600 yards to Pángpaw. Down the valley of the Nam Paw till 9 miles, then ascent of a mile and descent of ¾ of a mile to the Nam Phö. Here there is room to camp, and good water and grass. The village of Möngphö is a mile away on the right and is not passed through. |
| | | **6. Páng Hsáng** ... Nam Phö, Nam Kwong, and Nam Khai or Nam Aw. | 14 | 0 | 68 | 2 | General direction east. Good mule road, but steep. Cross the Nam Phö (12 yards by 1½ feet), level ground for 1 mile, where the Nam Kwong is crossed (3 yards by 4 inches); thence very steep up-hill to Páng Salalong, a small sayát at 2¼ miles; thence still steep, but less so than before to 4 miles; from here easy ascent with occasional bits of down-hill to the Salween-Mékong watershed at 7½ miles. Here is a camp, but the water from the Nam Lön is not fit to drink in April. Hence steady descent by a good broad road to the Nam Khai (Nam Aw) which is crossed at 13 miles (12 yards by 1½ feet). From here level road to the camp; large camping ground; good water and grass. |
| | | **7. Kyengtung (Keng Tung).** Nam Khai and Nam Khün (30 yards by 1 foot). | 8 | 4 | 76 | 6 | General direction east. Good mule road. Down the Nam Khai valley for ½ mile, then ascent of a ½ mile and steep rocky descent to the Nam Khai at 1¼ miles. Down the Nam Khai valley, crossing some small spurs, and re-crossing the Nam Khai at 4½ miles at the village of Wing Kawng. Thence over level cultivated plain to Kyengtung. Good camp inside town near the north-east corner, and large camping ground outside; water from wells; good grass. |

FROM MÔNÉ (MÖNGNAI) TO KYENGTUNG (KENGTUNG) *viâ* TA KAW FERRY—*continued.*

## BRANCH I.

FROM KYAINGKÁN (STAGE 6) TO TA SEK FERRY (AT JUNCTION OF BEN CHAUNG AND SALWEEN).

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Ta Sek ferry (600 feet).** Salween. | 6 0 | 6 0 | Pack track. General direction south-south-east. Leave old Kyaingkán east through dense jungle following the left bank of the Ben chaung down a rough descent of 40 feet narrow path between limestone rocks. At 1 mile enter open paddy-fields; 1½ miles turn south following a bend in the river; follow the bank for 2½ miles passing the villages of Namkán and Mômaingtángkwa, opposite the first of which the river falls in six or seven channels over a barrier some 20 feet to 40 feet high. For the next mile the path is a steep ascent and descent on the face of a limestone cliff overhanging the river, the last mile is level east-south-east to the village. Here the Ben chaung falls some 20 feet into the Salween. One boat at the ferry carries 10 men at a trip. The river is 200 yards wide, very deep and sluggish, in a rocky channel 800 feet above the sea-level. Between Kyaingkán and the Salween the Ben chaung falls 300 feet in six or seven falls and rapids; between the rapids the river is deep with slight current; the rapids are impassable for canoes or timber. The Salween is here the boundary between Möngpu and Kyaingkán. |

## BRANCH II.

FROM KENGLOM (ALTERNATIVE II, STAGE 2) TO LÉGYA (LAIKA).

BY LIEUT. H. E. STANTON, ROYAL ARTILLERY, RECONNAISSANCE, JANUARY 1888.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Káli (Kálwoi), 2,450 feet.** Stream. | 9 4 | 9 4 | General direction north-north-west. Pack track. Leave Kenglom bazaar to the north and cross the stream by a bridge; continue north in the Kenglom valley through thick jungle; pass the two peaks of Loi Nga and Loi Illa, crossing one small ford of a stream and two or three slight undulations. At 3 miles turn west down a short rough descent between Loi Illa and the next peak to its north Loi Pyémöng, and enter a valley 2 to 3 miles broad, of undulating ground shut in by hills; the road is nearly level, very good, and leads through pampas grass and a little scrub jungle. The old village of Káli is burnt and covered with dense jungle; the present village consists of three houses. No accommodation. Good camping ground. Water and grass plentiful. |
| | | **2. Kunhin (1,400 feet).** Ferry of Nam Pán (Ben chaung). | 8 0 | 17 4 | General direction west. Pack track. On leaving Káli pass by a stream with water in it; road then descends for 150 yards, rather steep over stones. At 4 miles after passing along a good track over jungle clad undulations cross a bridged stream. At 6½ miles the road issues into open cultivation on the left bank of the Nam Pán or Ben chaung. Good open camp. |

FROM MÔNÉ (MÖNGNAI) TO KYENG-TUNG (KENGTUNG) *viâ* TA KAW FERRY—*continued.*

BRANCH II—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **2. Kunhin (1,400 feet)**—*cont.* | | | | | No accommodation. Shelter under two or three banyan trees. Road good throughout, rough only at the descent from Kâli. At the foot of the pass below Kâli is the Môné-Möngnong boundary. Good open camp on the banks of the river under a tope of trees. Residence of a Tamôn under the Möngnong Myosa. At Kunhin the Ben chaung is 400 yards wide, where the ferry crosses. Most of the inhabitants live on an island in the middle. There is one ferry raft of two dug-outs with a bamboo platform kept ready; it takes three ponies at a trip; with notice four or five dug-outs could be collected and two more small rafts made. Above and below Kunhin are falls and rapids; the bed of the river is composed of rough rocks at right angles to the stream. |
| | | **3. Laikam (1,700 feet).** Three fords of Namhôhai, the Namkôlong bridged. | 8 | 0 | 25 | 4 | General direction north-north-west. Pack track. The track is good and easy throughout over undulations through tall jungle. At 1½ miles cross three fords of the Namhôhai stream, the first two are level crossings, 10 yards broad, 1 foot 6 inches deep with sandy beds; the third has steep ramps is 3 yards wide, 1 foot deep; no mud. At 2½ miles pass Mamoi village where there is a good camp and four zayâts. Water and grass plentiful. At 6 miles cross the Namkôlong; there is a substantial bridge slightly out of repair. The ford is good, but 2 feet 6 inches to 3 feet deep; stream is 10 yards wide. Camp on the edge of a paddy valley on banks of a stream 3 yards wide. There is one kyaung, no zayâts. A five-day bazaar. Residence of a Tamôn. Grass and water good and plentiful. |
| | | **4. Kwâng Loi Sakhân (2,840 feet).** The Laikam stream by a ford, the Taimôn stream by a brdge. | 12 | 4 | 38 | 0 | General direction west. Pack track. Cross the stream at starting by a good ford; the bridge is broken down. A stone causeway runs straight across the valley. Cross two dry nullah beds and over some undulations. At 4 miles reach Tamawkam Sakhân, which at present consists of three houses; then ascend 100 feet over some rough rocks and enter the Taimôn valley. At 7 miles cross the main stream of the valley by a bridge and continue for 2½ miles over undulations in scrub jungle and pampas along the north side of the valley. At 9½ miles rise gradually round the foot of a pointed peak (Loi Lem), and enter another open valley at a higher level and running north and south at right angles to the one just left. Camp at the further side of this valley under some banyan trees opposite to and 300 yards from a small gorge through which a good stream runs into the valley. No village. Grass and water good and plentiful. |

**FROM MÔNÉ (MÖNGNAI) TO KYENGTUNG (KENGTUNG) *vid* TA KAW FERRY—*continued.***

**BRANCH II—*continued.***

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **5. Mansain (Mansaing), 2,950 feet.** The Kwángloi stream three times and the Nam Mansain twice. | 8 | 0 | 46 | 0 | General direction north-north-west. Pack track. Start through the gorge and issue at ½ mile on the other side of the hills in open rolling country. The track up the gorge is easy and good going; ford the stream twice and cross it by a bridge once. At 4½ miles pass the deserted village of Pángtong amongst a few trees. Cross a small valley of paddy cultivation and turning north-north-west ascend some 200 feet crossing a gorge in a range of low round hills; issue again on open rolling downs. At 5½ miles cross two fords just outside camp, little or no mud and about 1 foot of water. Camp on open rising ground. Grass and water good and plentiful. Accommodation one kyaung, one zayát. Residence of a Tamôn. This was a big village, but has recently been burned and now consists of 14 houses. From Mansain the main pack track to Möngnong and Möngsipaw (Thíbaw) runs to the north (*see* Route No. 12) and another road leads to Mônè (Müngnai) to the south. |
| | | **6. Kunat (3,400 feet).** Seven streams from 2 yards to 4 yards wide and 6 inches to 2 feet 6 inches deep, all bridges broken except the first one out of Mansain. | 10 | 0 | 56 | 0 | Pack track. Has been formerly used for carts. General direction west through open undulating country the whole way. Pass through no jungle. Cross seven streams varying from 2 yards to 4 yards wide and 6 inches to 2 feet 6 inches deep. All were formerly bridged, but only one bridge is now serviceable, that being over a big stream just after leaving Mansain. The fords are all good though few of them would stand much traffic, as they are rather muddy; other fords could be easily made by cutting ramps to the streams. Pass three deserted villages and two deserted kyaungs. Camp on rising ground in a large pine grove. Accommodation in two large kyaungs and two or three zayáts. Grass and water good and plentiful. |
| | | **7. Salailoi (3,400 feet).** | 4 | 0 | 60 | 0 | Pack track. Country same as last stage. Pass over some rather larger knolls at the foot of a limestone crag where there is a tank of water. Pass a large kyaung in a pine grove on the top of a knoll, and cross ¼ mile of old paddy land to a stream 3 yards wide and 6 inches to 2 feet 6 inches deep; all the bridges are broken; the banks of the stream are high and abrupt, but by ramping them fords could be made in several places. One ford exists in a bend of the river under the village. It has been worn by cattle and the bed of the stream being muddy requires digging out to admit of baggage animals passing. Camp on a knoll directly above the stream in a grove of bamboo and jack fruit trees on the side of a deserted village and kyaung. Grass and water good and plentiful. *Note.*—No apparent reason why this and the next stage should not be combined—A. F. |

FROM MÔNÉ (MÖNGNAI) TO KYENGTUNG (KENGTUNG) *vid* TA KAW FERRY—*continued.*

BRANCH II—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **8. Salaikun (3,100 feet).** One stream by ford, Namtôn by bridge or good sandy ford. | 4 0 | 64 0 | General direction west. Pack track. Over open undulating country on loam soil. Cross a similar stream 1 mile from camp; bridges all broken, one ford exists off the track, hidden in the jungle, others could be made. Cross 200 yards of paddy land and a small stream. Cross the Namtôn by a good bridge and sandy ford just outside camp. Camp on rising ground in a bamboo and fir grove round a big kyaung and several sayáts. Accommodation for 500 men. Grass and water good and plentiful. Three or four houses are occupied in the remains of a large village. |
| | | **9. Wôlong (3,150 feet).** One bridged stream, one small muddy streamlet. | 12 0 | 76 0 | General direction south-south-west. Pack track. Over open undulations. Along the west side of the Hángkáng ridge, on the top of which is the Légya-Mông nong boundary. Cross one small stream by a muddy ford some 10 yards in length. At 4 miles pass Wanti bazaar near two or three inhabited villages, crossing Namkát 3 yards wide and 2 feet deep by a good pack bridge. Here is a good site for a camp. Water and grass good and plentiful. No accommodation. Leaving Wanti turn west across a low range of round hills, and then south-west to Wôlong village deserted. Plenty of room for camp on rising ground under pine and bamboo grove. Water from a deep-bricked well, 7 feet square, to the west of a large kyaung. Water and grass good and plentiful. |
| | | **10. Légya (Laika), 2,950 feet.** (3,200 feet) ferry and ford of Namting (Tein chaung). | 4 4 | 80 4 | General direction west-south-west. Pack track. Two miles level through a plantation of pollard ash. An easy smooth descent of 50 feet to the Tein chaung, Tá Moláng ferry. Two small dug-outs available. A ford exists about 2 feet 6 inches deep; should be carefully staked out, as it is hard to find; the river is 50 yards wide with a strongish current. Remainder of distance along bunds across a low-lying valley to Légya. Accommodation in two or three kyaungs. The town is burned. About 15 houses have been recently built. Residence of a Sawbwa. A good camping ground exists in a walled pagoda enclosure 200 yards square, ½ mile to the north of the old town on rising ground. Water and grass good and plentiful. |

*Note.*—Watson and Fedden's route, Salween survey, 1864–65, page 27, makes distance Ta Kaw to Kunhin only 22 miles. This route is at present closed. Instead of going west to Kenglom and then north-north-west to Káli (Kálwoi), it runs almost direct north-west from the 9th mile from Ta Kaw. Watson's distance, 14 miles Ta Kaw to Káli, must, however, be under-estimated, it being 15 miles as the crow flies (*vide* Fedden's map compiled from observations on the spot). I should estimate the distance from Ta Kaw to Káli by the direct route at 20 miles, saving 4½ on the route given here. —H. E. S.

*Note.*—Route Ta Kaw to Légya. The route *vid* Kenglom to Káli is very roundabout. It is suggested that in compiling

FROM MÔNÊ (MÖNGNAI) TO KYENGTUNG (KENGTUNG) *viâ* TA KAW FERRY—*continued.*

BRANCH II—*continued.*

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **10. Légya (Laika), 2,950 feet**—*cont.* | | | this route Kenglom should be omitted and the route carried direct from Ta Kaw to Kâli, 20 miles * The track from Kenglom to Kâli is important, as it connects the two approaches from Môné and Légya and by being continued north approaches Nongkamgyi on the direct track from Möngnong to Ta Kaw. All these three routes converge on the site of an old village under the Nampamôn hill 3 miles east of Kenglom.—H.E.S. |

## No. 24.

### From MÔNÉ (MÖNGNAI) to MÖNGYAI (MAINGYÊ) viâ LÉGYA (LAIKA).

BY MAJOR ROSE, D.S.O., 27TH PUNJAB INFANTRY, AND LIEUT. H. E. STANTON, ROYAL ARTILLERY, JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1888.

| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Pennébyin** ... One stream bridged. | 10 | 4 | 10 | 4 | Cart road part of the way, then pack track. Good over undulating country. Camp in bamboo grove. Water from stream good and plentiful. Good grass. |
| | | **2. Naungpa** ... Namsáng or Namlak. | 19 | 0 | 29 | 4 | Pack track over undulating and open country good. At 4 miles pass Hepet (Haipak). A road from here goes to Fort Stedman (Mainsauk) *viâ* Maingpôn (Möng Pawn). At 12 miles pass Namkaing (? Nongmakyeng). Encamping ground here good, but no drinking water. Several stagnant tanks. Small quantities of drinking water obtainable from filter wells at side of tanks. Encamped on bank of Namsáng stream. Water good and plentiful. Plenty of grass. Stream fordable. |
| | | **3. Malangek** ... Streams. | 5 | 4 | 35 | 0 | Pack track in good order. Cross one stream before reaching camp; fordable. Encamping ground jungly and confined. Water good and plentiful. Cross Môné-Légya boundary on the watershed between the Namlak and the Amhôn rivers. |
| | | **4. Nannin** ... Nam Teng or Tein chaung. | 9 | 4 | 44 | 4 | Pack track over undulating ground. Encamped ground on good open ground on left bank of Tein chaung. Grass and water good and plentiful. Coal found at this camp, but apparently not of very good quality. |

* Capt. Davies, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, traversed a somewhat different route between Légya and Ta Kaw in April 1888 (*see* Route No. 76), and as he passed through Keng Lom and makes no mention of any other shorter route to Ta Kaw than this, it is to be presumed that this is after all the best route for troops.—A. F.

FROM MÔNÉ (MÖNGNAI) TO MÖNGYAI (MAINGYÉ) *viâ* LÉGYA (LAIKA)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **5. Wansán** ... Nam Teng or Tein chaung. | 10 | 4 | 55 | 0 | Encamped on bank of stream (bridged) near bamboo grove. Grass and water plentiful. Road from last camp good. |
| | | **6. Légya (Laika), 2,950 feet.** Nam Teng or Tein chaung. | 5 | 6 | 60 | 6 | Road from Wansán fairly good through low-lying country. Cross several irrigation channels, mostly bridged. Encamp in pagoda enclosure north of town. Water for animals from stream, for men from two or three wells. Drinking water good, but said to contain iron. Grass plentiful. Distances given were from surveyed maps. |
| | | **7. Wankan (or Mankan), 3,125 feet.** Streams. | 8 | 4 | 69 | 2 | General direction north-north-west. Good pack track (old cart road) over loam soil throughout; 4 miles through open level country; then a steep descent of 25 feet to a stream 2 yards wide, 6 inches deep, with a gravelly bed. Ford the stream and enter low undulating hills at the foot of the range, which bounds the Tein chaung valley on the west. At 6½ miles cross another similar stream by a bridge, and at 8 miles gentle descent through some big trees to a valley of paddy cultivation, some 300 yards wide. At the further edge of the paddy cross a good stream, 2 yards wide, 6 inches deep, by a substantial bridge, and camp on rising ground above the stream. Good open camp, with good well-bridged stream on either side of the old village, ½ mile off to the south-west (deserted), water and forage good and plentiful. |
| | | **8. Kinseiksuywa (Kángseiksu), 3,625 feet.** Several streams. | 8 | 0 | 77 | 2 | General direction north-west. Pack track. At 4 miles over pine clad undulations on loam soil to Myésin Sakhán; cross the bridged stream out of camp; one deep banked muddy nullah at 2 miles, and a good level ford in some open paddy-fields just short of the sakhán; then turn west along the north side of the valley of hill stream flowing east continuing over spurs of hills up to the watershed 2½ miles. There are three short steep rises and small streams to cross; total rise of 750 feet. Pass the Légya-Maingkaing boundary at 5½ miles from camp; cross the watershed at a low neck, and after short steep descent, descend gradually to camp 500 feet below the neck; cross four streams by easy fords (one rather muddy). Camp on rising ground round the old village on the north side of the valley. Village deserted. Shelter under bamboo jungle. The load leads through open tree jungle, thick in places. Water and forage good and plentiful. |
| | | **9. Maingkaing (Möngkröng), 3,325 feet.** Streams. | 11 | 0 | 88 | 2 | General direction north. Pack track. The first 7 miles are over low undulations covered with open pine forest; cross two small valleys cultivated with paddy at 1 and 3 miles respectively. In each valley is a stream some 3 yards wide and 1 foot deep with good fords (no mud). In the second valley is the big village of Yangnáng with a good camping ground. The last 3 miles are through paddy land on a bund. Cross |

FROM MÔNÉ (MÖNGNAI) TO MÖNGYAI (MAINGYÊ) *viâ* LÊGYA (LAIKA)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **9. Maingkaing (Möngköng), 3,325 feet**—*cont.* | | | two bridges one over the Tein chaung 20 yards wide, 6 inches deep; good ford. The road throughout is very good on loam soil, nowhere steep. Where it passes through jungle it is clear 20 feet wide. There is at present (January 1888) some mud in two little unbridged streams *en route*. Residence of Myoza. Big village. Five-day bazaar. Plenty of good camping ground. Water and forage good and plentiful. |
| | | **10. Nati (3,125 feet).** Nam Ko, Nam Hong, and Nam Hwénoi. | M. F. 8 0 | M. F. 96 2 | General direction north. Pack track. At 1 mile cross Namko, at 3½ Namnong, both 5 yards wide, 1 foot to 2 feet 6 inches deep; both fordable and bridged with temporary bamboo bridges. The road is over open undulations on west of Tein chaung valley; cross two or three small muddy streams. Road nearly level. Hôna is a big village and pottery manufactory. No kyaungs or zayáts. Good camping ground under trees. Grass and water good and plentiful. Between Maingkaing and Hôna the remains of two old towns of Maingkaing are passed. Road continues nearly level and very good over low undulations on the west of Tein chaung valley. Two kyaungs. Two or three zayáts. Good open camp. Water and forage good and plentiful. At Nati there are two other villages under the same headman, Hwénoi and Namôk. |
| | | **11. Nápôn (3,325 feet).** Small streams. | 6 0 | 102 2 | General direction north-north-east. Good pack track over low pine clad undulations; no undergrowth. Cross three small streams in muddy beds, one of which is temporarily bridged; cross a big stream 4 feet wide, 1 foot deep; steep banks; gravelly bed. Good drinking water and camp on rising ground. North of valley cultivated with paddy through which the stream flows. Grass plentiful. No accommodation. |
| | | **12. Haing-Ngé (Ham-Ngaing), 3,225 feet.** Small streams. | 6 0 | 108 2 | General direction north-north-east. Good pack track over low pine clad undulations; no undergrowth. Cross two small muddy streams; cross a big stream, 4 yards wide, 1 foot to 1 foot 6 inches deep; steep banks; two good gravelly fords. Plenty of good open dry camping ground. No accommodation. Shelter under banyan trees. Water and grass good and plentiful. |
| | | **13. Kyithi Bansám (Kisi-Mansám), 3,075 feet.** Nam Hen. | 11 0 | 119 2 | General direction east. Pack track nearly level, winding about among low pine clad undulations. Soon after leaving camp cross a small stream with muddy bed. At 2½ miles pass the Maingkaing-Bansám boundary; then down a gentle descent cross a substantial bridge over a dry nullah and go for 1½ miles along a narrow path cut into the side of a hill. At 5 miles near small village of Nábôn there is camping ground in a valley cultivated with paddy. |

FROM MÔNÉ (MÖNGNAI) TO MÖNGYAI (MAINGYÉ) *vid* LÉGYA (LAIKA)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **13. Kyithi Bansám (Kisi-Mansám), 3,075 feet**—*cont.* | | | | | Good stream of water and forage is plentiful, but the valley is narrow and shut in by jungle-clad hills on both sides. Another small village, Kunsák, is close by, but neither it nor Nábôn can afford accommodation. There are some hot springs near the camping ground. Leaving Nábôn cross a stream by a good bridge; continue 2½ miles through paddy cultivation; crossing two fords of a tributary of the Nam Hen; in both places the banks are high and paddy ramped, but the bottom of the stream is firm and sound; the first ford is 2 yards wide, 6 inches deep, the second is 5 yards wide, 1 foot deep, the rest of the road is over a low undulation covered with scrub jungle into the main valley of the Nam Hen. The river is 10 yards wide, rapid and full of deep pools; the bed consists of jagged limestone rocks; it is crossed by a rickety bridge. Just after crossing the main river another stream is crossed, also by a rickety bridge. A good ford to this stream exists ¼ mile east. The fords near the road are deep and muddy, impassable for pack animals. Residence of a Myoza. Big five-day bazaar. Fish are plentiful from the river. Iron from the neighbouring hills is worked in Bansám. Plenty of open camping ground. Shelter under a large tope of banyan trees. Water and forage good and plentiful. |
| | | **14. Banwáp (Manwap), 2,550 feet.** Streams. | 15 | 4 | 134 | 6 | General direction north-east. Pack track across open rolling downs and undulating country, passing several villages inhabited principally by Yins. Cross three streams, one at ½ mile from Bansám, with gravelly bottom, bad bridge; one at 1½ miles, muddy, fairly good bridge; one at 2¾ miles, muddy, small bamboo bridge. At 10 miles pass tank on east of road. Camp close to bazaar. Ground open and level. |
| | | **15. Wánpiet (2,920 feet).** Nam Kong. | 8 | 2 | 143 | 0 | General direction north. Pack track through open jungle to river Nam Kong at 2¾ miles good ford with hard gravel bottom; steep ramps, about 50 feet broad; current rapid; then through tree jungle to Wánpiet. Pass village of Nongmaw ½ mile from river and village of Saikhao at 6 miles from Banwáp; latter village deserted, but kyaung and bazaar still standing on west of road. Cross small stream bridged at 5 miles. Good open camping ground with stream running through it 6 inches deep and 3 yards wide at ford with hard bottom. |
| | | **16. Bampôn** ... Nam Pwán. | 9 | 0 | 152 | 0 | General direction north. Good level pack track generally gently rising. At 4½ miles pass a well in a grass-grown swamp at Hônán. Bampôn is a big village with a large five-day bazaar. Residence of a Tamôn. Plenty of good open camping ground. Grass plentiful. Water from the Nampwán stream. At the south end of the bazaar a direct road starts to Maingnaung. |

FROM MÔNÉ (MÖNGNAI) TO MÖNGYAI (MAINGYÉ) *viâ* LÉGYA (LAIKA)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **17. Möngyai (Maingyé).** Nam Laung and Nam Yé. | M. F. 8 4 | M. F. 160 4 | General direction north. A road runs direct, but is not much used, as it is rough where it crosses a low range of hills half-way. The usual route, a pack track is round the west end of these hills. Cross the Nampwán at starting by a good level gravelly ford 4 yards wide, 6 inches deep, and continue across open undulating country. At Ta Pauk (4 miles) ford the Namlaung; 30 yards wide, good gravelly bottom; the banks are 10 feet high and easily ramped; this crossing is 1 mile west of where the river issues through a gorge in the above-mentioned hills. At 3 miles ford the Namlaung, again ½ mile, above its junction with the Namyé, good gravelly bed, 1 foot of water, banks, some 10 feet high, require ramping; continue east-north-east across the open to Maingyé. Plenty of open camping ground. Grass plentiful. Water from the Namyé stream. Big five-day bazaar. |

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM LÉGYA (STAGE 6) TO KYITHI BANSÂM (STAGE 13).

BY LIEUT. H. E. STANTON, ROYAL ARTILLERY, FROM NATIVE INFORMATION, JANUARY 1888.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Banwán (Manwán).** Two bridged streams and Nam Teng or Tein chaung. | 9 0 | 9 0 | This route, though described by Lieut. Stanton as the "direct route up Tein chaung valley," is longer by 8½ miles than the route above described (also by Lieut. Stanton), which is presumably a less direct one.—A. F. General direction north. Cart road up the west of the Tein chaung valley over low undulations in pampas. Cross one pack bridge over stream. At 6 miles pass Bambôn village and bridge over stream. The road passes through some paddy land about Bambôn. At 8 miles reach the Tein chaung after passing through undulating country. Ford 1 foot 6 inches to 2 feet deep, about 50 yards wide; level banks; sandy crossing; no mud. Camp on rising ground. Two or three sayáts. Water and grass plentiful. |
| | | **2. Nasán Manlögh.** Nam Tôn. | 9 0 | 18 0 | Pack track, north, up the valley of Tein chaung over undulations to the Namtôn. Stream deep and unfordable, crossed by a bridge. At 8½ miles rest of road runs east. Three sayáts. Water from stream. Grass plentiful. |
| | | **3. Manlôn** ... Nam Teng. | 1 0 | 29 0 | Pack track, north. At first turn west following up the right bank of Namtôn, then north at one point passing close to left bank of Tein chaung. Pass villages of Nán Sampwin and Tamok. At 7 miles pass the Légya Maingkaing boundary at village of Nyaungbin. Road level and good throughout. Cross no streams. Big village under Hein. Grass and water good and plentiful. |

FROM MÔNÉ (MÖNGNAI) TO MÖNGYAI (MAINGYÉ) *viâ* LÉGYA (LAIKA)—*continued.*
ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Intermediate. F. | Total. M. | Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **4. Maingkun** ... Stream. | 9 | 0 | 38 | 0 | Pack track, north. Three miles level and good to foot of hills bounding Tein chaung valley. Cross a bridged stream at Pángnim, then for 3 miles road is rough and stony over some hills. Issue from hills at Kônglâng village and continue along open undulating country to camp. In the march the level country is open, the hills are jungle clad. Four or five zayáts. Big five-day bazaar. Water from stream. Grass plentiful. *N.B.*—There is no water on road between Maingkun and Bankuon except at Kamput. |
| | | **5. Kamput** ... | 7 | 0 | 45 | 0 | Pack track, north, rough and hilly for 2 or 3 miles and then level. Jungle on the hills is thick; the rest is open loam soil. The road passes close to a stream at Kamput. One zayát. Water and grass good and plentiful. |
| | | **6. Bankuon** ... Nam Koling. | 10 | 0 | 55 | 0 | Direction north. Pack track rough and difficult over a considerable range of hills. At 9 miles pass near Pahi village, which draws its water from a well some 2 miles off the road. Cross the Nam Koling by a bridge into camp. Four zayáts on rising ground. Grass and water good and plentiful. |
| | | **7. Bansám** ... Nam Hen bridged. | 12 | 0 | 67 | 0 | Pack track, north. Good road over open undulating country covered with short grass. At 3 miles cross the Mainkaing-Bansám boundary. Cross the Nam Hen by a bridge. Village of Möngnem is passed *en route*. Camp on rising ground 1 mile from village. A few zayáts. Shelter under big trees. Grass and water good and plentiful. Residence of a Myoza. Five-day bazaar. |

## No. 25.

### From MÔNÉ to ZIMMÉ (CHIENG MAI) viâ MÖNG PWÁN and MÖNG HÁNG.

BY MAJOR E. G. BARROW, 7TH BENGAL INFANTRY, 1890.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Thit Náng or Tadágyi.** | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | Good level road. *Vide* Route No. 21, Stages 13 to 15, and Branch No. I. *Note.*—Major Barrow makes the total of the first five stages of this route 2½ miles more than Lieut. Colomb. |
| | | **2. Ta Möng Ké** ... | 15 | 0 | 23 | 0 | Cross hilly country. |
| | | **3. Sawa** ... ... | 8 | 4 | 31 | 4 | Cross Nam Téng. |
| | | **4. Páng Salán** ... | 8 | 4 | 40 | 0 | Road good. |

FROM MÔNÉ TO ZIMMÉ (CHIENG MAI) *viâ* MÖNG PWÁN AND MÖNG HÁNG—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **5. Möng Pwán** ... | 8 | 0 | 48 | 0 | Town, Sawbwa's residence. | *Vide* Route No. 28. |
| | | **6. Páng Hwé Wai.** | 9 | 0 | 57 | 0 | | |
| | | **7. Tin Loi Hsáng.** | 10 | 0 | 67 | 0 | Cross Loi Hsáng. | |
| | | **8. Wán Mé Sili.** | 7 | 4 | 74 | 4 | Down bed of stream. | |
| | | **9. Mé Sala (camp).** | 5 | 4 | 80 | 0 | Cross Salween. | |
| | | **10. Páng Tôk Sôk.** | 10 | 4 | 90 | 4 | Cross Loi Vieng Náng. | |
| | | **11. Möng Tuen** ... | 10 | 4 | 101 | 0 | Large village. | |
| | | **12. Wán Mé Ken.** | 10 | 4 | 111 | 4 | Village. | |
| | | **13. Möng Háng** ... | 10 | 0 | 121 | 4 | Village. | |
| | | **14. Mé Nayôn** ... | 15 | 4 | 137 | 0 | Jungle camps. | *Vide* Route No. 29. |
| | | **15. Páng Nam** ... | 14 | 0 | 151 | 0 | | |
| Siam. | | **16. Möng Ngai** ... | 9 | 0 | 160 | 0 | Large village. | |
| | | **17. Chieng Dao** ... | 8 | 0 | 168 | 0 | Large village. | |
| | | **14. Ban Mé Wák.** | 6 | 0 | 174 | 0 | | |
| | | **15. Mé Teng** ... | 15 | 0 | 189 | 0 | | |
| | | **16. Mé Lim** ... | 18 | 0 | 207 | 0 | | |
| | | **17. Zimmé or Chieng Mai.** | 13 | 0 | 220 | 0 | Large town, British Vice Consulate. | |

## No. 26.

### From MÖNG HÁNG to MÖNG PÁNG (SIAM).

BY CAPT. H. R. DAVIES, INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, BURMA, JANUARY 1893.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Mé Háng Heng.** Mé Háng Heng. | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | General direction south-east. Fair mule road through tree jungle, not very thick; nearly level for 4 miles, then gently up-hill for 2 miles, then steep and rocky ascent for 1 mile, thence descent of 2 miles to the camp on the Mé Háng Heng (6 yards by 1 foot). There are several small camps here measuring 50 by 40 yards, 60 by 50 yards, 50 by 40 yards, 50 by 50 yards, and one on the left bank of the stream 100 by 50 yards. It is difficult to find level ground for tents. Plenty of grass. |

FROM MÖNG HÁNG TO MÖNG FÁNG (SIAM)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Siam. | | **2. Mak Möng Sum.** Hwé San and smaller streams. | 10 | 0 | 19 | 0 | General direction south-east. Fair mule road through tree jungle. Up hill rather steeply for 2¼ miles to the boundary mark 7-3-90 cut on a tree; thence descent steep for 1½ miles, afterwards gentler. At 1 mile Nam Hu camp (150 by 70 yards), and more room could be cleared; water from stream (1 yard by 2 inches). At 5 miles Páng Tin Tum camp (400 by 80 yards); water from stream (2 yards by 3 inches), but a larger stream ¼ mile to the left. At 7 miles camps 100 by 50 yards and 50 by 40 yards on stream (6 yards by 9 inches); more room could be cleared. At Mak Möng Sum (S and L) 15 houses; cross the Hwé San) 8 yards by 1 foot); camp the other side of the village (600 by 300 yards). Good water; plenty of grass. |
| | | **3. Möng Fáng** ... Mé Mao, Mé Phö, Mé Sai, and smaller streams, all fordable. | 8 | 0 | 27 | 0 | General direction south-east. Good mule road. Slight descent all the way, but nearly level; all through jungle. At 1 mile village of Mé Mao south, 30 houses. At 5½ miles Ban Mawn Pyin (L) 20 houses. At 6½ miles another village called Mé Mao (L), 40 houses. Möng Fáng is a walled town 1,800 yards long by 1,000 yards broad. Camping ground in the paddy (½ by ¼ mile) on west of town and in another paddy-field (½ by ¼ mile) to the east of the town; also room in grass (500 by 300 yards) to the north of the Mé Sai close to Ban Mé Sai. In wet weather the best ground would be inside the city wall to the north of the town on grass (400 by 100 yards); water from Mé Sai. Here there is accommodation for 200 men in kyaungs and 200 more in the bazaar sheds which is on the bridge crossing the Mé Sai. This camp inside the city wall is on rising ground and commands the town. Supplies of rice, beef, paddy and vegetables can be got, but not in very large quantities. From here there is a road to Chieng Hai *viâ* Ban Méchan, eight stages, 79 miles, *see* Appendix III, Route No. 5. |

# No. 27.

## From MÖNG HÁNG to MÖNG HENG (SIAM).

BY CAPT. H. B. WALKER, PAID ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, JANUARY 1893.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Supt., Southern Shan States. | **1. Pöngpakem** ... Mé Háng. | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 | General direction south. The route leaves the camping ground south of Möng Háng, and crossing the Mé Háng at once runs first through kaing grass and then through open jungle, the path being excellent and level all the way to the west of, and almost parallel to, the Mé Háng. Open spaces, cultivated for paddy, are passed at intervals, and the three |

FROM MÖNG HÁNG TO MÖNG HENG (SIAM)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Pöngpakem**—*cont.* | | | villages of Naliu, Nakawngmu, and Hwéaw at 3, 5 and 7 miles. Small plantations of young teak intersperse the jungle at intervals, which consists, in addition to teak, of miscellaneous species. The camping ground at Pöngpakem is situated on the left bank of a small stream. Accommodation for 250 men with a dilapidated zayát. Grass abundant. |
| | | **2. Namyom** ... Several small streams and the Namyom. | 7 4 | 19 4 | General direction south. The route leaves the camping ground and immediately crosses the small stream which flows into the Mé Háng, and runs through open jungle for nearly ½ a mile where the main road to Zimmé branches off to left hand or east, running in a south-east direction, and gradually converging from the Namyom route; the path then enters dense jungle, which, in the month of January, is greatly choked up with undergrowth, and running nearly level all the way reaches the village of Namyom at mile 7½, a village of 16 houses (Shans). There is camping ground about Namyom for 200 men in the taungya. A little paddy obtainable. Grass plentiful and of good quality. This village should be very prosperous, the taungyas being said to be very good. The Namyom is from 10 to 15 yards broad, 1 foot deep to right hand at mile 5, where it runs parallel with route, afterwards running south of Namyin. |
| Siam. | | **3. Möng Na** ... Several half-dry nullahs on the northern side of the frontier and the Mé Ping. | 6 0 | 25 4 | Leaving the village of Namyom the route ascends rather steeply; crosses the lower extremity of one of the Loi Htwé spurs descending and ascending again to cross another spur, a valley being here formed by a ridge to the left hand or east, into which the terminations of the spur crossed run. At mile 1½ the route becomes perfectly level and runs through an open, almost park-like, jungle of teak and *in*, and other miscellaneous species of timber. The ranges east and west, or the spurs therefrom, also recede, and at mile 3 the route rises gradually and easily on to a spur, running direct from Loi Htwé. Down this the frontier runs south-eastward. The frontier is therefore here crossed and Siam entered; the descent on the opposite side into the valley of Möng Na is easy and gradual; the Mé Ping is crossed at mile 4½. At mile 6 some open disused paddy-fields are crossed, and the Mé Ping again at mile 6½ immediately south of the village. Möng Na is a Shan village of 20 houses. Supplies fair; vegetables, fowls, and paddy. Grass in abundance and of good quality. The camping ground lies south of the village in some disused paddy-fields and within the village, where additional accommodation could be found for 2,000 men or more. From Möng Na a route runs south-east by a good path some 6 miles and strikes the Zimmé road, running from Möng Háng at a spot called Linlön, at one time recognized as the frontier, now within Siamese territory. The Mé Ping is crossed twice within the last mile and-a-half into Möng Na camp, 10 or 15 feet wide, 1 to 1½ feet deep; good drinking water, flowing to the crossings having easy approaches. |

FROM MÖNG HÁNG TO MÖNG HENG (SIAM)—*continued.*

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| | | | M. F. | M. F. | |
| Siam. | | **4. Kénoi** ... ... <br> Mé King, Mé Ting, and several small streams. | 11 0 | 36 4 | General direction south-south-west. Leaving the village of Möng Na the route enters the camping ground which it crosses and winds by a level path through thick jungle round the small hill or knoll at back of camp, and slightly descending crosses a small stream, the Mé King, a hill stream flowing into the Mé Ting at mile 1. Here the route begins to rise, and after ½ a mile begins to ascend the steeper slopes of a long spur, up which the route winds at a steep gradient to mile 6, when the summit is reached and a fine view is obtained northwards of Loi Htwé and its long spurs runing south-south-eastward into the Mé Ting valley. The route then descends to mile 7½ by a steep incline, where a small level spot, capable of camping 50 men, is reached. Here water is obtained from a small hill stream for the first time during the march; hitherto a thirsty one for troops. The route then ascends abruptly a small steep hill, which it crosses and descends to the junction of the small stream flowing past camping ground and a parallel one flowing on the southern side of the spur descended, the junction being reached at mile 9½. From this point the route rises easily for ½ a mile and descends for a mile into the village of Kénoi (11 houses; Shans; few supplies) in the valley of the Mé Ting (4 or 5 yards wide, 1 foot deep, easy crossings with firm banks) which flows close to the village in a south-westerly direction. Ample camping ground, though overgrown with kaing grass. |
| | | **5. Camp on the Mé Yangkum stream.** <br> Mé Ting, Mé Wé Wai, Mé Yangkum and three small streams. | 12 0 | 48 4 | General direction south-south-west. Leaving the village of Kénoi the route runs contiguous with the Mé Ting until mile 1, crossing the lower slope of a spur, when it crosses a small stream flowing from the east into the Mé Ting; the route then ascends a spur on to the top of a ridge, which it reaches at 2½ miles. It then descends until mile 6 into the valley of the Mé Wé Wai (flowing Mé Ting-wards), the crossing being marshy and overgrown with kaing grass is difficult. A short climb is succeeded by a long descent down a spur for over a mile into the valley of a small stream which flows into the Mé Wé Wai and is also joined by another small stream, along which the route runs by a bad narrow path, stony under foot, and steeply enclosed for nearly a mile; then a steep ascent on to a ridge and down the slope towards the Mé Yangkum stream, on the banks of which and some 100 feet above it, there is accommodation for 300 men, but the jungle would require clearing. The Mé Yangkum here flowing from north-east to south-west runs into the Mé Ting, some 2 miles above Möng Heng. Grass and bamboo leaves in plenty on the banks of the stream for fodder. |
| | | **6. Möng Heng** ... <br> Mé Yangkum, Mé Haungsu, Mé Wé Wai, and Mé Ting. | 12 4 | 61 0 | General direction south-south-west. Leaving camp at Mé Yangkum the route descends to the stream of that name; runs for 100 yards or so along its bed, and then strikes up a steep spur of the opposite ridge, which it crosses at mile 1 and descends by a |

FROM MÖNG HÁNG TO MÖNG HENG (SIAM)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Siam. | | **6. Möng Heng** -- *cont.* | | | long gradual spur of 7 miles into the valley of the Mé Haungsu stream, which commencing near the summit of the ridge runs parallel with the route the whole way, the Mé Wé Wai running on the western side of the spur. At mile 8 the route reaches the valley of the Mé Haungsu, some ½ mile wide and overgrown heavily with kaing grass; the route then assumes a still further southerly direction, running parallel with the Mé Haungsu, along the lower ridges of the western spurs of the valley and through loose jungle. At mile 12 open outlying houses of Möng Heng are reached, the village being an intensely scattered one of 102 houses, and inhabited by Shans, Karens, and Siamese, the former in preponderance. Supplies good; paddy, rice, vegetables, and occasionally meat. At mile 12½ the Mé Ting is crossed by a rough wooden bridge for foot-passengers and easy ford for animals, 10 yards broad, 2 feet deep; gravelly bottom, the camp being now reached. There is accommodation for some 2,000 or 3,000 men in and about Möng Heng. The valley of the Mé Ting is here wide and is thickly overgrown with kaing grass, as all the streams in the valley appear to be. Wild game is said at one time to have been plentiful, and tigers still render their existence known by their depredations. The hill Loi Métao, some 10 miles distant, is visible at the end of and beyond the valley, bearing 327° from Möng Heng. From here there is a road to Méhawngsawn *viâ* Möng Noi and Möng Pai, 11 marches, 77¼ miles (*see* Appendix III, Route No. 6), and another to Möng Ta *viâ* Kiu Kaw 14½ miles, where the Siamese and Möng Ta boundary is crossed, whence to Möng Ta is about 16 miles (*see* Appendix III, Route No. 7). |

## No. 28.

### From MÖNG HÁNG to MÖNG PWÁN.

BY MAJOR E. G. BARROW, 7TH BENGAL INFANTRY, 1890.

| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Wan' Mé Ken (1,600 feet).** Nam Hu, Mé Háng, and Mé Ken. | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | General direction north. Pass through the village of Möng Háng and ford the Nam Hu 15 yards broad. Then for 5 miles through jungle over undulating ground rising and falling about 200 feet. At 6 miles strike the Mé Háng and follow its left bank for 2 miles or so. At 9 miles drop down to the broad paddy plain of the Mé Ken valley. At 9½ miles pass through the flourishing village of Mé Ken and camp on the right bank of the river, which is about 15 yards broad and shallow. Forage and firewood plentiful. |
| | | **2. Möng Tuen (1,750 feet).** Mé Loi Heng, Mé Tuen, and Mé Na Niu. | 10 | 4 | 20 | 4 | An easy march through jungle. At 3½ miles descend to and cross the dry bed of the Mé Loi Heng. At 10 miles reach Möng Tuen, a large village of about a hundred houses. Ford the Mé Tuen, 20 yards broad and camp on the left bank of the Mé Na Niu its tributary. Supplies procurable as well as forage and firewood. |

FROM MÖNG HÁNG TO MÖNG PWÁN—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **3. Páng Tôk Sôk (4,300 feet).** Mé Na Niu. | 10 | 4 | 31 | 0 | Cross the Mé Na Niu. The road then ascends a spur rising gradually about 400 feet. At 1½ miles pass village of Ho Ha ½ a mile to right. At 3½ miles there is a short steep rocky descent to the valley of the Mé Na Niu. Up the valley of the Na Niu. At 4½ miles, hamlet of Kanka (eight houses). The road ascends a hundred feet or so, and at 6 miles descends in like manner to the village of Na Niu (20 houses). From here the road goes up the bed of the Mé Na Niu crossing it over twenty times. At 8½ miles Páng Tin Doi (camping ground at foot of the hill), altitude about 3,200 feet. A very good camping ground, but it is better to ease the next march by ascending the hill to Páng Tôk Sôk 2 miles further on. The ascent is very steep in places, the road going up about 1,500 feet in the 2 miles. The camping ground is indifferent, forage scarce, but wood plentiful. Water from stream. |
| | | **4. Mé Sala (1,200 feet).** Mé Mok and Mé Sala. | 10 | 4 | 41 | 4 | General direction north-east. Ascent gradual, at ¾ mile reach the crest of the watershed (4,800 feet). The road now runs along a spur for 6 or 7 miles. At 1¼ miles Loi Vieng Náng, the site of an ancient fort. From here the descent may be said to commence. It is at first easy, but the last 2 miles are very steep. At 7½ miles reach the foot of the spur at 1,600 feet. Here is the junction of the Mé Mok and Mé Sala, both clear rapid shallow streams 5 to 10 yards broad and full of rocks and boulders. Down the bed of the stream for 3 miles, crossing repeatedly. Excellent camping grounds. |
| | | **5. Wan Mé Sili (850 feet).** Salween river and Mé Sili. | 5 | 4 | 47 | 0 | Two miles down stream to Wan Mé Sala (20 houses). The descent is very rapid as at the Salween, the altitude is not more than 800 feet. At 2½ miles reach the Salween, here more than 200 yards broad. Follow its left bank over stretches of sand and rock, cross the river at the Ta Hsang or elephant ferry (3 miles). Here half-a-dozen boats can be collected, if necessary, each boat carrying from 5 to 10 men or 2 to 5 mule loads at a trip. The road now goes for 1½ miles down the right bank of the Salween to its junction with the Mé Sili, a shallow stream 10 yards broad, up which the road goes. Pass through the hamlet of Wan Sili and camp ½ mile beyond. |
| | | **6. Tin Loi Hsáng (1,800 feet).** Mé Sili and Mé Su Tong. | 7 | 4 | 54 | 4 | General direction west. Up the Mé Sili. At 3 miles reach the junction with the Mé Su Tong up which the road now turns. The stream is an insignificant one, frequently disappearing in its bed. Road rather bad in places; camp confined and bad. |
| | | **7. Páng Hwé Wai (2,500 feet).** Hwé Wai. | 10 | 0 | 64 | 4 | General direction west. Ascend the Loi Hsáng. The path is very steep going up 1,400 feet in 1½ miles (crest 3,200 feet). The descent on the west is very easy, and after about 500 feet of descent the Hwé Wai is reached |

FROM MÖNG HÁNG TO MÁNG PWÁN—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **7. Páng Hwé Wai (2,500 feet)**—*cont.* | | | (2½ miles). Follow its course crossing repeatedly. At 5½ miles Wan Tham (five houses). At 10 miles camp on the right bank of the Hwé Wai. Forage and firewood plentiful. The road lies through jungle the whole way, except about Wan Tham, where there are a few fields. Except the ascent of the Loi Hsáng it presents no difficulties. |
| | | **8. Möng Pwán (2,100 feet).** Hwé Wai and Nam Pán. | M. F. 9 0 | M. F. 73 4 | Down the course of the Hwé Wai, which is left at 1 mile, the road bending north-east. At 3 miles village of Wan Wua Lai (six houses) through paddy-fields. At 3¾ miles Wan Ma Khua Ché. Half-a-mile beyond, a stream with steep banks has to be crossed and requires ramping for mules. Road now runs over a low ridge and through jungle into the Möng Pwán valley, which is entered at 8½ miles through paddy-fields and across the Nam Pán by a solid timber bridge. Camp near the bridge at the east end of the town and on the left bank of the Nam Pán. Möng Pwán contains about 400 houses, has two large kyaungs and is the residence of the Sawbwa. The valley is about 3½ miles long and from 1 to 2 miles broad. Supplies plentiful. |

BRANCH I.

FROM MÖNG TUEN (STAGE 2) TO MÖNG SAT (ROUTE No. 11, STAGE 9).

BY CAPT. H. M. JACKSON, R.E., SURVEY OF INDIA, 1890.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Na-Ho-Un** ... Mé Tuen, Hwé Páng-Ka-Tong, and Hwé Un. | 13 0 | 13 0 | Through Nongpayin village, a suburb of Möng Tuen. Up Mé Tuen crossing and recrossing about 1 mile. Then along hill side, left bank Mé Tuen, passing Tang-Na-Man and Namhu villages; down on to Hwé Páng-Ka-Tong and Páng-Tam-Yaú which is a very good camping ground for a fairly large force, about 5½ miles from Möng Tuen. From this up the Hwé Páng-Ka-Tong crossing and recrossing, passing little Páng-Ka-Tong and through big Páng-Ka-Tong village, about ½ a mile apart, the latter about 8 miles from Möng Tuen. Rice and paddy obtainable here in small quantities. On up Páng-Ka-Tong as before until it is joined by a large stream from the west, after which it is known |

FROM MÖNG HÁNG TO MÁNG PWÁN—*continued.*

BRANCH I—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Na-Ho-Un**—*cont.* | | | | | as the Hwé Un. Pass Tun Tong, small village, and at 10½ miles Möng Tun. About ½ a mile beyond the village there is fair camping ground for a small force. Road on up the Hwé Un taking the eastern feeder at the junction. About a mile beyond this is a large old field clearing. Camping room and grass for a large force. This is called Na-Ho-Un (*i.e.*, "the field at the head of the Un"). A small party could camp almost anywhere along this part of road. Small bullock camps about every 2 miles. |
| | | **2. Na-Si-Lik** ... Hwé Un and Mé Son. | 9 | 0 | 22 | 0 | Leaving camp ascent begins. Crossing minor spurs and the head-waters of the Hwé Un at the foot of the ridge; up the ridge (ascent and descent easy about 1,000 feet up and down) and along east-south-east, then down to the head of the Mé Son and down this to an open clearing (old fields) called Na-Sa-Lik. Camping ground and grass for a large force. There are three camping grounds for a *small* party between Na-Ho-Un and Na-Sa-Lik, one half-way up each side of the range and one on the ridge. |
| | | **3. Möng Sat** ... Mé Son and Mé Kok. | 15 | 0 | 37 | 0 | From Na-Sa-Lik the road goes down the Mé Son, crossing and recrossing to Páng Sang, small village, after which it is mostly off the river, passing Páng Sak, large village, and two smaller villages. At 12 miles reach Mé Son village in the valley of the Mé Kok. From this leave the course of the Mé Son and cross the fields north (mostly dry in March, and probably never very heavy going) 3 miles to Möng Sat on the Mé Kok. Two straggling villages, bridge (very shaky bamboo one) over Mé Kok connecting them; five-day bazaar. Supplies, *i.e.*, rice, paddy, goor and tobacco plentiful. Best camping ground just to south of town in field on small stream from west running into Mé Kok.<br>*N.B.*—No difficulties on any part of this road in dry weather; would be very bad though in rains.<br>Möng Sat is on the road from Kyeng Tung to Mönè, *see* Route No. 11, Stage 9, and this Branch Route is an important one in that with Routes Nos. 29, 28 (first two stages only) and No. 11 (first nine stages) it forms the shortest route between Zimmé and Kyeng Tung—a total of 22 marches in all. |

## No. 29.

### From MÖNG HÁNG to ZIMMÉ (CHIENGMAI) (Siam).

By W. J. ARCHER, Esq., Vice-Consul, Zimmé, 1888.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Camp on Mé Nayôn.** Mé Háng, Mé Nayôn. | 15 | 4 | 15 | 4 | Good road (except for about 1½ miles) with slight descent, mostly through fine teak forest. Mé Háng, clear river 2½ feet deep, is forded close to Möng Háng. Villages of Ban Kong Mu, Vieng O (deserted town) and Páng Pakhem passed *en route*. Camp on Mé Nayôn, a largish clear stream. |
| | | **2. Páng Nam** ... | 14 | 0 | 29 | 4 | Good road ascending gradually for 9 miles to the watershed of the Mé Háng and Mé Ping (2,400 feet). Forest all the way. This is the frontier of Möng Háng and Siam. Gradual descent to camp, in one place road is bad for ½ a mile passing through narrow gorge with overhanging rocks. |
| Siam. | | **3. Möng Ngai** ... | 9 | 0 | 38 | 4 | In Siam. Fair road generally. Supplies plentiful, much rice cultivation. In Stage 6 the Mé Ping river is crossed frequently and some of the fords are difficult, the stream being deep and banks high. |
| | | **4. Chieng Dao** .. | 8 | 0 | 46 | 4 | |
| | | **5. Ban Mé Wak.** | 6 | 0 | 52 | 4 | |
| | | **6. Mé Teng** ... | 15 | 0 | 67 | 4 | |
| | | **7. Mé Lim** ... | 18 | 0 | 85 | 4 | |
| | | **8. Zimmé (or Chiengmai).** | 13 | 0 | 98 | 4 | |

## No. 30.

### From MÖNG KA to LÁSHIO viâ PÁNG LÔNG and TA SUPKYET.

By Lieut. C. AINSLIE, R.E., Intelligence Officer, Northern Shan States Column, February–March 1893.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Yawng Hsung.** A few streamlets in first 1½ miles only. | 6 | 4 | 6 | 4 | The general direction from Möng Ka is west. The road crosses the range south-west of the main village, where there is a plentiful spring on the top of the hill, and runs down a spur, west, for ½ mile, after which it turns to the left a little and runs down along the side of the hill for 2 miles, crossing water in several small nullahs on the way. This hill side is all under poppy cultivation. At 2½ miles the road crosses a spur and runs on to the south slope of another which it follows with a general descent to Yawng Hsung. The total drop is about 2,500 feet, and the road is fairly easy throughout. Half-way |

FROM MÖNG KA TO LÁSHIO *viâ* PÁNG LÔNG AND TA SUPKYET—*continued.*

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | | Total. | | |
| | | **1. Yawng Hsung** —*cont.* | | | | | a Wa village, Mak Hin, is passed, below the road on the left, which is the limit of Möng Ka territory in this direction. Yawng Hsung is a Wa village of at least 150 houses in two parts, separated by a nullah which is their water-supply. The road runs through it, but could be diverted through bamboo jungle along the top edge of the village. It is built on the slope of the hill and is stockaded on the lower side. The camp is west of village on a flattish spur covered with long grass, with a fair spring of water close by. Supplies of paddy and firewood in the village, but the Was do not care to sell, and were sending their paddy away as we entered the village. There are also plenty of fowls and village pigs, equally unobtainable by purchase. |
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **2. Hsung Ra Mang.** Nam Sé. | M. F. 8 0 | | M. F. 14 4 | | From Yawng Hsung there are two roads to Hsung Ra Mang. The lower road is shortest and best: (i) *Lower road.*—The road leads out of Yawng Hsung village running south-west, and descends fairly easily for nearly a mile, when it crosses a small but difficult rocky nullah with water in it, and turning north-west runs fairly level to another nullah with water in it also; a difficult crossing. It turns west then and descends to the Nam Sé; fairly steep latterly, passing near a Wa village Yawng Law at 2 miles. The Nam Sé is here about 30 yards wide, easy ford; nearly 2 feet 6 inches deep near the right bank. Left bank rocky, but fairly easy. Right bank a steep, rocky slope, very difficult for loaded animals. River impassable in the rains. Bamboo foot-bridge all the year round, at a high level. There is a single bamboo slung across the stream for a foot-bridge. The ford is a little below this. From the river there is a rise of 2,000 feet in 5 miles to Hsung Ra Mang passing through a Wa village, Hai Na, after the 1st mile. The ascent is not very steep anywhere, and crosses numerous little streams in cultivation patches about half-way up, but side slopes are steep here, and there are only small scattered level sites for pitching tents. The road runs through Hsung Ra Mang village which is nearly ½ a mile long and there are the usual deep ditches and stockaded entrances to be avoided. The village is a very |

FROM MÖNG KA TO LÁSHIO *viâ* PÁNG LÔNG AND TA SUPKYET—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **2. Hsung Ra Mang**—*cont.* | | | large one commanded by a knoll north of it. It could be easily attacked from the upper side. The main entrance south-east is strongly defended by a ditch and narrow lane leading to the gate. South-west there appear to be no defences at present. In any case the position is an untenable one. There are said to be 300 houses and a Wa Chief, who rules over 25 to 30 large villages round and lives here. (ii) *Upper road.*—This path leads out of the top of the village, and running north-west soon strikes a spur down which it descends to stream similar to the Nam Sé with rather bad approaches. It then ran up for a mile, passed through a village and descended for a mile to the Nam Sé which was crossed without difficulty. Then ascended and ran long a spur to another village, from which the main road ran south. A foot-track led east to Hsung Ra Mang, down a very steep spur to a nullah with a bad crossing for pack animals, after which there was an ascent of nearly 2 miles to camp. This road is not used, the other being shorter and much easier. |
| | | **3. Hsán Htung** ... Three small streams. | M. F. 9 0 | M. F. 23 4 | The path runs south-west from Hsung Ra Mang along a narrow saddle covered with trees and then ascends steeply about 1,000 feet in a mile. This path is apparently not used, as it was very much overgrown. Paths to the left lead to another Wa village, Ai Kyeng. At the top of the range the road turns sharp to the right and runs along the top of the spur, rising at first and then falling to a saddle at the 3rd mile, where paths to the left lead down to a Wa village, Köng Mang, ½ mile away. Rising from the saddle the road turns north and runs for a mile along the hill side, passing three villages, Yawng Té (all Wa) below on the right. There is water running across the road here and ground suitable for camping and little further on the road runs on to the top of the range again, follows it for a mile, then descends and rises, turning west to another spur running north-west up which it climbs steadily for 2 miles, then bends round left along the hill side, crossing water at 8½ miles, where there is some fairly good ground for camping on above the road. Hsán Htung village is ½ a mile west of this at 5,500 feet elevation. It is built on a saddle commanded by peaks east and west, and extends mostly down the northern side of the hill. It could be approached better from the top of the range than from the road below, which runs up to the main entrance, defended in the usual way. There is a very small spring just outside the gate on the road. The village contains about 150 houses and is the head of an independent circle of Was. Probably no supplies obtainable. |
| | | **4. Lak Lai** ... Small streams. | 7 4 | 31 0 | The road to Lak Lai branches off 1 mile before Hsán Htung coming up from Hsung Ra Mang. It runs along through groves of trees, passing Yawng O, off the road below to the right at 1½ miles, then follows the spur which curls round to the left and rises to a village hidden from view. We avoided this village by going down and up, very steep round |

FROM MÖNG KA TO LÁSHIO *viâ* PÁNG LÖNG AND TA SUPKYET—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **4. Lak Lai**—*cont.* | | | the right (north), over cultivated ground, and struck the main road beyond. There was then visible a village, Ka Lu, ½ mile away on the left below the road on a narrow spur. Our path ran level along the main range north-west, passed Yaung Lé off the road on the right, and then fell and rose to the range again, which it crossed at 4 miles. It then ran very easily along the side of the hill for 1½ miles, rising to a small village, Hkum Paw, with a very long narrow lane to the gates and impenetrable belt of jungle on both sides. The detour to the left on a cattle track was easy, and led down a little to poppy cultivation and up again, rather steep, to join the main road running through the village. There was water in a nullah here. At 7 miles the road ran up to the ridge again and descended easily to Lak Lai, which is built across a saddle, with four ditches across dividing it into two parts. The camp was on fairly level ground to the right just beyond a nullah with three small springs in it and commanded part of the village from the east. Supplies as at Hsán Htung. |
| | | **5. Camp on the Nam Ma.** Nam Ma and four small streams. | M. 8 F. 4 | M. 39 F. 4 | The road runs through Lak Lai, which was avoided by going down round the village on the north side. There are four ditches which require bridging or ramping. Beyond the road runs west, descending a little to a good site for a camp with plenty of water, then rising gently it crosses a spur at 1½ miles and runs easily along the side of the hill for 1½ miles crossing water once. It then turns to the left and descends rather steeply for ½ mile to a stockaded village, which can be avoided by going round to the right. From here the path turns west on a spur and very soon striking another spur running nearly south, descends to Té Pala (Wa) which it passes through. From here there is a fairly steep descent of a mile to a small stream, followed very soon by another which presents no difficulty. There is then a steep climb south-west for ½ mile, after which the road curls round to the right, running level, and passes through a Wa village, Yawng To, from which it falls on a rough path to the junction of the Nam Ma and the stream last crossed. This is a dry weather camp only. There is a little flat ground on left hand of this stream, and troops can camp in the bed of the Nam Ma on sand, 200 yards below the junction. Height of river, 2,000 feet. |
| | | **6. Möng Maö** ... Nam Ma and one small stream. | 13 0 | 52 4 | From our camp the stream is crossed at the junction and mules follow the left bank of the Nam Ma, but must have a path cut, as they cannot pass a tree below the bamboo bridge. The Nam Ma at the crossing is 120 feet wide at the ford, 50 feet above the bridge. Two feet deep. Easy crossing. Right bank rather difficult. Bamboo foot-bridge for one or two men at a time. Unfordable in rains. Numerous small streams across the road after the 2nd mile. From the bridge head on the right bank, the path is to the right (north) and ascends rather steep for 1½ miles, then runs undulating along the side of the hill into a large cultivated valley well watered. Thérö is a nice site for a large |

FROM MÖNG KA TO LÁSHIO *viâ* PÁNG LÔNG AND TA SUPKYET—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **6. Möng Maö**—*cont.* | | | camp below to the left, and another good site on the right at the second stream crossed. From here the road runs up through the first Kawng Hsáng village, which has a deep ditch across the lower side and rises to narrow spur or saddle running west, which it follows, passing through three more villages of Kawng Hsáng, where the road could easily be blocked. After leaving the fourth village it turns to the right, crosses a nullah with water in it and rises over open cultivated spurs to a fifth Kawng Hsáng village on a knoll of a spur which runs north-east from the main big hill Loi Mu. It avoids this village, running up a muddy water-course on the left, and skirts round the north-east of Loi Mu, rising and falling over small spurs with water in the valleys for nearly 2 miles. The largest of these valleys was a very marshy crossing after a steep descent through cultivation. The road continues skirting round Loi Mu turning gradually west and crosses several small swamps before reaching To Tat, a La village on the right at 11 miles, beyond which there is a small stream from which the road rises for ½ mile to a saddle which it crosses. There is a Shan-Chinese village, Wan Nawng on the left, and Möng Maö is nearly a mile further on. The whole valley below is terraced into paddy-fields and rice and paddy can be brought here in large quantities, but the price is high. The people are Chinese-Shans, possess pack mules and bullocks, and seem very thriving. There is a stream running through the paddy-field and room for a large force. Height, 4,800 feet. |
| | | **7. Man Kin** ... One stream. | M. F. 6 4 | M. F. 59 0 | From Möng Maö the path runs down across the paddy-field, crosses a stream at once, and ascends to a ridge which it follows for the next 6 miles. At 2½ miles there is a descent of ½ mile to the La village Wan Nawng, which has gates wide enough to let loaded mules pass. At 6 miles it crosses the spur and runs down the western slope easily to Man Kin. The road is very good throughout. There are paddy-fields in terraces on a narrow saddle, just before Man Kin, with a good water-supply for a camp. Height, 4,100 feet. Small supplies. |
| | | **8. Páng Kwawng.** One small stream. | 7 0 | 66 0 | The road descends from Man Kin to a narrow saddle from which it rises to a small village, Man Awt, then descends and rises fairly easily to a large La village, Man Hkúm, which it just touches. A little beyond it drops to a narrow ravine, with water running in it, and re-ascending rather steep at first, passes through Yawng Let and skirts level round the side of the hill. At 5½ miles it curls round to the left, rises to a spur at 6 miles, which it crosses and then descends fairly steeply for a mile to Páng Kwawng. The first village contains some 15 houses and a large walled-in kyaung which would be quite untenable. The main village of 25 houses is ¼ of a mile further on down the spur. The camping ground to the left just before the first village is a small one, and there is not very much water. Páng Kwawng is the capital of the Sumu (Sômö) State and the Sawbwa lives here, but it is a wretched village. There is another walled-in kyaung on the right of the entrance to the larger village. |

FROM MÖNG KA TO LÁSHIO *viâ* PÁNG LÔNG AND TA SUPKYET—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent Northern Shan States. | **9. Páng Yao** ... Nam Kûn. | 10 | 0 | 76 | 0 | The road from the upper village of Páng Kwawng runs at once down the side of the hill and descends a spur running north-west for 3½ miles to a small Shan village, Möng Hit, on the right, below which it turns to the right and runs level on paddy-fields on the left bank of the Nam Kûn for a mile, then rises to a rocky path, crosses a spur, and descends for ½ a mile through cultivation to the Nam Kûn, which it crosses just below a Shan village, Na Káng, on the right bank. The Nam Kûn is here 60 yards wide, 2 feet to 3 feet deep; low banks; easy crossing; one small boat for a ferry in the rains. A very large force could camp below Möng Hit or beyond Na Káng in dry weather. Passing Na Káng on the left, it runs for nearly a mile over fields, rising gently, then turning left, strikes up hill. The ascent is steep and rocky at first, then gradual, and, lastly, rather steep for a mile. Total rise about 2,000 feet. At the top there is a large cultivated plateau surrounded by rocky peaks which the road traverses, and then descend by a rocky path to Páng Yao (20 houses), ½ a mile beyond, where there is a site for a camp and water for a small force, say, 200 men. There is more water in a nullah about ¼ of a mile further on. Small supplies from Páng Yao. |
| | | **10. Páng Lông** ... No water on the road. | 8 | 4 | 84 | 4 | Leaving camp the path runs over a small spur and down to a small stream at once, then rises and runs along, rising and falling on a rather rough road for 2 miles, when it crosses some cultivation and again rising over rough ground at 5 miles, enters a flat, narrow valley between rocky peaks, along which it runs very easily to Páng Lông. This is a Panthay village of about 300 houses, where supplies are obtainable, but prices rule rather high. The water-supply rises and disappears in the village. The best camping ground is just beyond the village, ½ mile before the road passes through a small Chinese village, with a very small water-supply. Páng Lông is a place of much importance, as it contains nearly 1,000 pack mules with which the Panthays trade in all directions. Good roads connect it with Ta Sup Kyet and Ta Kunlôn, important ferries on the Salween river. |
| | | **11. Man Nam Pöng.** Nam Pöng. | 4 | 4 | 89 | 0 | The road leaves Páng Lông at the south end, passes through the small Chinese village and runs along the valley for 1½ miles to forked roads, the left one leading to Möng Maü. The other very soon enters tree jungle and descends, rather steep and rough at first, but latterly easily, dropping 1,000 feet in 3 miles to the Nam Pöng, which is a small stream (about 15 feet; wide and shallow; easy crossing), flowing through some four or five acres of paddy-fields. The village is beyond on a small knoll, seven houses, Las. A little paddy perhaps obtainable. Elevation here 3,000 feet. |

FROM MÖNG KA TO LÁSHIO *viâ* PÁNG LÔNG AND TA SÛPKYET—*continued*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **12. Kawng Sa** ... Nam It and two small streams. | 10 | 4 | 99 | 4 | The road passes below the left of the village and entering jungle rises steadily about 800 feet, trending from west to south. At 2 miles it strikes the top of the ridge which it follows for 1½ miles to Man Wa, a Kachin village of about 20 houses. From here the road runs south by west, easily at first, but soon descending a narrow spur with very steep sides, which leads down to the Nam It (25 feet wide, 1 foot deep, easy crossing). This spur could be easily held against troops ascending from the Nam It, as the slopes on both sides are very steep and difficult. On the left bank of the Nam It is a small clearing, and this could be extended to make a camp for at least 100 men with animals. This would make a good first stage from Páng Lông – distance 10 miles. From here the road ascends, steep in places, for 1 mile, where it crosses over the spur to river, rising and falling along the southern slope, with a gradual rise to Mung Yun. This is a Kachin village in two parts, about 30 houses in all. Sites for camps above the upper or below the lower. Water for the first across the road 300 yards back; for the second a little down the hill east of the village. One hundred men with animals could camp at either place. From Mung Yun it is a short 2 miles to the Kawng Sa camping ground. The road is excellent. Kawng Sa is a scattered Kachin village of some 40 houses. Rice, paddy and fowls obtainable. Water from a well in the village. An "Adu" or petty Sawbwa lives here. The camp is in paddy-fields south-east of the village on the high road to Ta Saileng or Ta Möng Nong (*see* Route No. 31). Just beyond is Kawng Sum, a Shan village of four houses. A good stream here and about 4 acres of flat ground. |
| | | **13. Páng Ka** ... | 7 | 4 | 107 | 0 | From the last camp you must go back a short ½ mile to Kawng Sa, and striking left through the lower part of the village, reach the road to Supkyet which descends a little at first, then rises gently to a long stretch of level grass land at mile 1, after which there is an ascent to a Kachin village Páng Hpi, which the road traverses. It runs on with slight ups and downs, rising gradually to Wing Kao (or Kaw), a Kachin village in three parts. There is room for 100 men to camp at either Páng Hpi or Wing Kao. Passing the latter on the right, the road passes through a small gap in the hills and runs very level at first, and then with small rises and falls through a Kachin village of four houses past the lower Páng Ka on the left, down to a small saddle on which opium is grown and then round the hill to the right to the Upper Páng Ka, ½ a mile on. One hundred men could camp just before the first Páng Ka, where there is plenty of room, but little water. Three hundred yards before the second Páng Ka, there is a small clearing above the road, and a little water in the nullah below, and there is room for 100 men below the second village with a small water-supply about 100 feet below the road. The first village contains about 12 houses; the second 20, including the residence of an "Adu." Small supplies of rice, paddy, and fowls. |

FROM MÖNG KA TO LÁSHIO *viâ* PÁNG LÔNG AND TA SUPKYET—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **14. Ta Supkyet (or Supket).** Salween river. | 10 0 | 117 0 | From Páng Ka the road follows a ridge running east, descending gradually for 2½ miles to two La villages, called Wing Ngön. The upper has a few houses of Kachins and contains 15 houses, the lower 34, and a kyaung at the lower end; both are well stocked with pigs and fowls, and I saw about 20 head of cattle. One hundred men could camp just above the upper or below the lower village, the water-supply at which is down hill on the left. Below the lower village there is a small saddle from which a road runs to the left to a ferry on the Salween called Ta Man Ôn and on to Manmák. The right-hand path ascends, rising about 600 feet, then runs along the side of the hill over ground which must be very marshy in wet weather. It descends gradually and passes through a La village, Man U, which has about seven houses on the right of the ridge and 30 clustered together in a hollow on the left. Height 3,200 feet. From here the descent to the Salween is very gradual and easy the whole way. The ferry village on the left bank is a Shan village of about 10 houses, called Supkyet. On the opposite bank is a Shan village of seven houses Ting Tán (or Tao) on the left bank of the Nam Kyet, close to its junction with the Salween. This ferry is an excellent one, served by four dug-outs, which can make four trips an hour, when worked in pairs. The larger pair should carry 10 saddles, the smaller about seven. Both banks have a gentle slope, so that loads can be put down at the water's edge. On both sides there is a large stretch of fairly level sand, and plenty of level ground above flood-level which could be cleared for camping on. Ferry charges for 50 men with animals from 20 to 30 rupees. No fixed scale is at present demanded. The Salween at the ferry is about 200 yards in width. Estimated depth, 30 feet. Surface current 2¾ miles an hour. Low banks; the left commanding the right. Very good approaches and easy crossing by ferry of four dug-outs. River said to be practicable down to Ta Saileng, so that more boats could be brought up. |
| | | **15. Möng Kyet** ... Nam Kyet. | 7 0 | 124 0 | From the ferry the road runs along the right bank of the Salween to the Nam Kyet which can be easily forded at its junction with the Salween, where widens out to about 30 yards and is knee-deep. A little higher up it is narrower nd waist-deep. From here the path runs up above flood-level and along the left of a strip of paddy-field for about 300 yards. This would make a good camping ground for a large column. At ½ a mile it passes near a small Shan village, Na Pying, on the right, and runs along over broken ground for nearly 2 miles, rising to flat ground which continues for 3 miles, running south-west. Here the path turns west and descends for a mile fairly easily to the Nam Kyet, crossing water on the road once. All villages near were burnt out. The site of Möng Kyet is on the left bank of the river, where there is a very large extent of flat ground for camping. The valley here is 2 or 3 miles wide, and nearly all under paddy cultivation. From here there is a road to Kunlôn, *see* Route No. 6. |

FROM MÖNG KA TO LÁSHIO *viâ* PÁNG LÔNG AND TA SUPKYET—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **16. Camp on Nam Léng.** Nam Kyet (or Nam Léng) and several small streams. | 12 4 | 136 4 | From Möng Kyet the path strikes south-west, running level for a mile to the Nam Kyet again, which it crosses (river as above, but a little deeper and higher banks). It touches the right bank of the river ½ a mile further on near the site of a Shan village, Hôko. This would be the best place to camp when marching from Ta Supkyet to Nam Léng to equalise the two marches. The road then rises gently and runs for 2 miles over undulating country, passing a small Shan village, Páng Hai, on the left, and soon crosses a stream (30 feet wide) on a strong plank bridge, ½ a mile beyond which is another small Shan village on the left of the road. Plenty of camping ground between the stream and this village. From here there is an easy descent of 1½ miles to the Nam Kyet again, the road passing through a Shan village Hôkai (40 to 50 houses) and turning down to the right to the bazaar which is near the river. On the left bank of the river there is a strip of paddy cultivation ½ a mile wide which extends for several miles up the valley. The road runs across this, then turning round to the left runs along the side of the hill over small spurs rising 800 feet in about 3 miles to a small stream, beyond which is a large extent of level grass land, which would make an excellent camp, when dry, but is probably marshy in rainy weather. The road traverses this plateau, crosses some marshy ground and runs past a small Shan village, Man Káng, on the left, after which it trends down-hill to the left and descends fairly steeply to a small stream, bridged, beyond which is a strip of paddy-field, 100 yards wide, which it crosses, then runs through long grass for about 300 yards to the Nam Léng. Camp can be pitched in the paddy-fields or beyond the river. There is plenty of flat ground and water. Height here, 2,250 feet. The Nam Léng is the upper water of the Nam Kyet and is also called the Nan Lin Löng here. |
| | | **17. Möng Yaw** ... Nam Léng, Nam Yaw, and several other small streams. | 9 0 | 145 4 | The road crosses the Nam Léng (about 15 yards wide, 2 to 3 feet deep). The best ford for animals is about 100 yards below the foot-bridge; it is a bad ford with deep holes and rapid current on a ridge of rocks, below which is deep water. It then runs along the side of a valley, crossing water once and some marshy ground at 1 mile, and again crossing a small stream at 2 miles, after which it rises on to a watershed which it crosses at 3½ miles. From here there is a slight descent—part paddy-fields—and a small stream on the right to the Möng Yaw valley. At 4½ miles there is a stream across the road and a Shan village, Man Wai (about 30 houses) above the road on the left. It then traverses paddy-fields and runs over undulating ground for a mile, passing a Shan village (about 15 houses) off the road to the right, to a stream which it crosses. From here it is nearly level going to Möng Yaw, which is a large Shan village surrounded by clumps of bamboos. There is a large bazaar here held every five days. Rice and paddy plentiful, but grass rather scarce. Troops can camp anywhere in the last 6 miles. Water from Nam Yaw about 25 yards wide, crossed on a substantial wooden |

FROM MÖNG KA TO LÁSHIO *vid* PÁNG LÔNG AND TA SUPKYET—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **17. Möng Yaw—** *cont.* | | | bridge, fordable, but the banks are high and steep. From here there is said to be a hilly road to Theinni *vid* Mönglon (12 miles), Lunglé (10) and Sé-u (8), thence to Theinni 6 miles—total 36 miles. There is also a road connecting this route with the direct route from Láshio to Möngyai (No. 15), *see* Branch III below. There are also roads to Möng Ma and Möng Kyeng (*see* Route No. 39), and to Mansé, Naungmwon and Thibaw (*see* Route No. 40). |
| | | **18. Möng Yáng** ... Nam Yaw and several small streams. | 8 4 | 154 0 | After crossing the Nam Yaw the path runs west between small outlying villages of Möng Yaw, crosses a small stream in the first ½ mile, then enters a level grassy plain which it traverses at 3 miles. It passes between two Shan villages, Lông Mun and descends to a small stream, crosses this and runs over undulating ground for a mile, passing close to a Shan village, Sup Kin, above on the left, from which it descends to a stream about 10 feet wide. Beyond this there is plenty of ground for camping on, which the path traverses, rising gently for ½ a mile to the foot of the hills. There is then a fairly steep ascent, 300 feet, after which the path strikes a spur, running west, which it follows for over 2 miles down to the Nam Yaw again here about [illegible] yards wide, knee-deep, easy crossing, but the river banks are steep. The road is rough, but not very steep, and quite good enough. On the right bank of the river there is a very large extent of paddy-fields which the path crosses. A large force could encamp here; a small one a little further on near a small village. The main village of Möng Yáng is on a knoll 100 feet above surrounded by bamboos. Its water-supply is in a flat and generally marshy nullah north-east. Rice and paddy obtainable in moderate quantities. |
| | | **19. Wing Tán** ... Several small streams. | 9 0 | 163 0 | From Möng Yáng the road runs south-west along paddy-fields on the left for ½ a mile, crosses a stream and passes between the two Shan villages of Kông Lum (both very small), crosses another small stream and rises on to undulating ground. At 2½ miles it runs over cultivated ground, past Ta Yán, on the left, and then crosses a deep nullah, beyond which is a large stretch of paddy-fields intersected by a canal about 10 feet wide, temporarily bridged. At 4½ miles the road leaves the paddy-fields and rises a little, passing Man Káng on the right and between the two villages of Man Ping; then rising slightly and dropping to a muddy stream with steep banks which are ramped, but the crossing is liable to be swampy and difficult, though easy in favourable weather. The road rises again, then drops 200 feet to a very marshy nullah, which is bridged, then rises again about 200 feet and runs for a mile with a gradual descent to the Nam Poi, a small stream in a flat sandy bed; crossing this it runs over a spur, passes two Shan villages off the road to the left and descends easily to Wing Tán, running between the village and a large deep jheel on the right, north-east of the village are bazaar sheds, and here is excellent camping ground for several 100 men. All these villages on the road can supply rice and paddy. Troops could camp from 3rd to 5th mile, and at the Nam Poi, and between Wing Tán and the Nam Yaw to the south-east if required. |

FROM MÖNG KA TO LÁSHIO *viâ* PÁNG LÔNG AND TA SUPKYET—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **20. Láshio Post.** Nam Yaw and two deep nullahs. | M. F. 9 0 | M. F. 172 0 | It is 3 miles from Wing Tán to the Government farm at Na Hpa over undulating grass land. There is a small marshy nullah at mile 1, and a deep, very marshy one at mile 2, and just before the farm a broad swamp is crossed on an embankment. Half-a-mile beyond the farm, a path to the right leads to the Shan bridge over the Nam Yaw, which is usually very unsafe. The Nam Yaw is here about 30 yards wide, 2 to 3 feet deep in dry weather. Fairly good. Ramped approaches. The left-hand road leads down to the river to a dry weather ford. It is 5 miles from here to the post. The road is good throughout and passes through old Láshio bazaar. Troops can camp almost anywhere along the road on this march. |

BRANCH I.

FROM PÁNG LÔNG (STAGE 10) TO MÖNG KAW.

NATIVE INFORMATION, MARCH 1893.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Nam Hsai** ... | ... | ... | |
| | | **2. Ya Kô Ché** ... | ... | ... | Was. |
| | | **3. Páng Hung** ... | ... | ... | The seat of the Sawbwa of Ho Nô. |
| | | **4. Hsing Nga** ... | ... | ... | The boundary. Was. |
| | | Cross the Nam Hsing Nga. | | | |
| | | **5. Möng Kaw** ... | ... | ... | Shan-Chinese. These were given by a Panthay as mule marches, say, 15 to 20 miles each. |

BRANCH II.

FROM PÁNG LÔNG (STAGE 10) TO MÖNG YUNG.

NATIVE INFORMATION, MARCH 1893.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Ho Pán** ... ... | ... | ... | |
| | | Cross Nam Hôpán. | | | |
| | | **2. Man Ka** ... | ... | ... | |
| | | **3. Möng Ting** ... | ... | ... | Hot springs. } These were given as mule stages 15 to 20 miles. |
| | | Cross Nam Ting. | | | |
| | | **4. Sufáng Ching.** | ... | ... | Shan-Chinese. } These were given as mule stages 15 to 20 miles. |
| | | **5. Möng Cheng** ... | ... | ... | Shan-Chinese. } These were given as mule stages 15 to 20 miles. |

FROM MÖNG KA TO LÁSHIO *viâ* PÁNG LÔNG AND TA SUPKYET—*continued.*

BRANCH II—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| China. | China. | 6. Ta Ché ... ... | ... | ... | Chinese. These were given as mule stages 15 to 20 miles. |
| | | 7. Sate Sa Ti ... | ... | ... | Chinese. |
| | | 8. Möng Sa ... | ... | ... | Chinese, Shan-Chinese, and Pantheys. |
| | | 9. Tai Ya Ko ... | ... | ... | Shan-Chinese. |
| | | 10. Möng Yung. | ... | ... | |

Beyond Mong Yung the following route was given:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| China. | China. | Só Tôn Ling ... | ... | ... | |
| | | Shiang Tu Ling. | ... | ... | |
| | | Ta Sha Pa ... | ... | ... | |

The Nam Kong is now crossed by the Ta Mat Hai ferry, and from the opposite bank of the river there are two roads. The left goes to Sung Ling in 13 mule marches and to Ying Kin, three mule marches beyond. Both have large bazaars, the latter the largest. The right-hand road goes as follows in mule marches:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| China. | China. | Táng Song Ling. | ... | ... | |
| | | Ma Tai Hsing ... | ... | ... | |
| | | Só Tao Ché ... | ... | ... | Walnuts grown here. |
| | | Sai Ying Hsing ... | ... | ... | White salt here. |
| | | Shak Haw ... | ... | ... | |
| | | Pa Chaw Ling ... | ... | ... | Red salt here. |
| | | Pöng Möt Ling ... | ... | ... | |

BRANCH III.

FROM MÖNGYAW (STAGE 17) TO MANTULENG (ROUTE No. 15).

BY LIEUT. ORMISTON, ROYAL ARTILLERY, FEBRUARY 1888.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | 1. Hônaw (Hôné). Four streams. | 8 4 | 8 4 | Course west-south-west. Road branches south-west from Hantao road at 1 mile. At 3¾ miles Nongbun. At 6¼ miles Mönghet, ¼ mile left of road. (From Mönghet there is a bullock road southward *viâ* Pánghun to Nánáng, the head village of the Lantao district. From Nánáng there are roads to Mansé, Möngma, Mankát, Kunka, Sarán, Hôya, &c.) At 7½ miles Mankonglun. The first 2½ miles on level plain—grass, open; the remainder undulating with thin tree jungle. Very good road for troops with pack transport. Good camping ground at Mankonglun on paddy-fields with good water-supply. Camp at Hônaw limited. Water not very plentiful. |

FROM MÖNG KA TO LÁSHIO *viâ* PÁNG LÔNG AND TA SUPKYET—*continued.*

BRANCH III—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **2. Mantuleng** ... Three streams. | 10 6 | 19 2 | Course west-south-west. Undulating thin tree jungle. Good road for pack transport. At 1¼ miles Manpalun, ¼ mile right of road. At 5 miles Mankwékun. At 9¾ miles Lwépángkun. Mantuleng at 10¾ miles where ground for camp is large and good. Water from stream through camp. Mantuleng is on the main road from Láshio to Möngyai, *see* Route No. 15, Stage 1. |

## No. 31.

### From MÖNGKYENG to PÁNG LÔNG viâ TA SAILENG FERRY.

BY CAPT. A. C. YATE, 1ST BELOOCHEES, FEBRUARY 1888.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Nam-Usé** ... Several streamlets. | 11 4 | 11 4 | Direction north by east. Road fairly good for pack transport. In the passes over the Loi Kôhao (or Kôhaw) and Loi Pápun hills the pathway is in some paces rough and rocky and the gradients very steep. Leaving Möngkyeng the road traverses open undulating country, till at 5½ miles the Loi Kôhao hills are reached. The following villages lie to the left of the road:—Hôten, Hömyeng, Nongpakyeng, Tongkun, and Nanyu. The cross road from Nanyu to Pángkyeng crosses the main road 4 miles from Möngkyeng. On nearing the Loi Kôhao hills the following villages lie to the right of the road in the Namsutai valley:—Pángwa, Pángkyeng, Tongpyet, Kongpao, and Pánghung. The last named village lies about 2 miles south-east and towards the direct road from Möngkyeng to the Hatseng ferry in the Lawa State of Möhai. Sugar-cane largely grown in Namsutai valley. At 6 miles path southward to village of Pengkyé (1 mile off) and eastward to Vyengtong (3 miles off). Country now hilly and overgrown with tree jungle. At 6¾ miles reach Paung Vyengkáng. Camping room here for 200 men by clearing jungle. Water, fodder, and fuel plentiful. From here continuous and often steep and rocky ascent to village of Pánghowo (Palaungs and Shans). Ten houses. Good kyaung. Good water and camping ground. Opium largely cultivated here. Pánghowo is 9 miles from Möngkyeng. From here continuous descent to village of Nam-Usé. From Pánghowo and Nam-Usé there is a road practicable for pack transport, direct over the Loi Koi hills to Möngma, distance said to be 8 daings, passing at 2 daings Palaung village of Nam Papáng. Nam-Usé, Shan village, 10 houses, good camp. Water, fodder, and fuel plentiful. |
| | | **2. Papáng** ... Nam Saikhao, Nam Kosán, and Nam Kyeng. | 8 4 | 20 0 | Direction north-east. Fairly good road for pack transport. At ¼ mile pass Kaiten (old village). Camping ground there and water from stream. At ½ mile cross Nam Saikhao stream by |

FROM MÖNGKYENG TO PÁNG LÔNG *vid* TA SAILENG FERRY—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay district. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **2. Papáng**—*cont.* | | | wooden bridge. (Stream 30 feet broad and 2 feet deep.) This stream is said to be the boundary line between the Möngkyeng and Möngma districts. At 2½ miles cross Nam Kosán stream by wooden bridge. Good water. Camping ground limited. (The Nam Saikhao and Nam Kosán unite their waters a short distance north-east from here and take the name of Nam Kyeng. The Nam Kyeng flows south-east past the villages of Namíkyeng and Vyengtong and falls into the Salween just north of the village of Mankyu, at which point the boundaries of Möngma, Möngkyeng, and Môthai (Lawas) are said to meet. Möngkyeng fits in like a wedge between the other two.) At 3¼ miles road to left to Líshaw (Shan-Tayôk) village of Manping, 3 miles distant. At 4½ miles Palaung village of Nongtao. From here road across hills direct to Möngma, distance said to be 8 to 10 daings. From Nongtao to Manping is about 2 miles. Much opium is cultivated around Nongtao and Manping (even to the higher slopes of the Lwémaw range) and at most of the villages hereabouts. (From Nongtao there is a road east down the valley of the Namlo stream to Ta-Namôn, a small local ferry over the Salween. Distance about 7 miles. The Namôn village (Shans probably) is on the east bank in Kángsö territory. From Namôn there is said to be a foot path over the hills to Möng-Kángsö, the chief town of Kángsö, distance 40 to 50 miles. There is a bullock road from Namôn to Wieng Lwélom, the chief town of the Lawa State of Môthai on the east bank of the Salween, distance 30 to 40 miles.) At Nongtao good camp, water, fuel, and fodder. At 8½ miles reach Palaung village of Papáng, 15 houses. Good camp, water, fuel, and fodder. The country from Pánghôwo to Papáng lies high, probably 5,000 feet above sea-level. The cold at night in the winter is considerable. Snow lies in winter on the surrounding hill-tops. The road from Nongtao to Papáng traverses a level sort of plateau overgrown with thin tree jungle, where not cleared for cultivation. To the left is the Lwé Maw and to the right the Loi Sáng range of hills. The Namlôn flows east to the Salween, south of the Loi Sáng, and north of the Lwé Möng range. From Papáng there is a road over the hills to Möngma, but it is very difficult for pack transport. That from Nongtao is preferable. |
| | | **3. Pánglao or Pánglaw.** Nam Ngam, and several other streams. | M. F. 5 4 | M. F. 25 4 | Direction north-east. This road is very trying and difficult for pack transport. Pánglao is the name of a sub-division of the Möngma district. There are four villages in it within a radius of 2 miles of each other. Their names are Mankong, Kongsun, Mansauhaw, and Namtawmaw. The distance of 4 miles is taken to a central point between them near the bazaar, where water and room for camping are available. A few supplies, rice, paddy, bullocks, buffaloes, fowls, &c., may be drawn from these villages, such as rice, fowls, paddy, vegetables, salt, &c. At 1 mile path to Loi Sáng, Palaung village 2 to 3 miles to the east on the Loi Sáng hills. From Loi Sáng bullock road to Panglao and Namôn. The bullock road from the Ta Saileng (otherwise called Ta-Möngnong) ferry to the Ta Kongpun ferry passes through Pánglao and Loi Sáng. From Patáng the road is a continuous and very steep descent of 4 miles to the Namngam stream (20 feet broad and |

FROM MÖNGKYENG TO PÁNG LÔNG *viâ* TA SAILENG FERRY—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **3. Pánglao or Pánglaw**—*cont.* | | | | | 2 feet deep). Several streams are crossed *en route*, and several small camping grounds passed. The road traverses dense luxuriant jungle. From the Namngam very steep ascent to Pánglao bazaar, distance 1½ miles. At 5 miles road to right to Kongpun. At 5¾ miles cross two shallow streams. At 5½ miles another road to right to Kongpun. Here good camp and water for 300 or 400 men. Numerous other places in the vicinity where troops can camp. |
| | | **4. Ta Saileng otherwise called Ta Möngnong.** Nam Ma and Salween river. | 7 | 6 | 33 | 2 | The road to Ta Saileng is level and easy for the first 3 miles. It passes at short intervals in the 1st mile the four Shan villages of Mankong, Kongsung, Mankun, and Konghyao. At 2½ miles the direct road from Panlao to Manmak branches off to the left near the hamlet of Manlaklun. This road has a very steep descent for ¾ mile to the valley of the Namma. (This part is difficult, but practicable for pack animals.) It then follows the right bank of that river for ¾ mile and crosses it by an easy ford at the village of Pángmôn. Good water, fuel, and fodder, but camping ground only for a battalion. There is a good level road from Pángmôn to Saileng, distance about 3½ miles. From Manlaklun to Ta-Saileng the road is steep and difficult. Caravan mules not unfrequently fall over the cliffs above the Salween. About half-way the road crosses the Namma river by a ford. Just opposite Saileng is the western extremity of the Loi Pyémöng which bounds on the north the other Namma river which flows into the Salween from the north-east a little south of Ta-Möngnong. The people on the right bank of the Salween call this ferry Ta-Saileng, and those on the left bank Ta-Möngnong. To the north of Pángmôn is the range called Loi Kaw and north-east of that the Loi Nongkyo to the west of the Salween. The former lies in the Möngma and the latter in the Manmak district. The Western Namma flows from Manmak and falls into the Salween 1 mile south of Saileng village. There is camping room for a battalion at Saileng. Only two or three boats at this ferry, which is used chiefly by the Panthays from Pánglông. |
| | | **5. Nawi** ... ... | 15 | 0 | 48 | 2 | Capt. Yate ascertained from native information (1888) that a hilly road runs from this ferry to Páng Lông. The distance is about 30 miles and the road appears suitable for pack transport. |
| | | **6. Páng Lông** ... | 15 | 0 | 63 | 2 | |

## BRANCH I.

FROM PÁNGLAO (OR PÁNGLAW), (STAGE 3) TO TA KONGPUN.

BY CAPT. A. C. YATE, 1ST BELOOCHEES, FEBRUARY 1888.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Supt., Shan States. | **1. Ta Kongpun** ... Salween and small streams. | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | From Pánglao there are two roads to the Salween, not to mention the road south-east *viâ* to Ta Namôn. The road to Ta Kongpun is a steep descent almost the whole of the way. |

FROM MÖNGKYENG TO PÁNG LÔNG *viâ* TA SAILENG FERRY—*continued.*

BRANCH I—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Ta Kongpun**—*cont.* | | | It is trying and in places difficult for pack animals. At ½ mile cross the Nam Pángho stream and again at ¾ mile. (This stream flows into the Nam Ngam, which is said to fall into the Salween just south of Ta Saileng.) At ½ mile pass village of Mansuhaw (Shans, eight houses) to right. At ¾ mile pass through the Pánglao district bazaar. (This place has been a refuge lately for all the unfortunates from Möngkyeng and Möngma districts.) Just beyond bazaar path to right to Shan village of Namtawmaw (20 houses) which lies some 300 yards to the right of the road. At 1½ miles steep descent commences. (From here distant view obtained of the Namma valley bending north-east from the Salween towards Vyeng Pángkhwon, the chief town of Sômö. The broad valley of the Namma is in Kángsö territory, but the range that bounds it on the north called Loi Pyémung is in Sômö. To the north-east are seen two peaks of the Loi Samngam range said to be near Vyeng Pángkwon. Beyond the Loi Samngam is said to lie the Möngting state.) At 2¾ miles reach village of Man Pawat (Shans and Las, 10 houses). At 3 miles new village of Kongpun on high ground ½ mile to right. At 3½ miles reach right bank of Salween. Natural hot springs near here. Old Kongpun village is on left bank (two or three houses only). The road to Kángsö mounts direct over the hills east of the village. The road to Kángsö is not a good one for bullocks, and there is said to be no bullock road from Kongpun to Pángkhwon in Sômö. All the trade from Pánglông and Pángkwon comes to Ta Möngnong. The Salween is very rapid just below Kongpun ferry. Boats come down here from Möngnong and some say also from Supkyet; but boats cannot go, on account of the rapids, to Ta Namôn and Ta Hatseng. There is camping ground for a battalion on the banks of the Salween, which here runs through a narrow gorge, as indeed it seems to do everywhere. |

Capt. A. C. Yate gives the following account from native information of a route FROM TA KONGPUN TO WINGKÁNGSÖ:—

| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Manmyeng** ... | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | General direction east-south-east. The roads from Ta Möngnong and Ta Kongpun meet at Manmyeng, which is a La village perched on high ground and visible from the west bank of the Salween. The road is hilly. There is a kyaung and sayát at Manmyeng. |
| | | Unknown. | | | | | |
| | | **2. Mantông** ... | 6 | 0 | 12 | 0 | Hilly road. La village of 10 to 15 houses. |
| | | **3. Yonglö** ... | 9 | 0 | 21 | 0 | Hilly road. Half-way pass Longkáng, small La village. Yonglö La village of 50 houses, with kyaungs and sayáts. |
| | | **4. Wingkángsö** ... | 10 | 0 | 31 | 0 | Hilly road. Pass village of Nalem at 7 miles. Wingkángsö large village, bazaar, kyaungs, and sayáts. Population Shans and Las. Chief lives there. Water and camping ground. |

# No. 32.

## From MÖNG MAÖ to MÉHAWNGSAWN.

By H. G. A. LEVESON, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, Southern Shan States, February 1893.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Namun (3,050 feet).** Mé Lé and Hwé Namun. | 8 0 | 8 0 | General direction south-east, 2 miles up the Mé Lé valley, crossing the stream several times (10 to 15 feet broad, 2 to 3 feet deep; rocky bed; current fairly swift; said to be fordable for pack bullocks throughout the rains); at mile 1 road to left (east) leads *viâ* Hwékahan to Nápúpawn. At mile 2 road turns south up the hill, steady ascent for about a mile, then runs up and down spurs, and at mile 4½ reaches watershed, then descends to narrow ravine of Hwé Namun, up this stream mostly in its bed for 3 miles. Camp in clearing in the site of the old village of Namun; accommodation for 500 men. The Namun, a tributary of the Mé Lé, is here 6 feet broad; shallow, rocky, fairly swift. |
| Siam. | | **2. Pánghpông ...** Mé Pángma, Hwé Pángkaw, and Mé Hsanyi. | 8 0 | 16 0 | General direction south. At ¼ mile reach watershed of Namun and Mé Hsanyi (Mé Si Ngé of Capt. Barrow), *i.e.*, of Mé Sé on the north and Mé Pai on the south. At this point is the boundary pillar erected in February 1893 marking the frontier between Siamese and British Shan States, namely, Méhawnghsawn and Möng Maö. The road now descends rapidly by a narrow ravine crossing one or two spurs on the way. At mile 2¾ reach the Mé Pángma and at 3¼ the Hwé Pángkaw; narrow, shallow, tributaries of the Mé Hsanyi. Ascend a spur known as the Mikyitaung and go along its crest, gradually descending. At mile 6 reach the old boundary mark between the kingdoms of Burma and Siam. From here is a very steep descent to the Mé Hsanyi at mile 6¾, on the south of which lies the village of Mikyitaung (seven houses). The river is here 10 to 15 feet broad, 2 to 3 feet deep; rocky bed, rapid current. Camping ground for 200 men on right bank at mile 7. Descend the stream crossing three times to Pánghpông village (four houses) at mile 8. Camping ground good, but confined in the vicinity of the village. |
| | | **3. Hwéhpa ...** Hwé Hai and Napa Hsát. | 11 0 | 27 0 | General direction south. Road follows course of Mé Hsanyi and is good throughout; crosses stream eight times. At mile 3 crosses Hwé Hai, 6 feet broad, shallow, rocky, and swift, near which is a village of same name (three houses). At mile 4 crosses the Napáhsát, a stream similar to the Hwé Hai, with two villages of five and 17 houses, and several small patches of paddy land. |
| | | **4. Méhawngsawn.** | 8 0 | 35 0 | Capt. Barrow gives the distance from Mé Hsanyi (Mé Si Ngé) to Méhawngsawn 20 miles; deducting the distances above from the former place to Hwéhpa (12 miles), this leaves the distance remaining to Méhawngsawn 8 miles. Capt. Barrow says the route traverses dense tropical forest and passes a halting place called Pin Mu. The other halting place he mentions, Na Pa sayát, is evidently the same place as Stage 3 above. |

# No. 32-A.

## From MÖNG MAÖ to MÖNG HÁNG viâ MÖNG TA.

By Major E. G. BARROW, 7th Bengal Infantry, 1890.

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| | | | M. F. | M. F. | |
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Camp near Lukcháng (3,250 feet).** Hwé Khán Mön and Hwé On. | 8 4 | 8 4 | General direction north for 2½ miles, then east to Lukcháng, the road first goes towards Kung Long for 2½ miles (see Route No. 82, Branch III). It then turns sharp to the east and crosses a spur about 300 feet high. At 3 miles cross the Hwé Khán Mön, a narrow stream. Then a steep ascent, ultimately reaching 4,600 feet. The road now runs along a narrow pine-clad ridge. At 4 miles pass the turning for Kung Long. At 7¾ miles descend to Lukcháng, a Taungthu village of 40 or 50 houses. Camping ground nearly a mile further on and 400 feet below. Water from Hwé On stream. |
| | | **2. Mé Yin (2,900 feet).** Mé Yin. | 7 0 | 15 4 | General direction north-east. The road descends nearly 1,000 feet in the 1st mile. It then crosses a stream, and ascends a spur rising about 400 feet above the stream. Descend to Kham Ta (2,500 feet), a small hamlet on a plateau. Descend again to a stream 300 feet below and 2 miles from camp. From here very steep ascent of 500 feet. The road then rises gradually along the crest of the hill. At 3 miles Kham Ta Noi (3,150 feet), a hamlet of three or four houses. The road continues rising gradually up to 3,700 feet at 3½ miles. Then comes a steep descent to stream which cross at 4½ miles (elevation 2,850 feet), another short steep ascent and then a gradual rise to 3,700 feet. Road now runs along crest and for ½ a mile is fairly level. Grand view to south of Nam Khong, a tributary of the Mé Pai. Descend to Mé Yin, a village of 25 houses. Water from Mé Yin stream 200 feet below. Camping ground confined. General direction north-east. |
| | | **3. Nam Hu (2,800 feet).** Mé Sakun and Nam Hu. | 8 0 | 23 4 | Descend 1,200 feet in nearly 2 miles, cross a stream, then ascend 300 feet and descend 500 feet crossing a spur at the foot of the descent (3 miles). Strike the Mé Sakun, a rapid river, knee-deep and 20 yards broad. The road goes down the river for nearly a mile crossing several times. At 3¼ miles pass through Mé Sakun (five houses). At 4 miles turn northwards up the valley of the Mé Wing. Road good and level. At 6 miles steep ascent of at least 1,000 feet, then gradual rise till at 7½ miles crest (3,300 feet) is reached drop down 500 feet to camp. Space very limited. Water from Nam Hu stream. Mules average rate of march 1½ miles an hour. |
| | | **4. Hwé Paw (2,100 feet).** Hwé Paw. | 7 0 | 30 4 | General direction east. Cross the marshy bed of the Hwé Paw stream and ascend the hill opposite, steep ascent for about 600 feet. At 1 mile cross a level bay in the hills the site of a deserted village (Long Paha) road now over the hills, which are here gently undulating, never rising above 3,800 feet. The jungle is mostly oak and pine and is fairly open. At 3 miles Naung Aw where there is a little water. At 4 miles commence descending to the Hwé Paw which drains south to the Mé Sakun. Descent easy and gradual. At 7 |

FROM MÖNG MAÖ TO MÖNG HÁNG *viâ* MÖNG TA—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **4. Hwé Paw (2,100 feet)**—*cont.* | | | miles village of Hwé Paw (30 houses). Here gunpowder is made. Camp in fields. Water from stream. Fuel and forage obtainable. |
| | | **5. Ná Niu (2,300 feet).** Mé Nak. | M. F. 7 0 | M. F. 37 4 | General direction north-east. Commence by an ascent of about 600 feet reaching the crest of the spur at 1 mile, dip down into an old clearing and at 2 miles reach the crest of the watershed at 2,900 feet, descend to the valley of the Hwé Long Wai. Path here very narrow through thick jungle. At 4½ miles Naung Palam, a village of 20 houses in an open valley. From here onwards the road follows the bed of the Mé Nak. Camp in paddy-fields, Na Niu is a village of 12 houses. A road runs north from here to Ta Sányi, a ferry on the Salween, 2 bullock marches distant. Ta Sányi is the ferry to Möng Pán. |
| | | **6. Nam Ok Hu (3,700 feet).** | 12 4 | 50 0 | General direction east. Cross the stream and passing through the village ascend a steep hill rising 800 feet in the 1st mile. Here a path turns off to the left to the village of Kúnka (20 houses) less than a mile distant. At 2½ miles a path turns off to the right to Mé Lu (30 houses). The main road runs right along the crest of the watershed amongst pine and oak, the general elevation being over 3,600 feet. At 6 miles pass over the main watershed, just 4,700 feet high between the Mé Sakun and Maing Tha drainage. The road now descends to Tam Wo (4,000 feet). This is usually considered a bullock stage, but the water-supply is very deficient. From Tam Wo there are two roads to Möng Ta. The direct one is two marches, but very difficult for animals. The one followed, though scarcely ever used, is easier. This road follows a crest in the most absurd fashion going up to the tops of peaks merely to come down again. In this manner peaks 5,200 feet and 5,500 feet, respectively, are ascended at 9½ and 10 miles. Descend from here to Nam Ok Hu (3,700 feet), the last few hundred feet being very steep. Nam Ok Hu is a very good little camping ground with an excellent supply of water. |
| | | **7. Möng Ta (1,300 feet).** Mé Nen. | 11 2 | 61 2 | General direction east-south-east. A short steep bad bit on leaving, but only for about 100 yards, then an easy gradual ascent to 4,300 feet. At ½ mile path joins in on left from Hwé Pá. At 3½ miles reach the Mé Nen after a steep and stony descent of 2,500 feet. The Mé Nen is a lovely stream about 1 foot deep and 15 feet wide. From this point there is a direct path to Tam Wo, but it is very bad. The road now goes down the Mé Nen crossing it repeatedly. No difficulties. At 8 miles leave the river, altitude at this point 1,200 feet. Up a dry ravine for ½ a mile, then over some low hills rising some 200 feet or 300 feet to the Möng Ta valley. At 9½ miles a path goes off to the Ta Palaung ferry on the Salween, distant 2 marches (*vide* Branch I below). Camping grounds everywhere. From here there is a road to Möng Heng *viâ* Kiukaw, *see* Route No. 4 of Appendix II and No. 7 of Appendix III. |

FROM MÖNG MAÖ TO MÖNG HÁNG *viâ* MÖNG TA—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **8. Chaung Zo (junction of Mé Ta and Mé Chuat), 1,100 feet.** Mé Ta and Mé Nen. | 7 | 2 | 68 | 4 | General direction north-north-west. Through jungle and over low hills for 2 miles. The road then goes down a dry ravine. At 3½ miles enter the bed of the Mé Ta river 1 foot deep, 15 yards broad. This the road continually crosses. At 4¼ miles the Mé Nen joins in from the west. The road still follows the river, and is practically a defile, with steep hills and open jungle on each side. The camping ground is a good one. The road to Möng Pán runs north down the valley. |
| | | **9. Camp in jungle (1,300 feet).** Mé Chuat. | 13 | 4 | 82 | 0 | General direction east. Road goes up the Mé Chuat, which is, generally speaking, about 15 or 20 yards broad and 2 feet deep. The river has to be forded about fifty times. At 12 miles leave the river and cross a low spur. Camp on the banks of a tiny rill. Water not very plentiful. |
| | | **10. Möng Chuat (1,900 feet).** Mé Tuen. | 8 | 4 | 90 | 4 | General direction east. Road ascends gradually for 3 miles to 3,400 feet. Jungle fairly open, being mostly oak and pine. On the east side of the watershed the jungle is mostly bamboo. At 7½ miles strike the Mé Tuen, a stream 2 or 3 yards broad. Möng Chuat consists (1890) of half a dozen houses, but it has till lately been a large village, and there is a considerable extent of paddy ground. |
| | | **11. Hwé Pa Kut (2,600 feet).** Pa Kut. | 8 | 2 | 98 | 6 | General direction north-east. For 1½ miles the road goes through paddy-fields. Then it ascends very easily and gradually through oak and pine jungle to about 2,700 feet. At 5½ miles the road drops down to the Pa Kut stream up which it goes. At 7 miles pass the site of a deserted village. Good camping ground 1¼ miles further on. |
| | | **12. Möng Háng (1,700 feet).** Hwé Pa Kut and Mé Háng. | 11 | 4 | 110 | 2 | General direction east-north-east. Up the Hwé Pa Kut here but a brook. At 3 miles reach the crest (3,400 feet). The descent is very gradual. At 5 miles reach some hot sulphur springs. Follow the stream therefrom for about a mile through some very fine teak forest. The road now practically enters the valley and is fairly level the rest of the way. At 10 miles a forester's village Na Niu. At 11¼ miles cross the Mé Háng 20 yards broad, 2 feet deep. The village, 30 houses, is ¼ of a mile further on. |

FROM MÖNG MAÖ TO MÖNG HÁNG *viâ* MÖNG TA—*continued.*

BRANCH I.

FROM MÖNG TA (STAGE 7) TO MÖNG PWÁN (MAING PÁN, ROUTE No. 21, SHAN HILLS DIVISION) *viâ* TA PHALEING.

BY MR. OGLE, SURVEY OF INDIA, 1890.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Chaung-Ko** ... Mé Ta, Mé Chuat, and Mé Nen. | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | First mile over a flat, then over low hills and down into the dry bed of a sandy stream, which for about ½ mile before its junction with the Mé Ta becomes rocky. Three miles from the village the Mé Ta is reached, stony bed, water ankle and knee deep. The road crosses and recrosses it several times to its junction with the Mé Chuat. Road good and a good large camping ground below junction of rivers. At 3½ miles pass mouth of Mé Nen stream. |
| | | **2. Páng Sak** ... Mé Chuat. | 10 | 0 | 17 | 0 | Road follows bed of Mé Chuat, which is stony and crosses and recrosses it several times. In the beginning of March it is in many places 2½ feet deep at the crossings, otherwise the road is good and there is no hill climbing, camping ground good. |
| | | **3. Ta Phaleing** ... Mé Chuat and Salween. | 4 | 4 | 21 | 4 | Road continues along bed of Mé Chuat to near its junction with the Salween 2¾ miles, then goes over low spurs for 1¼ miles up stream to the Ta Phaleing ferry, which is about 200 yards wide. Road fairly good, but it frequently crosses and recrosses the Mé Chuat, which is in many places 2½ feet deep. Bad camping ground. |
| | | **4. Nam Tong** ... Salween. | 9 | 0 | 30 | 4 | Cross the Salween by the ferry. The path goes straight up a hill for 800 feet without a break and then for a short distance pretty level, round a ridge and over a saddle back, then another steep ascent of 1,000 feet, and lastly a long rise of 1,600 feet, in parts steep and in others gradual. Then a descent of 900 feet to the village of Namkhai. For a short distance from Namkhai there is a slight rise and then a level bit for 1½ miles, another slight rise and lastly a fall of 300 feet to the village of Namtong. Road good. Good camping ground and water plentiful. |
| | | **5. Möng Pwán** ... Patep, Pangyong, and Tonkai chaungs, and Naloi river. | 14 | 6 | 45 | 2 | Road level throughout, except for the first 4 miles out from Namtong when it went over little low hills. Then there was an easy descent into the Patep Chaung dry and sandy in places and water in others. Then the Fangyong Chaung was crossed 6 miles from Nam Tong. It was crossed and recrossed in all four times, and the path led along the right bank of the stream through thick bamboo jungle, and then the Tonkai Chaung was crossed near the village of that name. Here the path went through paddy-fields for a short distance and entered forest again when at 2 miles from Möng Pwán the Naloi was first crossed, and a short distance further again crossed, the road emerging into paddy-fields. Camping ground good and road good. |

# No. 33.

## From MÖNG MAÖ to MÖNG HENG (SIAM).

By H. G. A. LEVESON, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, Southern Shan States, February 1893.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Nápúpawn** ... Hwé Mámônawn, Mawkhatnawng, Mé Nawn, and Mé Hkawng. | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 | General direction east-south-east. First mile lies up the Mé Lé valley crossing the stream three times. (This is part of the Möng Maö-Méhawngsawn road, *see* Route No. 32.) Road then ascends the Hwé Mámônawn (6 to 8 feet broad; shallow, rocky, swift) to mile 2½ and its tributary, the Nam Mawkhaimang, a narrow rocky brook, to mile 3½, where the village of the same name is passed on the right (five houses). After an ascent of ½ a mile the watershed of the Mé Sé and Mé Hkawng (a tributary of the Mé Pai) is reached. Here is the boundary pillar erected in February 1893 between Siamese and British Shan States (Méhawnghsawn and Möng Maö). A steep descent of 1 mile and the Mé Nawn is reached and descended to mile 10. The river is 10 feet broad; shallow, rocky, swift. Camping grounds at several places for 100 to 200 men. The road then winds over a low spur, passing the village of Nampamöng on the right at mile 11½; crosses the stream of that name and reaches Nápúpawn village (70 houses) at mile 12. Village lies on the right bank of the Mé Hkawng; ample camping ground either above or below the village. The Mé Hkawng is 12 to 15 yards broad, 2 to 3 feet deep; bed rocky, current swift. Camping ground anywhere along the right bank; said to be impassable at times in the rains. |
| Siam. | | **2. Hwéhkan** ... Mé Hkawng, Pahteng, and Hwé Hkan. | 9 | 0 | 21 | 0 | General direction south-east. Descend the valley of the Mé Hkawng on its right bank to the village of Tonghsaté (18 houses) at mile 2; then cross stream and ascend a small spur to mile 2½; here a road on the right leads south to Méhawngsawn. Descend to the Páhteng, narrow, shallow, swift; feeder of the Mé Hkawng. Then ascend on the other side of the stream for ½ a mile. Five hundred yards north of the road lies a small village of eight houses of the same name. Road then winds along an undulating ridge to mile ½ and descends a steep spur meeting the Hwé Hkan at its junction with the Puhsánpik at mile 9. The Hwé Hkan is a tributary of the Mé Hkawng, 5 to 6 yards broad, 2 to 2½ feet deep; rocky, swift. Small camping grounds along the bank, but grass for animals scarce. Between the streams is the site of a deserted village; camping ground good, but confined, on the bank of the stream. |
| | | **3. Mélana** ... Puhsánpik and Mélana. | 8 | 0 | 29 | 0 | General direction east. Ascend the Hwé Hkan for 1½ miles, crossing stream seven times; then a very steep ascent to mile 3, when a small spring, the Nam Hôwo, is passed with a village of five houses (partially deserted). Road again winds along an undulating ridge to mile 7, when a steep descent of 1 mile leads to the village of Mélana. Village consists of two hamlets, ½ a mile apart, of 10 and 20 houses respectively. Ample camping ground in or near paddy-fields near stream of same name, which sinks into the ground south of the village; current slow and bed muddy; higher up 3 to 4 yards broad; shallow. |

FROM MÖNG MAÖ TO MÖNG HENG (SIAM)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Siam. | **4. Möng Pem** ... Mé Lang and Mé Pem. | 11 | 0 | 40 | 0 | General direction east. Steep ascent of ¼ a mile, then along a level ridge to mile 3, after which a series of low hills are crossed descending gradually to the Mé Lang at mile 7, a tributary of the Mé Pai, 5 yards broad, 2 feet deep; stony bottom. Ascend this stream for ½ a mile, crossing three times to the village of Wántang (16 houses); here the Mé Pem joins the Mé Lang: camping ground for 500 men near junction of the Mé Pem or in paddy-clearing near Wantang village. Mé Pem, 8 to 10 feet broad, shallow, recky bed; swift current. Ascend the former to mile 11 when the village of Möng Pem is reached, a fairly well-to-do village of 15 houses. Road crosses the stream eighteen times. Ample camping ground in paddy-field south of the village or by clearing jungle on the bank of the stream. |
| | | **5. Nampamöng** ... Nam Hkawngtong, Nam Hkawngnoi, and Nampamöng. | 11 | 0 | 51 | 0 | General direction east. Easy ascent of ½ a mile, and then the road lies on the top of an elevated ridge to mile 5½, then after a steep descent of ½ a mile the Nam Hkawngtong is reached (feeder of Mé Pai, 4 to 5 yards wide, 2 feet deep; swift; bed rocky), just below its junction with the Nam Hkawngnoi a similar stream; the latter stream is ascended to mile 8, the road lying partly in and partly alongside of the bed of the river. Cross over a fairly easy spur for 3 miles, and at mile 11 reach the Nampamong stream (3 yards broad; shallow, swift, rocky) with village of same name on its right bank. Small camp on left bank of stream or north of village in jungle clearing. |
| | | **6. Möng Noi** ... Hwé Ken, Hwé Hkit, Hwé Kan, Hwé Lam, Hwé Hok, and Mé Pai (15 yards wide, 1½ feet deep, rapid current and rocky bed). | 10 | 0 | 61 | 0 | General direction east-south-east; steep ascent for ½ a mile, then follow the ridge for 1½ miles, and gradually descend to the Hwé Ken at mile 2½; follow down this stream for ¾ mile, then cross a series of low spurs between which lie the Hwé Hkit at mile 4 and Hwé Kan at mile 4½, reaching the Hwé Lam at 5½. This stream is descended to its junction with the Hwé Hok at mile 6½, which is descended to mile 7½, passing the village of that name at mile 7 and crossing the stream several times. A series of low hills are then crossed and Möng Noi village reached at mile 10. All the above streams are narrow, rocky, shallow; very little water except in the rains. The Hwé Hok is 8 to 10 feet broad, 1 to 2 feet deep; bed rocky; current swift. Ample camp on left bank in paddy-field above village, or by clearing jungle below. Möng Noi consists of 17 houses (Shans) and a kyaung, there being accommodation for 600 men in the *taungyas* and on the left bank of the Mé Pai, Möng Noi itself being on the right bank of that river. |

FROM MÖNG MAÖ TO MÖNG HENG (SIAM)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Siam. | | **7. Möng Heng** ... Mé Psi, Hwé Maw, and Hwé Méli. | 13 0 | 74 0 | The path throughout is good though narrow. Grass, bamboo leaves and water abundant, but no other supplies. *For* description of Möng Heng see Route No. 27. *N.B.*—A considerable part of this route lies in the beds of streams where the path is rocky and the jungle thick; on the ridges the jungle is open (chiefly pine and "*in*"), but the path is in many places steep and rocky. It is, however, passable throughout for all kinds of pack animals. |

## No. 34.

### From MÖNGNGAW to MANTÔN viâ MANMÔK (MAMAUK).

BY LIEUT. G. W. T. PROWSE, 1st DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY, ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, MARCH AND APRIL 1891.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Namtwé** ... | 6 6 | 6 6 | General direction north-west. Path leads back towards Kwégon (stage 5 on Route No. 48) for 1,100 yards, then strikes off north-west. Gradual ascent all the way, very steep for the last ½ mile, the path leading along the crest of a wooded spur. Good path 2 feet for the first 2 miles gradually widening to 4 feet and afterwards to 6 feet. Total ascent 2,500 feet. *Bridges.*—Five and three-quarter miles, longitudinal planks, 2 feet 6 inches by 10 feet; passable, but need not be used in dry weather, as there is a path 4 feet wide at the side. *Villages.*—Taumôn ¼ mile east of path, 1 mile from camp; eight houses. Shan village and few Palaungs. Namtwé 6 miles; 27 houses; three zayats equal 70 men. Kyaung being built. Small grassy camping ground for 100 men on hill side at edge of tea plantation at 6¾ miles, ½ mile north-west of village. Water from small spring on side of hill. This is a Palé village. Highland paddy Rs. 1-4-0 per basket and a few tea plantations. |
| | | **2. Longiwoi** ... Nampin and one small stream. | 8 6 | 15 4 | General direction north. Good path 10 feet wide, leads round side of wooded hill turning north, gradually descending at 1½ miles. At 2¼ miles passes deserted hamlet of Loitôk on west of path, thence round side of high wooded range to Longlom 5¼ miles, descending to camp below road on north side of village 5¾ miles. The last 3 miles of road average 4 feet wide. There is a good grassy camping ground passed at 2 miles, but water scarce. *Villages.*—Máhmo at ½ mile 1½ miles south of road; 11 houses. Loitôk at 2¼ miles; deserted. Longlom at 5¼ miles; 21 houses and a small bamboo kyaung. This is a Palaung village. Small camping ground for 800 men, ¼ mile north of village below the road. Water from small spring 100 yards below the camp through bamboo pipe. Supplies: tea and highland paddy. From Longlom the path leads east up the valley of Nampai stream gradually descending through alternate patches of tea plantations and jungle. Breadth average 6 feet. Crosses Nampai stream at 7½ |

FROM MÖNGNGAW TO MANTÔN *viâ* MANMÔK (MAMAUK)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **2. Longlwoi**—*cont.* | | | miles (flowing through paddy cultivation; steep stony banks 3 feet; breadth 20 feet and 1 foot deep; stony bottom; current flowing 3 miles per hour; water clear and good) and then ascends steeply by series of sigzags through occasional tea plantations to Longlwoi on wooded ridge 8¾ miles. Good road though steep ascent.<br>*Bridges.*—At 600 yards wooden longitudinal planks, 4 feet by 20 feet, over small nullah; passable; need not be used in dry weather, as road by the side of it is sufficiently good. Broken wooden bridge 40 feet by 6 feet, over Nampai stream at 7½ miles. Bamboo foot-bridge, 40 feet by 3 feet, at 8½ miles.<br>*Villages.*—Longlwoi at 8¾ miles; 13 houses. This is a Palé village. Bamboo kyaung and a zayát equal 70 men. Small and level camping ground at west end of the village for 150 men. Water from small spring 100 yards below. Paddy obtainable at Rs. 1-4-0 per basket. |
| | | **3. Pángsari** ... Nam Pai. | M. F. 10 6 | M. F. 26 2 | General direction north-east. Good road, averaging 10 feet in width, ascending all the way. This is the main road by which tea is sent down to Thibaw State and to Mandalay. The trade road after passing Wengmul and Longlwoi turns south to Loiping, thence to Meungngaw, whence it debouches on the Thibaw-Maymyo road at Kyaukmé. The road from Longlwoi to Wengmul passes through tea gardens and scrub jungle leading up the ridge on the east side of Nampai stream.<br>*Bridges.*—At 1 mile 600 yards, longitudinal planks, 30 feet by 6 feet; two planks have given way, but the bridge is still passable for transport.<br>*Villages.*—Loikwáng on west side of valley opposite Longlwoi; eight houses. This is a Palaung village. Wengmul 4 miles; 62 houses. Palaungs and a few Shans. Good road side camping ground at south end of the village for 200 men. Water from a small spring ¼ mile below camp. Paddy Rs. 2 per larger basket. This is a large and apparently prosperous village. Large wooden kyaung and zayát to accommodate 100 men; also three tea store-houses outside kyaung for 100 men. The people are Wuntôk Palaungs. Though the village stands on a high ridge the inhabitants state that they can obtain water all the year round from the springs on the hill side. A little highland paddy grown, but more tea than anything else. From here the general direction is north-north-east. Good road all the way. Leads round hill above village to group of pagodas, then turns north descending steeply on to a *col* which terminates the valley of the Nampai stream. Average breadth of road 10 feet. At 2 miles ascends wooded hill, the Mômeik road branching off to the north-west; follows along the wooded ridge to 4¾ miles when it begins to descend, still keeping along the ridge, ascending to Pángsari village at 10¾ miles.<br>*Villages.*—Pankalao 1 mile north of the road at 8th mile. Pángsari 10¾ miles; 27 houses. Palé village. Good wooden kyaung and zayát for 70 men; also shed outside kyaung enclosure for 30 men. This village is also on the main tea route to Namsán; distant three very short bullock marches, two ordinary ones. A road also runs from here to Mômeik. Good camp for 100 men north of the village at foot of small hill on which the kyaung is built. Water from a well below the camp on north side. |

FROM MÖNGNGAW TO MANTÔN *viâ* MANMÓK (MAMAUK)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **4. Ngôksarit** ... Numerous small streams. | 11 0 | 37 2 | General direction north-west. This is a long and difficult march. The path leads back towards Wengmul to 3¼ miles, then turns north-west and descends the hill. The path is very steep, bad and narrow; 2 feet in breadth. At 3 miles the path becomes broader and descends again, passing beneath Pankalao village to stream at 4¾ miles. Ascends again steeply to Ngôkreo village 6½ miles, thence descends again to stream at 7¼ miles, ascending from there to 9½ miles by bad, narrow, and rocky path. From 9½ miles easy descent into Ngôksarit at 11 miles. Road side camp ¼ mile north-west of village, small and narrow, for 50 to 70 men; good kyaung and zayáts for 100 men. Water from a stream 6 feet wide, 6 inches deep, ¼ mile south of the camp.<br>*Bridges.*—Passed at 4¾ miles, wooden longitudinal planks, 18 feet by 6 feet; passable.<br>*Villages.*—Pankalao 4 miles; 27 houses. Wooden kyaung and zayáts. Ngôkreo 6½ miles; 12 houses. Very small bamboo kyaung. Ngôksarit 11 miles; 48 houses. These two latter are Palé villages. Ten or 11 short bullock marches from here to Mômeik town, three more to Môgôk. |
| | | **5. Manpát** ... Nam Ôm and Nam Long. | 9 2 | 46 4 | General direction east. Path leads back through the village for ½ mile, then turns east and ascends; rocky and steep; average 18 inches. Begins to descend steeply 1½ miles to Nam Om stream at 4¼ miles, which it crosses by a wooden bridge. This stream is 25 feet wide, 2 feet deep, rocky bottom, with large boulders, current 3 miles an hour. Ascends steeply and then more gradually up the valley of Namlong stream by good path to camp at 7¼ miles. Good camping ground on grassy clearing for 100 men and another for 200 men 200 yards east of it. There is a wooden zayát for 15 men in good repair at both camping grounds. Water good and plentiful from Namlong stream and another which joins it here.<br>*Bridges.*—At 4¼ miles over Namôm stream, 40 feet by 6 feet, wooden covered bridge; longitudinal planks; passable. At 7¼ miles, 35 feet by 6 feet, wooden covered bridge; longitudinal planks; passable.<br>*Villages.*—At 6½ miles, temporary village of six to eight houses on hill side, above road on south side, used when the highland paddy is being harvested. Kángwuntôk 1½ miles from camp; 50 houses. Good wooden kyaung and zayáts equal 100 men; also rest-house equals 30 men; latter at the foot of the hill on which the kyaung is built. From here the path crosses Namlong stream by wooden bridge and ascends wooded hill in north direction; width 5 feet. Manpát, a Palaung village of 28 houses at 9¼ miles.<br>*Bridges.*—Over Namlong stream at camp, wooden longitudinal planks, 60 feet by 6 feet, 15 feet above the stream. In good repair and passable for transport. From Manpát there is a good path north-west along crest of ridge to village of Hôkai 3½ miles. This is a Palé village. Small but good camping ground 100 yards south of the village for 100 men; also another for the same number ¼ mile south of the village lower down the hill. Paddy Rs. 1-8-0 per basket. Small bamboo kyaung and zayát for 40 men. |

FROM MÖNGNGAW TO MANTÔN *viâ* MANMÔK (MAMAUK)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **6. Pinglom** ... | 6 | 4 | 53 | 0 | General direction north-east. Steep ascent by good path to 2 miles where the path again descends through wood. Thence good road 6 feet wide over undulations to a Kachin village 5 miles, descending to Pinglom 6¾ miles. Camp for 50 men on road side at ¼ mile north of village.<br>*Villages.*—Manklánglwi at 4 miles; 12 houses. Kachin village 5 miles; three houses. Pinglom at 6½ miles; 21 houses. The first and the last are Palaung villages.<br>There is no camping ground available close to the village with the exception of the one above mentioned which is small and uneven. Water from springs on hill side at camp. Wooden kyaung and sayêts in village for 100 men.<br>This village is within 3 to 4 hours' march of Namsán; good road; steep ascent and descent over the ridge of Loi Tángkyaw. No villages passed *en route*. Distance to Serâm about 12 miles. There is a good road-side camping ground on the road to Serâm and Namsán. Distance from Pinglom 1½ miles, but water scarce. |
| | | **7. Hôkun** ... ...<br>Namchong and small streams. | 7 | 6 | 60 | 6 | General direction north-east. Path descends steeply after leaving camp leading through the jungle to 2 miles where it ascends. The path, 1 foot to 18 inches in width, winding round side of hill with steep descent on right hand descends to Namchong stream at 3½ miles, crossing by bridge (also fordable; 25 feet by 2 feet; large boulders; sandy bottom. Drop of 18 inches to bed of stream on Pinglom side; current flowing 3 miles per hour; steep, jungly banks 6 feet on the left bank; high hill on right), then ascends steep and difficult path to Tungpán village on ridge at 5½ miles; 10 houses, Palaungs; small bamboo kyaung; thence descends steeply to a stream at 6½ miles, another steep and difficult ascent to Hôkun camp on south side of village, 7¾ miles. This route is very steep in many places, the path narrow, uneven, and impassable in wet weather.<br>*Bridges.*—At 3½ miles wooden bridge, rough transverse sticks, 5 feet by 30 feet, but passable for transport. Hôkun, 10 houses, Palaung; good camping for 150 men at Hôkun. The village was deserted a short time ago and has only lately been occupied by Palaungs from Namsán. |
| | | **8. Humung** ...<br>Namkao and one smaller stream. | 6 | 4 | 67 | 2 | General direction north. Path descends steeply to Namkao stream (6 feet wide, 1½ feet deep), crosses small stream by stone bridge at 1½ miles, ascends steeply at 1½ miles; path narrow; averaging 2 feet, thence good path gradually rising to 5 miles crossing the watershed of Namkao stream. Ascends steeply at 5 miles; path narrow and slippery in places to camp by road side at 6½ miles, ½ mile north of Humung village. The path would be difficult for transport in wet weather, but not impassable.<br>At 1¾ miles the road to Namsán *viâ* Mámul strikes off to the south, distance about 12 miles.<br>*Bridges.*—At ½ mile stone slab bridge 9 feet by 4 feet; passable. At 1½ miles stone slab bridge, 6 feet by 4 feet; passable. At 5½ miles wooden pole bridge; at present broken down; sufficient room at the side. |

FROM MÖNGNGAW TO MANTÔN *viâ* MANMÔK (MAMAUK)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **8. Humung**—*cont.* | | | *Villages.*—Humung is a Palaung village of 12 houses. Good road-side camp at Humung for 150 men; water from spring 200 yards below. Paddy Rs. 1-8-0 per large basket. Small bamboo kyaung and *zayêts* equal 70 men. |
| | | **9. Manmôk** ... Namkong. | 7 4 | 74 6 | General direction north. Path descends to Kachin village of Manmaru (or Lower Humung) at ½ mile, three houses, thence along crest of ridge to Umlôk (or Manlôk) at 1½ miles, 14 houses, Kachin, through undulating jungle still following crest to 5 miles at which point it descends to 6½ miles, thence turns east and descends to Manmôk on spur at 7 miles; camp on old pagoda platform. Path good all the way, varying from 10 feet to 2 feet in breadth. Road continues north along covered crest of hill to Mômeik, said by Kachins to be 3 days' march distant. Bridge below camp at Humung over small spring, wooden longitudinal planks, 15 feet by 5 feet; passable. Upper Manmôk at 7 miles has 16 houses (Kachin), Lower Manmôk at 7½ miles has 31, also Kachin. Camping ground on old pagoda platform, the village having originally been Palaung. Room for 100 to 150 men. Water from hill-side springs at the village. Paddy Rs. 1-8-0 per large basket. The river Namkong, which flows below the village, is the boundary at this point, the hills opposite being Mômeik territory. |
| | | **10. Mantôn** ... | 10 0 | 84 6 | About 10 miles in a due northerly direction by survey map, no report of this stage is forthcoming. |

BRANCH I.

FROM HUMUNG (STAGE 8) TO NA-AW (MA-O).

BY LIEUT. G. W. T. PROWSE, 1ST DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY, ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, MARCH AND APRIL 1891.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Na-aw** ... Namkong. | 6 2 | 87 0 | General direction east. From Lower Humung, Kachin village, ½ mile north of Humung camp, the path runs east through the village and descends the hill to the Namkong valley. Good path all the way, average 2 feet broad with the exception of the last ½ mile which is very steep and slippery. Camp at the foot of the hill in paddy-fields on right bank of Namkong river. Ground for 500 to 600 men; good and level; water from river. *Villages.*—Lower Humung, Kachin village. At ½ mile Pâng-khem, Kachin village, 3 miles; 14 houses. Na-aw 6½ miles; 12 houses; Palaung and Kachin on left bank of Namkong river. There are three Kachin houses in this village, the remainder being Palaung, but only one Kachin house is inhabited. Narrow path from this village to opposite side of valley leading to Hinpôk village and thence to Bawdwingyi. The Namkong river at camp 200 feet wide, 18 inches deep; clear and good; stony bottom; current flowing 4 miles an hour; jungly hills on the left bank above Na-aw village, paddy-fields on right bank. Sometimes impassable owing to floods during the rainy season. |

## From MÔNGWI to MANTÔN viâ MÔNG-TÁT.

By Capt. R. B. SHAWE, December 1889 and January 1890.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Makwao** ... Namwi and several small streams. | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | The road traverses paddy-fields for the first 3 miles. At 1st mile the Namwi is forded; ford fair, bottom soft. At 2½ miles village of Hôpáng is passed and shortly afterwards the hills are entered. At about the 8th mile Lawnaw is passed and Makwao is reached after about 11 miles' march. The track ascends considerably the last 7 miles. Makwao is a large Palaung village, well-to-do. Paddy and rice plentiful: houses large and in good repair to the number of about 40. Elevation 4,700 feet. The Môméik-Theinni boundary runs through the middle of the village of Makwao. |
| | | **2. Nongpát** ... Nammin and two small streams. | 10 | 0 | 21 | 0 | At the 4th mile the road passes through the village of Pángnim on the left bank of the Nammin. The road for Möngtát branches here, one going *viâ* Awlaw, Tinlwoi, and Na-un, the other as given further on. Nongpát is a Palaung village on a high hill, from whence a good view of the surrounding country is obtained. The camping ground is in some paddy-fields lower down. Paddy and grass procurable here. Just before reaching the camping ground, which is in the Thakkôk paddy-fields, the small Palaung village of Makkôk is passed through. Silver pheasants are common in the jungle here. The Môméik border is crossed just before reaching Pángnim. |
| | | **3. Mani** ... ... One small stream. | 9 | 0 | 30 | 0 | Road difficult for baggage animals. In places this road forms the boundary between Môméik and the Theinni State. The track runs along hills, for the most part covered with forest. Mani is a small Kachin village. The camping ground is a little beyond the village and the supply of water scarce. The only staple procurable is, as usual, paddy. |
| | | **4. Manna** ... ... Namyôk and two small streams. | 8 | 0 | 38 | 0 | The first 3 miles the descent is steep, then the track crosses a small stream and shortly afterwards passes through a Kachin village, after which the Shan village of Möngyôk on a small stream called the Namyôk is reached. The track leads through the Namyôk and across paddy-fields on its right bank. The last 3 miles are along a jungle track, which leaves the main bullock track on its left. Seven houses. |

FROM MÖNGWI TO MANTÔN *viâ* MÖNG-TÁT—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **5. Möngtát** ... Namna, Nami, several boggy ravines, and two small streams. | 7 | 0 | 45 | 0 | Shortly after leaving Manna the track crosses the Namna. The ford slants considerably and should be marked before being crossed by troops unacquainted with the road. The track now traverses several marshy bits drained by two small streams. The road descends rapidly and the Nami is reached. The ford is fair, but the landing on Möngtát side is steep. Möngtát is some little distance from the right bank of the river on the Namtát, left bank. It has good paddy land and the usual Shan bazaar. Paddy procurable in any quantity. Here the road from Láshio *viâ* Möngyin joins in, *see* Route No. 13. |
| | | **6. Katlwi** ... ... | 12 | 0 | 57 | 0 | *Vide* Route No. 13, Stages 4 to 6 inclusive. |
| | | **7. Manpát** ... | 8 | 0 | 65 | 0 | |
| | | **8. Mantôn** ... | 9 | 0 | 74 | 0 | |

## No. 36.

### From MÖNGYAI (MAINGYÉ) to NAUNGMWON (Route No. 53, Northern Division) viâ HÔYA and HPÁSENG.

BY CAPT. A. C. YATE, 1ST BELOOCHEES, MARCH 1888.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Hóya** ... ... Namlong and Namkyushim by wooden bridges; also several other small streams and nullahs. | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | Direction north-west. The road is good. Some of the streams are bridged for pack animals and some of the narrower valleys are crossed on raised causeways. To make the road good and passable in all weathers all streams should be bridged and raised, roadways constructed across all the valleys. The country traversed is a succession of undulations, intersected by cultivated valleys, varying in breadth from ⅛th mile to ½ mile or more. There is very little jungle except on the distant ranges of hills. The following villages (all inhabited by Shans) are passed *en route*. At 1½ miles Nákyem, ½ mile to right and Kônkaw to left. At 2 miles Hôna-pyem to right. (Here the Namlong valley opens up to left, and that of the Namkyushim to right.) At 2¾ miles Kunim and at 3¼ Tai-aw, both to right. At 4 miles cross Namkyushim stream, which is the boundary between Möngyai and Hôya. At 4¼ miles Naláng, ¼ mile to left and Pyongnim, ¼ mile to right. At 4¾ miles Namkyushim, ¼ mile to right. At 5 miles Pôpa to right and Kônkaw to left. At 5¼ miles Nongwyen, ¼ mile to left, |

FROM MÖNGYAI (MAINGYÉ) TO NAUNGMWON (ROUTE No. 53, NORTHERN DIVISION) *viâ* HÔYA AND HPÂSENG—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Hôya**—*cont.* | | | and Nonglom, 1 mile to right. At 5½ miles Nongmoleng, ½ mile to left. At 5¾ miles cross Namlong stream (flows south and falls into Nampang *alias* Ben chaung). At 6 miles villages of Nonglom, Nongweng, and Mamwai, ½ mile to right. At 6½ miles Hôya kyaung to right. Here large tank, but water of indifferent quality. At 7 miles Hôya bazaar, 600 yards south-east of village of the same name, but also apparently called Nongtaw. South of Nongtaw is the best camping ground. Water good and plentiful from running stream. From the bazaar there is a road north to village of Manpong, 1 mile distant. There are several other villages grouped round the bazaar. The road to Mansang runs south-west from Nongtaw, distance about 7 miles (*see* Route No. 38, Branch I). The road to Möngsit diverges from that to Mansang just before reaching Kowa (2½ miles from Nongtaw), passes village of Namaklâng and near Mannong joins the Mansáng-Möngsit road, distance about 10 miles. This is the most direct road from Hôya to Möngsit. Between Hôya and the districts of Mansáng and Möngsit intervene the ranges of hills called Lwé Hánghung, Lwé-Siinu and Lwé-Palum. In the dry weather there is unlimited choice of camping ground between Möngyai and Hôya, in fact, wherever there is water. Fodder and fuel fairly plentiful, and supplies of rice and bullocks procurable. |
| | | **2. Namtong** ... Namtongsen and Namtong streams. | M. 5 / F. 2 | M. 12 / F. 2 | Direction north-west. Road fairly good for pack transport. Crossing the streams is difficult. The streams all want bridging. Country traversed undulating and in places hilly, covered with spare tree jungle. Starting from Hôya bazaar, at 1½ miles village of Kongkam 1 mile to right. At 2 miles foot-path to right (north) to Sarán. At 2¼ miles stream and small camping ground, called Pángtaw. At 3 miles the bullock road to Sarán diverges to right (north).* At 3½ miles cross Namtongsen (flows north and falls into Namma near village of Hôpung, about a mile west or south-west of Tengun, on the Sarán road). Village of Mantongsen, ½ mile up stream to left. At 4 miles village of Manlwésong, ½ mile to left (south-west). At 4¾ miles cross Namtong stream. Valley all under rice cultivation. Descend valley along left bank of stream. Good camping ground hereabouts for a brigade. Water good and plentiful. Fodder and fuel abundant. (The Namtong flows north and falls into the Namma south of the Loi Yôt hill.) From Namtong there is a direct road to Sarán, meeting the Hôya-Sarán road at Kongnya bazaar. The direct roads from Namtong to Möngsit and Mansé diverge at points on the Namtong-Hpáseng road, *see* the next stage. |

* *Note.*—From here to Sarán 9 to 10 miles. Road hilly but fairly good, passing villages of Kongnya at 3 miles and Tengun at 4½ miles. Beyond Tengun the road crosses the Namma river six or seven times. From Sarán to Mansé is about 7 miles, passing village of Pángmöngneng at 2 miles. From Sarán to Kunka 7 miles. Road hilly but fairly good for pack transport. Sarán to Müngyaw three easy stages—(1) Nánáng about 11 miles, crossing Nampong river about 1 mile south of Nánáng; (2) cross Loi Patan to Mönghet; (3) to Möngyaw.

FROM MÖNGYAI (MAINGYÉ) TO NAUNGMWON (ROUTE NO. 53, NORTHERN DIVISION) *viâ* HÔYA AND HPÁSENG—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **3. Hpáseng** ... <br> Several small streams. | 9 | 6 | 22 | 0 | Direction west-north-west. Road fairly good for pack transport. Country hilly and overgrown with tree jungle. Numerous clearings for cultivation. Streams and nullahs require bridging. At 1½ miles pass village of Mannatit, ½ mile to right. Inhabitants employed in iron-working and charcoal-burning. The iron is obtained from the surface soil and is of very inferior quality. At 2 miles Hinláp nullah (dry), the boundary between Hôya and Möngsit districts. At 2½ miles small stream and camp called Pángsápiyé. Water and space for 500 men or more by clearing away jungle. From 3rd to 5th mile pass three or four villages (Kongsáng, Kongsám, Nahi, &c.), all lying to the left of the road at a distance of ½ to 1 mile. At 3½ miles cross bullock road leading direct from Möngsit *viâ* Tengun to Sarán. Just beyond this cross Namkoyôk stream. Good water and camp for 500 men. At 4¾ miles road to right (east) to Sarán, being the direct road from Hpáseng *viâ* Tengun (it does not go to Kongnya) to Sarán. At 5 miles cross Namkotung stream (which flows north-east and falls into Namma river). Camp here for a battalion. Water, fodder and fuel plentiful. At 6¾ miles road to right to Loi Ngum (½ mile) and then on to Mantawmaw. At 9¾ miles reach Hpáseng (*see* Route No. 15). Good camp and water. |
| | | **4. Nalwé** ... ... <br> Namhukyo stream and Namma river. | 10 | 4 | 32 | 4 | Direction north-west. Road fairly good for pack transport. Country traversed, undulating and rather hilly, covered with tree jungle. The road to Naungmwon branches off just to the north of the Hpáseng kyaung. At 1 mile cross Namhukyo stream by bridges. This stream at this point is the boundary between Thíbaw and the Möngsit district of Theinni. From this point to the Namma the boundary is a low range of hills stretching north and south between the Hpáseng-Násaileng and the Hpáseng-Namma roads. Thíbaw territory is confined to the left bank of the Namma river. At 2½ miles cross small nullah. At 4 miles path to right to Násaileng and to left to Kôngka (1 mile distant). At 5 miles cross small stream. Here good water and camp for 300 to 400 men. At 5½ miles path to left to Nakum (distant about 1½ miles and 2 to 3 miles south of Namma river). At 6 miles pass village of Nalôt to left. Good water from stream and camp in rice fields. At 7 miles path to left (south-west) to Nammaw, some 2 to 3 miles distant. At 7½ miles road to right to Kunpaw (½ mile). At 9 miles pass village and kyaung of Namma. Here resides a Hein, appointed from Thíbaw. The Nampong and Namma meet just north of the village at a place called Ta Tingtám. Here the Namma valley is broad, open and well cultivated. The crest of the low hills, some 2 to 3 miles east of Namma village, form the boundary between Thíbaw and Theinni. |

FROM MÔNGYAI (MAINGYÉ) TO NAUNGMWON (ROUTE No. 53, NORTHERN DIVISION) *viâ* HÔYA AND HPÁSENG—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **4. Nalwé**—*cont.* | | | | | Till only lately this neighbourhood has been quite deserted, all the villages seem new, and even the Hein and the inhabitants seem to be all strangers. From Namma kyaung the surrounding country as far as Loi Ling (east), Loi Patan (north-north-east), up the valley of the Nampong river to the hills towards Láshio (north) and Naungmwon (north-west), and for some miles down the valley of the Namma (south-west) is commanded. At 9¾ miles pass hamlets of Kunpán and Namák, and at 10¼ miles reach and ford Namma river. The village of Nalwé is on the right bank. Excellent camping ground of unlimited extent can be obtained anywhere hereabouts. Water, fuel and fodder abundant. From here there are roads to Manpyen (4 or 5 miles) and thence on to Mansé, Mönghet, and Láshio; also roads *viâ* Kennim and Pánghai to Pángkyem, Inai, Mansém, &c. There are a number of villages grouped round Namma and Nalwé, namely, Möngtôn, Nasaw, Kunpán, Namník, Kônsa, Pánglé, &c., situated on the banks of the Namma and Nampong. In ordinary times supplies should be procurable here, such as bullocks, buffaloes, paddy, rice, vegetables, &c. |
| | | **5. Naungmwon** ... | 12 | 2 | 44 | 6 | General direction north by west, namely, for 6 miles north-west till the Loi Wo range is crossed, then west for(?) miles and then south for(?) miles. Country traversed undulating and covered with tree and bamboo jungle. From Nokkut to Naungmwon (8¼ miles) there is no water on the road, though it can be obtained at one or two villages lying some distance off the road. Jungle in many places cleared for taungya cultivation. The district of Naungmwon, in point of impoverishment, is at present on a par with the rest of Theinni. In time of peace supplies of beef, rice, paddy, &c., can be obtained in fair quantities. At 1¼ miles cross road leading from Kônsa to Manpyen. At 1¾ miles Kônsa, ½ mile to left. (There is an alternative road *viâ* Kônsa, Pánglé and Nongkwon to Naungmwon, but it presents no advantages.) At 2½ miles road to left to Nampuhong village, 2 miles distant. At 4 miles Nokkut (village) kyaung. Fair camping ground. Water enough for 300 or 400 men and for a similar number of animals. (At 3¾ miles cross path leading from Nokkut to Nampuhong.) From Nokkut there is a road direct to Manpyen, Mansé, &c. At 5¾ miles cross low neck of Loi Wo range. Ascent and descent steep; but short bamboo jungle here. At 7 and 8 miles paths left, foot-paths leading southward across Loi Wo. At 8½ miles village of Manlwékaw (or Pángkaw), about 1 mile to right of road. Here water procurable. At 10 miles village of Mannampok to right. At 10½ miles cross a road leading from Naungmwon village northward, probably to Kunim, Inai, Pángkyem, Láshio, &c. At 12¼ miles reach Naungmwon kyaung and bazaar. Good camp and water here. Village and Myoza's stockaded residence on high ground ¼ mile to the east. |

# No. 37.

## From MÖNGYAI (MAINGYÉ) to NAWA.

By Capt. H. R. B. DONNE, Norfolk Regiment, January 1889.

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| | | | M. F. | M. F. | |
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | 1. Nawa ... ... | 9 4 | ... | General direction east. The path for this march, after leaving the level, is rough in several places; after crossing the disused paddy-fields it lies through jungle over a succession of short ascents and descents, the track gradually rising until the highest ridge is crossed at 8½ miles, 4,000 feet above sea level, after which it descends for the rest of the march. Fifty ponies occupied 5½ hours in going. It would be advisable if animals are taken to provide the advance party with some tools in order to make the route easier in places. At 500 yards path crosses small stream; water good. At ½ mile another small stream is crossed; left bank rather slippery for animals. At ¼ mile path crosses small stream. At 1¼ miles the path descends at a gradient of 1 in 3 for 80 yards, where it is rough for animals, and then crosses stream. At 2 miles the path, after traversing short defile, descends to small stream. The ground is very soft and the opposite bank steep and difficult. At 2¾ miles the track is rough for 80 yards of descent. At 3½ miles path crosses stream near bank, steep, 18 feet wide, 8 inches deep, 2½ miles per hour; disused paddy-fields on left bank, sufficient to encamp 400 men in dry weather. The path now runs along the level for 120 yards, after which is a stiff ascent. At 5 miles there is a steep and rough ascent for 150 yards. At 6¼ miles path crosses small stream; water good; further, banks steep and slippery. At 6¾ miles ruined shed on left and burnt remains of three huts on right. At 7 miles well on left; water good; ground sufficient to camp 200. Shortly after commencing its final descent the track follows the course of a small stream, which it crosses and recrosses six times. At 9 miles paddy-fields on right, sufficient to camp 500 men. At 9½ miles halting place is 200 yards to the left; just above some paddy-fields good camping ground, sufficient for 500 men, not including paddy-fields. Water close by from stream and good. The village of Nawa, lately burnt, lay 400 yards further east on the right side of the Nam Ha valley. |

# No. 38.

## From MÖNGYAI (MAINGYÉ) to TÁNGYÁN (Route No. 17) viâ HÔYA and MÖNGPÁT.

By Capt. H. R. B. DONNE, Norfolk Regiment, January 1889.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | 1. Hôya ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | *See* Route No. 36, Stage 1. |
| | | 2. Möngpát ... | 8 2 | 15 2 | General direction east. Path at first runs through open ground and disused paddy-fields until at 1½ miles it gradually enters jungle and at 3½ miles ascends rapidly until the highest |

FROM MÖNGYAI (MAINGYÍ) to TÁNGYÁN (ROUTE No. 17) *viâ* HÔYA AND MÖNGPÁT—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **2. Möngpát**—*cont.* | | | point is reached at 4⅝ miles; the path then descends until it touches a stream at 7 miles, the rest of the way being fairly level over open ground. At ⅛ mile path crosses small stream, ruins of bridge on left, single plank for foot-passengers, animals cross to right where the ascent up opposite bank is easy. At ¼ mile small wooden bridge over soft bit of ground at present awkward for animals, who have to make a detour to the left, leaving the direct route when at 200 yards from the bridge and striking it again ¼ mile on the other side. At 1⅛ miles path crosses paddy-fields sufficient to encamp 800 men in dry weather. At 2¼ miles path traverses defile and swampy ground for 60 yards, a little rough for animals. At 2¼ miles path crosses small stream; water good; paddy-fields on left. The track follows the course of this stream, crossing and recrossing it several times as it winds among the hills. At 3⅜ miles the path commences an abrupt ascent at a gradient of 1 in 3 and is rough and difficult for animals for 160 yards. At 4¼ miles another steep bit of ascent for 50 yards. At 6⅞ miles path crosses small stream, water good. From 7 miles the route lies along the right bank of a stream, which it crosses at 7¼ miles. At 7⅜ miles another stream is crossed by ford 8 yards wide, 1 foot 3 inches deep, 2½ miles per hour, bottom hard, water good. At 7½ miles path crosses another stream similar to the above. At 7¾ miles track strikes small stream. At 8¼ miles camping ground at cluster of small pagodas sufficient to encamp 400 men. A kyaung lies 200 yards south-east of pagodas, 36 by 36 yards; no zayáts. Water good from small stream close by. The village of Möngpát, said to have contained 35 houses, has been burnt. |
| | | **3. Náhuk (6,100 feet).** Nampán. | M. F. 10 2 | M. F. ... | General direction east. The path is fairly level and good the whole way and lies through open ground. At 190 yards from camping ground at pagodas the path crosses a covered wooden pile bridge, 48 yards long, 5 feet wide, over small stream, passable for animals. At ¼ mile bit of swampy ground is crossed by single planks as foot-bridge; animals cross to the right. At 1⅛ miles the remains of village of Man Lwoi (lately burnt) on the left. At 1¼ miles small stream, water good. At 1¾ miles jungle on left for ¼ mile. At 2⅝ miles path crosses stream by ford 10 yards wide, 1 foot deep, 2 miles per hour, and then lies through long grass. At 3⅜ miles small deserted village consisting of seven huts at 100 yards on the right. At 3⅝ miles small stream crossed by wooden bridge, passable for animals. At 4¼, 4⅜ and 4⅞ miles track crosses small streams; water good. At 5 miles, small kyaung, 17 by 6 yards, uninhabited, on the left deserted village, name not known, containing eight houses, ¼ mile west-north-west of kyaung. At 5¾ miles track crosses small stream; water good. At 6¾ miles two small springs immediately on left; water good, but limited supply. At 7 miles site of the village of Khön recently burnt, formerly consisting of 16 huts, surrounded by bamboos. At 7⅛ miles path crosses stream by ford 15 yards wide, 1 foot 6 inches deep, 1½ miles per hour. This stream flows into the Nampán 100 yards further, where the path crosses it by |

FROM MÖNGYAI (MAINGYÈ) TO TÁNGYÁN (ROUTE No. 17) *viâ* HÔYA AND MÖNGPÂT—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **3. Náhuk (6,100 feet)**—*cont.* | | | fort 40 yards wide, 2 feet 3 inches deep, 2½ miles per hour. There are one or two small dug-outs used by native fishermen about 12 feet long, 18 inches wide. At 7¼ miles path commences to ascend, leading over grass covered undulations (steepest gradient 1 in 6) and gradually rising to the end of march. At 9¾ miles pass crosses small stream. At 9¼ miles site of bazaar recently burnt on the right. At 10¼ miles camping ground at kyaung (30 by 30 yards) and cluster of pagodas in bamboo clump. Space to camp 600 men in kyaung enclosure and 2,000 outside. Water good from stream close by. The sight of the burnt village of Náhuk is ¼ mile to south-west of kyaung and the Nampán flows at 800 yards to the south. From Náhuk there is a good road to Möngkyeng through open undulating country, rice and cotton cultivation, the distance is said to be about 15 miles, and the villages of Nongsaw, Loisáng and Námka are on or close to the road. |
| | | **4. Tángyán** ... Nam Hong. | 10 2 | 20 4 | Direction east. Path generally level and good throughout; the only part of this march at all difficult for transport animals was at 3 miles in crossing a small stream, but this was rendered easy by digging away some of the near bank. After descending for 300 yards path crosses small stream; water good; 50 yards further is a spring of good water on the left. The track then ascends through short jungle for 1,000 yards, during which the steepest gradient in the march is met with 1 in 6. At 1 mile the country is open. At 3 miles track strikes above-mentioned stream; animals cross to the left of foot-bridge. At 4½ miles path crosses; small stream; water good. Animals cross to the right, where it opens out into a small sheet of water 10 yards across, 1 foot deep. At 5¼ miles track descends through jungle for 300 yards, after which it lies across undulating country covered with burnt grass with occasionally a few trees until the halting place is reached. At 6¼ and 7¼ miles small streams crossed by wooden bridges; available for animals. At 10¼ miles large banyan tree, good camping ground for 1,000 men. Water good from *jheel* close by. Three-quarters of a mile beyond camping ground the path crosses the Nam Hông by bamboo foot-bridge; transport animals cross by ford on left 10 yards wide, 1 foot 8 inches deep, 2½ miles per hour. Water good, bottom hard, banks high. The site of Tangyan village, which has recently been burnt, is ½ mile further east of stream. The kyaung, 60 by 34 yards, is situated ¾ mile south-east of this ford; there is one *sayát*, accommodation for 20 men. Small group of pagodas surrounded by a 3-feet brick wall close to kyaung. This enclosure is about 60 yards across in an irregular form; good camping ground here for 600 men. Duck and teal on above-mentioned *jheel*. For route hence to Tun-hông, *see* No. 17, and to Möngma, *see* No. 60. |

FROM MÖNGYAI (MAINGYÉ) TO TÁNGYÁN (ROUTE No. 18) *viâ* HÔYA AND MÖNGPÁT—*continued.*

BRANCH 1.

FROM HÔYA (STAGE 1) TO MANSÁNG (ROUTE No. 15, ALTERNATIVE I).

BY CAPT. H. R. B. DONNE, NORFOLK REGIMENT, JANUARY 1889.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | M. F. | M. F. | |
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Mansáng** ... | 7 6 | 7 6 | General direction south-west. The path is generally level and good throughout, commencing with a very gradual ascent for the first 3½ miles, after which it descends at a similar gradient for the rest of the way. The steepest part is 12°, but this only lasts for 100 yards just before highest point is reached. The track passes to the right of the conspicuous conical shaped hill situate in almost a direct line between Hôya and Mansáng. For the first 1½ miles the route lies over grass covered ground and then enters thin low jungle, which gradually increases in density, the country becoming more open for the last 1½ miles. At ½ mile duck jheel on right, 300 by 150 yards, fed by small stream. At ½ mile pass Hôya bazaar on left and two zayáts (accommodetion 30 men) on right, 100 yards further wooden bridge in bad repair over dry nullah. At 1 mile village of Hôya is 150 yards on right. At 1¼ miles path crosses small stream by wooden bridge 40 by 5 feet, passable for animals, some planks are loose At 1¾ miles small village at 100 yards on left, five huts. At 2¼ miles two huts among bamboos on left. At 2¾ miles cross small stream by single plank; animals go round to right. At 3½ miles small stream crossed by plank, animals to left. Paddy-fields to right and left. Encampment for 500 men in dry weather. Another small stream 50 yards further. Water in both good. At 3¾ miles cross swampy bit of ground by single planks; animals to left. At 4½ miles a village of 10 huts at 600 yards on hill to right. At 6 miles village of Kônké, 18 huts. At 6¾ miles kyaung with pagodas at ½ mile on right, and village of Nankán at ¾ mile on left containing 23 houses. At 6½ miles path left rear of above village. Track at this point crosses stream (high banks) by wooden bridge; animals cross to right. Good camping ground for 2,000 men. At 7½ miles three ruined pagodas on right. At 7½ miles Mansáng bazaar on left. At 7¾ miles Mansáng kyaung. |

## No. 39.

### From MÖNGYAW to MÖNGKYENG viâ MÖNGMA.

BY CAPT. A. C. YATE, 1ST BELOOCHEES, FEBRUARY 1888.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Pángnáng (about 5,000 feet).** Namyán and Nammanmák. | 7 0 | 7 0 | Road fairly good for pack transport Level for first 1½ miles, then a steady and often steep ascent for 4 miles. Last 1½ miles level. The surrounding country is open and free from jungle, much of it being under cultivation. Rice, opium and sugar-cane. The approaches to the streams that are crossed *en route* are, as usual, bad, and require ramping. Bridges can easily be laid across any of |

FROM MÖNGYAW TO MÖNGKYENG *viâ* MÖNGMA—*continued.*

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| G.O.C. Mandaley District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Pángnáng (about 5,000 feet)**—*cont.* | | | these streams. The road issuing from Möngyaw village leaves the Namyán stream to the left. At 1¼ miles pass the two villages and kyaung of Nanwat on the right, to the south of which lie the villages of Nyaungswé and Kyushim. All these villages lie in the midst of groves of bamboos. At 1¾ miles road to left to Manmák (about 15 miles). The road then ascends the Lwésák * range (the hills to the right or south-west are known as Lwéwenglek). At 2½ miles road to right to Nyaungswé (1 mile). At 4 miles path to right to Pánsápyé (Palaung village), ½ mile distant. To the left or east, at the foot of the Lwésák peak, lies a village called Mankyé (Chinese-Shan village), the inhabitants being Shan-Tayôks. The Palaung and Shan-Tayôk villages here all cultivate opium, which sells in Möngyaw at Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 for a viss—3⅓ lb. At 5 miles Palaung village of Mansák (30 houses), ½ mile to left of road. There are several cross-roads from Mansák to Pánsápyé. At 5½ miles cross a swampy bit of ground by stone causeway and wooden bridge. Good camping ground and water here. At 6¼ miles cross Nammanmák, small Shan-Tayôk settlement to left of road. At 7 miles again cross Nammanmák. Good camping ground on left bank. Water good and abundant. Fuel and grass not very plentiful. This would probably be a healthy site for a cantonment. Shan-Tayôk settlement of Pángkyeng, five houses, ⅓ mile to west of Pángnáng camping ground. |
| | | **2. Pángung** .. Nampôn river and Namsin stream. | M. F. **15 0** | M. F. 22 0 | *Note.*—This stage is too long for any but a small party with a short baggage. To march from Möngyaw to Nángyun on the banks of the Nampôn is 15½ miles; also too long a march for a large column. Between Pángnáng and Nángyun there is no place suitable for a camp and next to no water. The best stages to make from Möngyaw to Möngma seem to be (1) Pángnáng, (2) Phásö on the Namsin stream, (3) Möngma. The road throughout compared with some other roads in the Shan States is a good one; but there are swampy bits on it and very steep ascents and descents that cause both delay and discomfiture to pack transport. The road runs for first 4 miles south, then for 4½ miles south-west, then for 6½ miles south-east. This circuitous route is adopted evidently to avoid the valley of the Nampôn and the Loi Wan range, both of which intervene in the direct line from Pángnáng to Möngma. The route mostly traverses an undulating or hilly country covered with trees and grass jungle, with here and there narrow and rough defiles. The descent from the crest of the Loi Wenglek to the valley of the Nampôn is long (7 miles) and in places difficult. The valley of the Nampôn (9th and 10th miles), which is about ½ mile broad and in or near which the villages of Nátong, Nángyun, and Phásö are situated, is all cultivated with rice, tobacco and vegetables. From Pángnáng ascent for 1½ miles to crest of Loi Wenglek, height about 5,500 feet. Thence descend for 1½ miles into Péngwéhin valley (formerly village there). Camping ground and spring of water ½ mile or more to left of road. At 3½ miles road to left (east), across Pángwéhim valley, leading to Manmák (distant 10 or 12 miles). At 4 miles enter thick jungle and rocky gorge. Road difficult. At 5 miles emerge into cultivated clearing between the hills. |

* Lwé is the Burmanized form of the Shan word Loi = hill.

FROM MÖNGYAW TO MÖNGKYENG *viâ* MÖNGMA—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **2. Pángung** —*cont.* | | | Water here from tiny spring, enough for 50 men. Camp in fields good. This place is called Namsángsôk. At 5½ miles path to left to Pángngwé, Palaung village (six houses), 1 mile distant. At 6¾ miles another path to left (north) to the same village, which is situated on a spur of the Loi Wenglek range. At 7¼ miles good stream of water (called Nampángngwé), but no place for a camp unless the jungle is cleared. At 8¼ miles path to right to first village of Nátong (distant about 1 mile, five houses, Shans), and thence on over the crest of the low hills to the south-west to Nánáng (Lantu) and Mansé. At 8½ miles cross the Nampôn river (40 feet broad, 1½ feet deep) by easy ford and reach village of Nángyun (Shans, 10 houses; good camp in fields; water, fuel and grass abundant). Up to this point the road has been rocky, steep and through jungle. For the next 2 miles, 8½ to 10½, it follows the foot of the Loi Waw range, which bounds the Nampôn valley on the north. At 1 mile south of Nángyun and south of the Nampôn is the second village of Nátong (seven or eight houses). At 10¼ miles pass Shan village of Phásö (20 houses; good camp; water, fodder and fuel). At 10½ miles the road turns eastward leaving the valley of the Nampôn (which river here turns south and subsequently flows westward to Mansé, and thence south or south-west to the Namma river). From here to Pángung, the road is throughout through tree and grass jungle. Here and there steep gradients and swampy bits of ground hinder transport. At 12½ miles cross Namsin stream (15 feet broad, 1 foot deep). (The Namsin is probably the boundary between the Lantu and Möngma districts.) From 13th to 14th mile several roads to right (south) to Limpôk (Shan village, distant about ¼ mile), and thence on to Mankât and Möngpát. Half-a-mile along road to Möngpát the road to Nanang (Lantu) and Mansé branches off to the east, *see* Route No. 59. The hamlet of Pángung is reached at 15 miles, where there is a small camping ground in fields. Good water, fodder and fuel. |
| | | **3. Möngma** ... | M. F. 7 0 | M. F. 29 0 | Road very good throughout. Traverses at first undulating country overgrown with thin tree jungle, and as Möngma is approached, open undulating downs. The beds of the streams crossed are firm and the approaches to them fairly easy. No swampy ground. Near the village the jungle is cleared for cultivation (rice, opium, cotton, tobacco, mustard, &c.). At 1 mile pass spring of water. At 1½ miles Shan village of Pátáng (30 houses), ¼ mile to right of road. There too, path branches off north-west to the Kachin villages of Hôhai and Loi Waw, both situated on the lower spurs of the Loi Waw range, and 1½ to 2 miles north of the village of Makmu. To the left at the southern foot of the Loi Waw range the Namtwé stream flows east into the Nampôn. At 4¼ miles Shan village of West Makmu to left of road. From here road north to Hôhai and Manlwéwaw, north-west to Manmák, over the lower spurs of the Loi Waw (distance about 15 miles), south by west to Kônkut (3½ daings), where it joins the Limpôk-Möngpát road. At 4¾ miles cross small stream flowing south into Nampáng, which falls into Salween (the watershed between the Salween and Irrawaddy is crossed near Pátáng), just beyond this path to left to village of East Makmu. At 5½ miles cross Namhai (comes down from Hôhai) stream also flowing into Nampáng. At |
| | | Namhai and several other small streams. | | | |

FROM MÖNGYAW TO MÖNGKYENG *viâ* MÖNGMA—*continued.*

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **3. Möngma**—*cont.* | | | 7 miles reach Möngma, village of 40 or 50 houses. Kyaung, pagoda, &c. Myoza of district lives here. Bazaar. Rice, tobacco, opium, mustard, vegetables, fruits, &c., cultivated here. The soil of this neighbourhood does not seem to be very productive, anyhow not good for rice cultivation. There is also a great lack of water from springs and streams. Cultivation depends mainly on the rainfall. Dry crops should do best here. The range east of Möngma is Lwékyo, the Lwémaw lying east by south near the Salween, and the Lwéling south-west. There is very little forest growth near Möngma, and the grass is of poor quality. The Nampáng river flows on the east and south sides of the village; width about 20 feet and 1½ feet deep. From Möngma there are roads north *viâ* Manmák to Möngkyet; three stages, viz., Pánglôn 12 miles, Manmák 10, and Möngkyet 8 miles—total 30 miles. Hilly road all the way, crossing Nam Páng river and Lwéwaw range of hills in the first stage; east to Ta Möngnong ferry on the Salween (meeting the road from Möngkyeng to the Salween at Pápáng); south-south-east to Möngkyeng; south-south-west to Mankát and Möngpat (also to Tángyán, Hôya, Möngyai, &c.), and west to Lantu and Mansé. The road to Möngkyet follows the Nampáng valley for 3 miles to the foot of the Lwéwan hills. This valley is fertile, well irrigated, and highly cultivated. There are four villages in it, Kongkyông, Tôngkyi, Namho, and Manpáng. |
| | | **4. Nalu** * ... Nampáng and Namsôk, large streams, and other smaller streams. | M. F. 9 6 | M. F. 38 6 | Direction south. Road good. The bullock road goes along the right bank of the Nampáng from the village of Mannamsôk to Nalu. There is also a nearer road on the left bank, but it is apt to be impassable for pack animals. The country traversed is bare and undulating, well watered by numerous streams and intersected by fertile valleys. The Lwékyo range to the east is inhabited by Palaungs. At 2 miles pass villages of East and West Namôn, both burnt. The Kunka pagoda east from here is a good landmark; it is situated on a spur of the Lwéling just above the village of Kunka on the road from Mankát to Mansé. At 2¼ miles cross Namnamôn stream and its cultivated valley. At 3½ miles Nakai to left. At 3¾ miles cross Namnakák stream. At 4 miles village of Nakák, ½ mile to left, and beyond it in the hills a Palaung village. At 4¼ miles path to right to Sômwôn village, 1 mile distant, on right bank of Nampáng. At 4½ miles another path to right to Sômwôn and one to left to Hôna. At 4¾ miles cross Nam Hôna stream. At 5 miles Nampaklun village and path to right (west) to villages of Namkham (2 miles) and Savé (4 miles). At 7½ miles ford Namsôk stream (50 feet broad by 2 feet deep). The village is situated on both banks. From here the country traversed is hilly and overgrown with jungle. The Namsôk falls into the Nampáng just below the village of Namsôk. Nalu has been a large village but, like all the other villages of the Möngma and Möngkyeng districts, has been recently attacked and burnt. The Wélán pagoda stands on a hill 2 miles south of Nalu. Good camping ground and abundant water. Grass and fuel for a large force. From here there is a road to Tángyán, *see* Route No. 60. |

* Capt. Donne, in Route No. 60, makes the distance 11½ miles.

FROM MÖNGYAW TO MÖNGKYENG *via* MÖNGMA—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **5. Möngkyeng** ... Nammyeng and several small streams. | 10 4 | 49 2 | Road good for any pack transport. Direction east. For first 4 miles crosses Loi Miyin (height above sea level 4,000 to 5,000 feet) overgrown with pine, fir and oak. The kyaungs in this neighbourhood are built of this wood. From the summit of the pass over the Loi Miyin, the surrounding country is commanded west to the Loi Ling, north-west to the Loi Patan and Loi Vyenglek, north to the Loi Waw, north-east to the Loi Kyo and Loi Maw, east to the hill ranges near the Salween, south to the Loi Kyé in the independent State of Mönglön, and south or south-west to the Loi Páng range, to the south or south-west of which is the Müngyai district. South of the Loi Páng is seen the hill called Loi Nalôn or Loi Namlok. South of the Loi Páng is the Tángyán, and north of it the Möngkyeng district. The Nampáng flows north of the Loi Páng and then turning south or south-east falls into the Salween below Möngsilu. Crossing the Loi Miyin range the road descends into the Möngkyeng valley. Gradient steep in some places. At 4 miles cross Namsamwán stream. At 4¼ miles path to left to old Palaung village of Kôhin, and thence on over the Loi Kyo to Nakat and Möngma. At 4½ miles pass village of Mantáklet or Kôkunu. Here path to right to Shan village of Kôtaung, 2 miles off. At 5¼ miles Shan village, or collection of hamlets called Nahung, and from there path southwards to Kôtaung. At 6¼ miles path to right to village of Lwésáng. The country here is open and undulating, overgrown with thin tree jungle. Numerous streams. Valleys cultivated. At 7¼ miles village of Tingtam. At 8½ miles cross Nammyeng river (which flows into the Nampáng) by wooden bridge. From here path to left to Shan village of Mansángnu, and to right to Nongsaw (both 1 mile distant). At 9 miles another path to right to Nongsaw and left to Mansalek. At 9½ miles pass Möngkyeng bazar. At 10½ miles reach Möngkyeng, formerly large place, but now entirely destroyed except the kyaung. North-east of Möngkyeng, on the banks of the Nammyeng, the following villages lie:—Hôten, Hômyeng, Nongpakyeng, Tongkun, Nanyu. To the east and north-east, in the valley of the Namautai stream, are the villages of Pánghung, Kôngpaw, Tôngpyet, Pángkyeng and Pángwa, all within a radius of 3½ miles from Möngkyeng village. Camping ground and water for force of any size at Möngkyeng. Grass and fuel not very plentiful. From here roads to the Möngnong, Kongpun, Namôn, and Hátseng ferries over the Salween, to Mönglön, Nalao, Tángyán, Möngpát, Mankát, Hôya, Möngyai, &c. |

BRANCH I.

FROM MÖNGMA (STAGE 3) TO MÖNGPÁT.

BY CAPT. DONNE, JANUARY 1889, LIEUT. DALY, MARCH 1889.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Makhám** ... Nam Ti, Nam Yauk, and Nam Hôn. | 17 0 | 17 0 | General direction south-south-west. The path throughout this march is easy. For the first 13½ miles the route is generally level and open, leading over gentle undulations covered with grass. At 11 miles the track passes through scattered trees, which gradually becomes denser, and |

FROM MÖNGYAW TO MÖNGKYENG *viâ* MÖNGMA—*continued.*

BRANCH I—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Makhám**—*cont.* | | | continues thus through jungle to the end. At 13¾ miles the first rise of any importance begins and the path ascends until the highest point, 400 feet above the Nam Hön, is passed at 14½; from this ridge there is a gradual descent to the village of Makhám. Sites for camps in dry weather close to the banks of most of the streams. At ¼ mile path crosses small stream; steep rise on further side for 10 yards, but not difficult. At 1¼ miles small stream; water good. At 2¼ miles about 5 acres of paddy on the right. At 3½ miles path crosses small stream. At 4 miles the Nam Ti is crossed by bamboo foot-bridge; animals cross to the right; deepest part 1 foot 5 inches. At 7¾ miles small stream; water good; ground soft near it. At 8½ miles another small stream is crossed; 100 yards further small pagoda on left at 150 yards, and *nát* house under trees 100 yards on right. At 8¾ miles the Namyauk is crossed by ford (small stream). At 9½ miles path crosses a stream three times in 200 yards. At 10¾ miles the village of Mannông is about 1,200 yards on the left, containing about 14 huts, and the village Hôna to the right front about ½ mile up the valley. At 11¾ miles small stream. At 11½ miles a path leads off to the right front to village of Kôngkut, 7 miles distant. At 12¾ miles the Nam Hön is crossed by single plank; animals cross to the right by ford 8 yards wide, 1 foot 8 inches deep, 2¾ miles per hour, bottom hard. At 12¾, 13¾ and 13 miles small streams are crossed. At the last point two small streams are crossed close together; ground soft and would be difficult in wet weather. At 13¾, 14¾, 15¼, and 15¾ miles small streams. At 17 miles deserted village of Makhám; 13 houses, one kyaung (20 by 20 yards), uninhabited. Good ground for camp for 1,000 men close to kyaung. Two small streams at 200 and 400 yards to south-west flowing through paddy-fields; water good. |
| | | **2. Möngpát** ... | M. F. 8 1 | M. F. 25 1 | General direction south-west. The path is good and easy throughout, running across some of the lower spurs of Lwé Ling (Loi Lin). At 3 miles the path strikes the main track from Mankát to Möngpát. At 3½ miles the village of Naheng is passed, containing 12 houses, one pôngyi kyaung, and sayát (Mankát circle). At 4½ miles the villages of Kunwön and Namkát are visible about a mile distant to the west under Lwé Ling. At 5 miles pass through the village of Kinka (Mankát circle) containing about half-a-dozen huts. At 5¾ miles path crosses the Nampôn, which forms the boundary between the Möngpát and Mankát circles; ford 15 yards across, low banks, 1 foot deep. At 6 miles Mansai village; six houses, one ruinous kyaung built of pine wood. Just at the foot of the hill on which Mansai is situated is a branch of the Nampôn, 10 yards wide, 2 feet deep at ford. There is a large single plank across this stream and, if a similar plank were laid, it would be passable for animals: both streams unfordable when in flood. The valley of the Nampôn is ½ mile in width and under paddy cultivation; this part of the road might be difficult in rainy weather. After Mansai the path leads along high ground to Möngpát. At 7 miles the village of Mankáng is ¼ mile to south of road. |

## From MÖNGYAW to THÍBAW viâ MANSÉ and NAUNGMWON.

By Capt. STEWART, Royal Munster Fusiliers, March 1888.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Hônaw (Hôné).** | 8 | 4 | 8 | 4 | *See* Route No. 30, Branch III. |
| | | **2. Mantuleng** ... | 10 | 6 | 19 | 2 | |
| | | **3. Mansé** ... ... | 10 | 0 | 29 | 2 | *See* Route No. 15, Stage 2. |
| | | **4. Manpyin** ... Nampôn, Nammé and Nammôn rivers, and five small streams. | 7 | 4 | 36 | 6 | Course west-south-west. For 1st mile road runs through extensive rice fields, then country becomes more undulating and covered with thin tree jungle, till at 5½ miles much former rice cultivation which continues till Manpyin is reached. At start ford small stream. At ½ mile, ford Nampôn, 30 yards broad, 1½ feet deep; medium current; stony bottom; low banks. At 1 mile village Sanya (six houses), 200 yards to left of road. At 2 miles village of Kônkaw (10 houses) both sides of road. Ford Nammé stream 10 yards broad, 1 foot deep, slow current, stony bottom, high and rather difficult banks (flows into Nammôn), immediately after passing village. At 3 miles village of Nátong (nine houses) both sides of road. At 3½ miles village of Lulwai to right. At 4¾ miles road runs along side of Nammôn river for a short distance. At 5¼ miles cross bridge (good for pack transport) over stream. At 7½ miles cross Nammôn river (20 yards broad, 1 foot deep. Slow current, flows into Nampôn) bridged, passable for pack animals. Camp in paddy fields on right bank. Ground ample and water good. |
| | | **5. Naungmwon** ... Three small streams. | 9 | 4 | 46 | 2 | Course west. The road runs through hilly country covered with thin jungle, good throughout, offering no impediment to pack transport. Three small streams are passed at 1 mile, 5¼ miles, and 6½ miles. At 6¾ miles village of Pánghai (eight houses), round which ground is cleared and preparations for new cultivation are being made. Good camping ground near old pagodas. At 9½ miles village of Naungmwon is reached. Large *kyaung* in large open space. Excellent camping ground. Water in stream near at hand. A bazaar is held here every fifth day. Small supplies of rice procurable. |
| | | **6. Ta Sé-án** ... Three small streams, Namma river. | 9 | 0 | 55 | 2 | Course west by south. Country generally fairly level, through thin jungle. Gradual descent to the Namma river. Road good throughout. At 2¾ miles village of Nongkwai, 20 houses, 50 yards to left of road. At 3¼ miles Pánghai, five houses. At 4¾ miles Nongkwai, 11 houses. At 8¾ miles Sé-án, 37 houses, on right bank of Namma river. Good camping ground in paddy-fields near village. Ford the Namma here (50 yards broad, 2½ to 3 feet deep. Stony bottom, swift current) rather difficult, being a winding one and should be staked out beforehand. (The Namma is only fordable late in the dry season at Sé-án. It is not fordable at Táti some 3 or 4 miles higher up stream. Crossing by boat and raft is a very tedious process.) No camping |

FROM MÖNGYAW TO THÍBAW *viâ* MANSÉ AND NAUNGMWON—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **6. Ta Sé-án**—*cont.* | | | | | ground on left bank, but room found here and there in the jungle. No supplies procurable. The Namma is the boundary here between Thíbaw and Theinni. |
| | | **7. Hônong** ... One small stream. | 9 | 0 | 64 | 0 | Course west-south-west. Country undulating and covered with tree jungle, amongst which are a few teak trees. Road easy and good throughout. At 3 miles village of Pálán to right. At 6 miles village of Pángkáng, seven houses. At 9 miles camping ground is reached in rice fields, near the small village of Hônong. Space ample, and water in small stream near camp. |
| | | **8. Thíbaw (Möng-sipaw).** Namtu or Myitngé. | 6 | 0 | 70 | 0 | Course west. Country undulating and covered with thin jungle. At 1 mile village of Pánglwai, 20 houses. At 3 miles and onwards road runs along left bank of river Namtu or Myitngé 160 yards broad, 10 to 15 feet deep, low banks; ferry; three large dug-outs (canoes). At 5½ miles village of Sánkun, four houses. At 6 miles ferry over river is reached opposite Thibawmyo. The following are two alternative routes from Mansé to Thíbaw:— (*a*) (1) Nakun, crossing Namma river at Namma village; (2) Pánghyo; (3) Kônsa; (4) Thíbaw. (*b*) (1) Násaw (on right bank of Nampôn); (2) Nongkwai, 2 miles south of Naungmwon; (3) Pánghyo, crossing Namma by the Kotamöng ferry; (4) *viâ* Kônsa to Thíbaw. Near Kônsa the road to Möngyai is met. *Note.*—For the last four stages of this route, *see* also No. 53, Northern Division. |

## No. 41.

### From MÖNGYIN (see Route No. 13) to NAMSÁN viâ BAWDWINGYI.

BY LIEUT. G. W. T. PROWSE, 1st DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY, FEBRUARY 1891.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Möngtát** ... | 13 | 0 | 13 | 0 | *See* Route No. 13, Stage 3. |
| | | **2. Camp near Katlwi.** Namtát, Namlwi, Nampwi, and several smaller streams. | 12 | 6 | 25 | 6 | General direction west. Path leads up to head of Namtát valley; ascends thence through thick jungle to Namtát river, forded at 3¼ miles (40 feet broad, 2 feet deep; pebble bottom; water clear and good; low grassy banks). Ascends and then descends again to Namlwi stream which is forded at 7¾ miles; breadth 30 feet, depth 3 feet; sand and rocky bottom; grassy banks 6 feet high; current 3 miles per hour. Very steep ascent from here by zigzag to top of hill at 9¼ miles, descending to camp by Nampwi stream at 12¾ miles. Bad, narrow and rocky path in many places. |

FROM MÖNGYIN TO NAMSÂN *viâ* BAWDWINGYI—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **2. Camp near Katlwi**—*cont.* | | | | | *Bridges.*—None with exception of few bamboo foot-bridges. *Villages passed.*—Naungmôn at 2 miles; 12 houses; Katlwi at 9½ miles; 10 houses (Kachin village); Hôlem at 10 miles, 1 mile north of road. Camp on Nampwi stream in small paddy-fields for 150 men. Supplies in small quantities from Katlwi village. |
| | | **3. Bawdwingyi** ... Nampwi. | 8 | 0 | 33 | 6 | General direction south and south-east. Path crosses valley and ascends hills on south side. The Nampwi is forded on leaving camp; 30 feet broad, 2 feet deep; water clear and good; stony bottom; banks 6 feet high, covered with grass and jungle; current 2 to 3 miles an hour. Steep ascent to 1 mile, thence more gradual; path averaging 2 feet in width, passes over crest of grassy hills. At 2 miles path is rotten and covered with loose stones, continuing over undulations to 5 miles, where it is much broken away and very narrow. At 5 miles it turns south-east and enters narrow defile between high, bare hills, descending to Bawdwingyi at 8 miles. The path down this defile averages 18 inches in width and leads over slippery rock in many places, with several bad swampy crossings. Average width of defile 150 yards, the path along the bottom of it being commanded the whole way to camp from the hills on both sides, which are covered with short grass and rocks. No villages are passed *en route.* Bad and rocky camping ground at Bawdwingyi for 150 men. Water from small stream at bottom of defile, 6 feet broad; 1 foot deep, muddy, but drinkable. No supplies and grass scanty. Two stone huts inhabited by Chinamen, which would accommodate 15 to 20 men apiece; a third hut about 3 miles down valley beyond old workings and also inhabited by a Chinaman. A path averaging 3 feet in width leads from camp to the workings, which commence about 1½ miles further down the valley. This path is carried across the small stream which flows down the valley at three points by three hewn stone segmental arches built by Chinese labour. The first bridge is situated between camp and workings and is flattened at the top, the second is at the commencement of the workings and is built in steps, the third rather further down the valley, and also built in steps. Dimensions of all three 15 to 20 feet span, 6 feet broad. The path continues about 4 miles along the valley, when it ascends the hills on the south side and strikes off to Pángyaung village about 5 miles distant. |
| | | **4. Haitong** ... Namkhong. | 12 | 0 | 45 | 6 | General direction south-south-east. Path re-ascends to head of valley, then strikes over grassy hills to south. Steep descent to the Namkhong valley at 4 miles. River forded at 7½ miles (breadth 30 yards, 2 feet deep; rocky bottom; low grassy banks 3 feet high; current 3 miles per hour; water clear and good. Good and ample camping ground in paddy-fields on the right bank), after which gradual ascent to Haitong, 12 miles; the path from the valley good, averaging 2 feet wide. The descent to the Namkhong river on the Bawdwingyi side would be impracticable for transport in wet weather. Haitong (4,400 feet), 12 miles, 15 houses, is a Palaung and Kachin village. Small |

FROM MÖNGYIN TO NAMSÁN *viâ* BAWDWINGYI—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **4. Haitong**—*cont.* | | | camping ground for 100 men on ridge in centre of village itself which is situated on the summit of a wooded hill with higher wooded hills behind it. Paddy Rs. 2 per basket, very limited water-supply from small spring on south of village, ¼ of a mile from camp. |
| | | **5. Manlwoi (5,200 feet).** | 11 4 | 57 2 | General direction south. Path ascends hill at back of village. Several tracks gradually converging and all steep, rough and broken. Ascent to 5 miles, where the shoulder of Loi Pángyôk is crossed; thence gradual descent along grassy ridge, path averaging 2 feet. Passes through thick wood at 8½ miles on the side of Loi Namlin, descending steeply at 9 miles to Upper Manlwoi; thence through Lower Manlwoi to camp. *Villages.*—Manlwoi (Upper), 9½ miles; 16 houses; Palaung village: Manlwoi (Lower), 10½ miles; 29 houses; Palaung village. Excellent level camping ground for a battalion on grassy ridge at 11½ miles near site of old Sawbwa's residence. Water from small spring. Paddy Rs. 2 per basket. |
| | | **6. Namsán (5,500 feet).** Namkwai. | 8 4 | 65 6 | General direction west. Steep descent from camp to Namkwai stream (30 feet broad, 2 feet deep; rocky bottom; water clear and good; banks 3 to 6 feet high with small paddy-fields on either side; current 2 to 3 miles per hour. There is a wooden log foot-bridge at this point) by good road, 10 feet wide; thence steep ascent to Sélôn village by good path, averaging 6 feet wide. From Sélôn to Namsán there is an excellent road, nowhere less than 8 feet in width, with short and steep ascent from Sélôn, after which it continues along ridge passing Mankai village and descends abruptly into Namsán, 8½ miles. *Villages.*—Sélôn 5½ miles; 15 houses. Mankhai 7 miles; 14 houses. Small and dirty camp at Namsán, 100 yards west of kyaung for 150 men. The ground is apparently in constant use by Chinese traders passing through or temporarily living at Namsán. There is a small spring of water on the southern slope immediately below the camp. If desirable to have the camp near Namsán, it would be best to camp at Sérám, which is closer than Sélôn (mentioned as best place in Lieut. Willcock's report), besides there being room for a larger number of men at Sérám. At Namsán resides the Sawbwa of Taungbaing. |

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM KATLWI (STAGE 2) TO NAMSÁN (STAGE 6).

BY LIEUT. G. W. T. PROWSE, 1st DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY, FEBRUARY 1891.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Supt., Northern Shan States. | **1. Hinpôk** ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | *Note.*—No direct path is mentioned in any reports, as existing between Katlwi and Hinpôk which are 4 miles apart as the crow flies, but there is almost sure to be one,* at any rate, suitable for foot-passengers. In any case, however, there is a path to Manpát (*see* Route No. 13, Stage 5), 8 miles, and thence to Hinpôk about 4 miles further, which is on the east side of the Namkong valley opposite Na-aw (Ma-o), *see* Route No. 34, Branch I. |

* Lieut. Prowse, in the Route Map of Taungbaing attached to his "Report on north-east portion of Theinni State, Mines at Bawdwingyi and the Taungbaing State, 1890-91," shows this path as actually traversed, but he gives no description of it.—A. F.

FROM MÖNGYIN TO NAMSÁN *viâ* BAWDWINGYI—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **2. Camp on Nam On.** Namkong and Nam On. | 9 | 4 | 21 | 4 | General direction south. Descend to Namkong and thence down valley of that stream crossing it several times. At about 3½ miles ascend steeply by good path to Hônwé (Kachin, 24 houses) at about 6 miles. Camping ground on road side ¼ mile south of village for 100 men. Water 500 yards south of camp from small hill side spring. The Namkong, which is crossed three times in this stage, is from 60 to 70 feet broad and 2 to 3 feet deep; stony bottom; banks jungle, grass or paddy; 4 to 6 feet; current 2 to 4 miles per hour. From Hônwé the path ascends ridge behind village continues to ascend to 3 miles, the path being from 2 to 3 feet wide; rocky and steep in places; descent at 3 miles to camp on Nam On stream, 3½ miles. No villages are passed on the road itself, but there are two Palaung villages at 5 and 7 miles on west of road, and two Kachin villages at 2 and 3½ miles, east of road. Good small camping ground (jungle) on Nam On stream; water from stream. No supplies; grass fairly plentiful. The Nam On is 8 to 10 feet wide, 2 feet deep; current flowing 2 miles per hour; water clear and good. |
| | | **3. Sérám** ... or **Namsán** ... Nam Kwai. | 14<br>15 | 0<br>0 | 35<br>36 | 4<br>4 | General direction south. Ascends steeply to the shoulder of Loi Tángkyaw, 4 miles; thence there is a long descent to the valley of Namkwai stream (18 inches deep, 15 feet wide; stony bottom; clear and good; low, grassy banks, 2 feet high) crossed at 11 miles by bridge; steep ascent through tea gardens to camp on ridge ½ mile north of pagodas and ¾ mile from Sérám village. Road narrow in places, but good with exception of abrupt descent to Namkwai stream where it is much cut up and very steep.<br>*Bridges.*—At 11 miles over Namkwai stream, 20 feet by 6 feet; longitudinal planks; passable.<br>*Villages.*—Two Lishaw villages on east of road at 7 miles; three to four houses each.<br>Good camp at junction of road with the one to Penglom, but water scarce. Room on pagoda hill for 150 men, but road-side camps better ¼ mile and ½ mile north, at both of which places there is room for 100 men. Water either from town of Sérám or from stream ½ mile down hill on west of camp, which latter is sufficiently large for watering purposes; there is also a very small spring 100 yards west of camp, but liable to dry up. Sérám, which is only a mile from Namsán, is the great tea trading centre, on which all the trade routes converge. From here the tea traders march to Mandalay by the following route to Pángsari (two marches), Wengmul (half a march), Longlwoi (half a march), Loiping Möugngaw, and Kyankmé (each one march), thence to Mandalay *viâ* Kywégôn and Pyaungaung, 11 marches. |

# No. 42.

## From NAMKHAM to LÁSHIO viâ MÖNG YU and THEINNI.

By Lieuts. WALKER and PROWSE, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Attachés, Intelligence Branch, April 1892.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Maosao (? Mawsôn).** Namkhampông and small streams. | 13 | 6 | 13 | 6 | General direction south-east. Leaving Namkham the route continues across the valley of the Shwéli, in which Namkham is situated, southward reaching the foot of the hills which terminate the valley on this side at 500 yards; a route striking off to right hand or west at 300 yards to Möngwi, another at foot of hills leading to the village of Manna ½ mile distant to right hand or west. The route enters the hills by a gradual ascent by a central spur the path being here 10 yards wide. At mile 1 a path strikes off to right hand or west to Kachin village of Manka on a ridge to that side. At 1½ miles path narrows to 4 yards becoming broken and needing repair. Light jungle on both sides. At mile 2 path narrows to 4 feet and winds along the sides of the slopes of ridge to south-west ascending very steeply for a short distance, then running along the level. To the left hand or east the Namkhampông stream is visible in valley flowing towards the Shwéli, due north. A path also strikes to right hand or west to the Kachin villages of Manka and Loilom, the Palaung village of Manmao, and two Chinese-Shan hamlets, Namshiri or Manshi, all situated on crest of parallel ridge to west. From here the path continues to rise by a gradual ascent to mile 3 when the ridge flattens out and the path becomes level, the Palaung village of Loiyin (8 or 10 houses) being passed to left hand or east at 3¼ miles and another portion of the same 150 yards further on. At mile 4 the Kachin village of Kônka, to left hand or west on parallel ridge, and the Kachin village of Mankôn Loilom (four houses) to immediate right hand are passed. The path then rises again becoming rocky and broken for the next 400 yards when it improves once more. Thick jungle on both sides. At mile 5 the villages on the parallel spur to the west again become visible, the path rising by a steady ascent. At mile 5¾ path crosses the Namkhampông easily fordable a path to left or east leading to the distant Kachin village of Manvao. Another to right hand or west to the villages Namshiri or Manshi, Loilom, &c. After crossing stream the path continues to ascend passing at mile 7 a small, level halting place with no water, and at mile 7¼ another for 50 men, with scanty supply of water 200 yards down steep slope to right hand or west. Here the spur joins the main ridge of the range, a further ascent up to mile 8 reaching the summit. The path then commences to descend through thick jungle at 8½ miles, passing the Kachin village of Hoiluk to left hand or east on parallel spur and rather more than 2 miles distant. At mile 9 path passes a small halting place; accommodation for 20 men only, water being obtained in small quantities from a spring to right hand of path. The path then rises a little, roughish and very much worn away by bullock traffic, and runs along the eastern or left-hand slope of ridge to mile 10 when it recommences to descend gradually, in places much cut up by traffic; inclined to be stony. At mile 11 the Kachin villages of Manvao and Hoiluk come in view to left hand or east. From the 11th to the 13th mile the path is excellent, running along a gradually descending spur; open jungle on both sides; at mile 12 passing remains of old Kachin village, the cultivation still remaining under work. At mile 12½ path |

FROM NAMKHAM TO LÁSHIO *viâ* MÖNG YU AND THEINNI—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Maosao (? Mawsôn)**—*cont.* | | | leads to Manvao to left hand or east and 1½ miles distant. At mile 13 the descent becomes rough and stony to mile 13½ when the ridge rises into a knoll on which is situated the Palaung village of Maosao; 15 houses and a kyaung. Supplies moderate: vegetables and paddy; the latter 12 annas a basket. There is camping accommodation for 40 men on road to south of village, water being obtained from stream to left hand or east of, and immediately below the ridge; camping accommodation for 300 men may also be obtained to right hand or west of route before entering village down a steep descent of 600 yards into paddy-fields situated on a small stream flowing southwards; camping ground for 1,000 men or more can be obtained 2 miles further south past the village in the Nammaw valley where there is excellent grass, &c. Should this latter camp be chosen grain for ponies will have to be brought or sent for. For any number of men over 40, the latter camp makes the best stage from Namkham although 2 miles further to march. The route, though broken in places and worn, is a good one, passable for all troops and laden traffic. It would be the better for repair which could be easily given by the villages in its vicinity. |
| | | **2. Möng Yu** ... Namkaw, Nammaw, and NamYu. | M. F. 10 4 | M. F. 24 2 | General direction south. With the exception of the first 2 miles the path is in first-rate order throughout this stage. After leaving Maosao village the path, which averages 6 feet in width, descends a wooded spur gradually and then more steeply to the valley of the Nammaw stream (1 foot deep; 30 feet wide; pebbly bottom; current about 2 miles per hour; good approach from both banks which are low, cultivated with paddy), which is crossed by a ford at 2¼ miles. This first portion of the route is much cut up by bullock tracks. After the Nammaw is crossed the path, which averages 3 feet wide and is in very good order, leads through thinly-wooded undulating country. A marshy valley is crossed at 3 miles; timber at hand for bridging, &c. At 3½ miles Nampaka bazaar is reached, the village of that name lying about ¼ mile to the west of the path. At this point there is a path from the east leading from Saopun (Kachin) village; also another leading south which strikes into the route from Möng Yu to Theinni about 1 mile south of the former village. After passing Nampaka bazaar the path now turns westwards and leads through thinly-wooded level country to Nampalam village, leaving it on the left hand and within 200 yards of the path. At 9½ miles the path strikes into the Möng Yu valley, following down the west side of it fording the Nam Yu twice to Hôko village, after which the Nammaw stream has to be forded to Möng Yu village ¼ mile further on. As mentioned in the first stage there is ample camping ground available during the dry season in the valley of the Nammaw stream, passed at 2 miles. Paddy would have to be procured from Maosao village.<br>*Bridges.*—All the bridges on this stage are merely single plank ones.<br>*Villages passed.*—Mangwán (Kachin) on spur to the west of path at 1 mile. Kongchung (Kachin) at ¼ mile to the west of path at ¾ mile. Loi Káng and Hôsi (Kachin villages) at 1 mile |

FROM NAMKHAM TO LÁSHIO *viâ* MÖNG YU AND THEINNI—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **2. Möng Yu**—*cont.* | | | | | to west of path at 6½ miles. Namkom (Palaung) to east of path at 6¾ miles. Nampalám (Palaung) about six houses and small bamboo kyaung passed at 9 miles. Hôko (Shan) at 9½ miles; about 20 houses. Möng Yu (Shan) at 10½ miles; has about 30 houses and bamboo kyaung; situated on the right bank of the Nammaw stream. The main route to Theinni does not cross to Möng Yu, but keeps along the left bank. Ample camping ground for a brigade if necessary in paddy-fields by the Nammaw stream; good grass, paddy and water. Fifth-day bazaar held here attended by about 300 Shans, Palaungs, and Kachins from the neighbouring hills. The Palaung village of Loi Poi situated on a wooded ridge 1 mile to the south-west is the head of the circle. There is a small bamboo zayát near the kyaung in which about 15 men could be accommodated in wet weather. From Möng Yu a path leads in a north-west direction to the Kachin villages of Tônkaw and Hômaw, and another to Möngwi, *see* Route No. 69. |
| | | **3. Pinghoi** ... Nammaw, Nam Yu, Nam Khai, Nam Nim, and Nam Ngwán. | 12 | 4 | 36 | 6 | General direction south-east. Leaving Möng Yu the route crosses the Nammaw stream (60 feet wide, 1 to 3 feet deep; 1½ miles an hour; rather steep banks on either side of usual ford leading to village) into the paddy-fields, usually the camping accommodation, and leaving Hôko on the left hand runs down a narrow valley at right angles and at first eastward to the Nammaw valley. At ¼ mile a path follows the Nammaw valley and leads to Kônka. At 1¼ miles a path strikes off to the left or north-east leading to Pamakán village at some distance off. The valley along which the route runs is grassy and clothed on either side of path with light jungle. At 1½ miles a path to left or north-east leads to the Kachin village of Loisao (Maru Kachins), and said to be 2 miles distant. A small stream flows to left hand of path down centre of valley which averages about 300 yards in width. At mile 2 the Namkhai stream is crossed by a difficult ford 3 feet deep. The Namkhai stream is 35 to 40 yards across, 2½ feet to 5 feet deep; current 4½ miles an hour; rocky bed; steep approaches to ford; dangerous crossing.<br>*Note.*—Should the ford be put into requisition for the crossing of much military traffic, a rough bamboo rail on both sides of ford would be of advantage, while the rocky, irregular bottom could be levelled with advantage. As it is now, the ford is a dangerous one without a guide, the current being strong and animals being very liable to be swept off their legs.<br>After crossing the Namkhai the path continues along a grassy valley for ½ of a mile when it strikes up a rocky pass rising a little, and as far as mile 2¾, when it becomes good again and the undulating valley, which the route traverses, opens |

FROM NAMKHAM TO LÁSHIO *viâ* MÖNG YU AND THEINNI—*continued.*

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **3. Pinghoi**—*cont.* | | | out. At mile 3 the Shan village of Pángnim is passed (seven houses), situated on a low spur to right hand of route, while at intervals to left hand two or three paths lead to Loisso. At mile 3½ path crosses the Namnim (3½ yards wide, 6 inches deep; water almost stagnant), still traversing the undulating valley, and runs level as far as mile 4 when it crosses one low spur, and after descending passes the Shan village of Kônka to right hand or south (8 or 10 houses), to which a broad well-made path strikes off from main route at mile 4½. The path then begins to ascend by an easy gradient, but rather rough, leaving now what can be styled the Namkhai valley, the ridge thus ascended being called Loipángwam. At mile 5½ the Kachin village of Pángwam (Hpángom) (8 or 10 houses) is passed to left hand of route, the path the last ½ mile being much cut up by bullock traffic. Thick jungle on both sides. Two hundred yards further on a path to right hand or south-west leads to the distant village of Kônping (Kachins); 150 yards further on a path to right hand or south-west leads to upper village of Pángwam said to be 2 miles distant. The path now runs along the side of eastern hills through a narrow gorge, very narrow and dangerous owing to precipitous descent to the bottom of the gorge to right hand of the path. At mile 6 route descends into a small valley where there is camping ground for 150 to 200 men with water obtainable from stream to right hand or south-west of valley. At 6½ miles after rising a little a path to left leads to the Kachin village of Manlong (Konlong or Manlong tribe) 3 miles to north-east of route. The path then descends a little, crosses a small stream with patch of cultivation capable of affording accommodation for 200 men; thence along steep ascent up side of spur for ¾ mile, the range called Loi Namnwáng lying to right hand of route. At mile 9 route descends into the valley of the Namnwáng stream (8 yards wide, 3 feet deep; 1½ miles an hour; steep banks and bad crossing), where there is accommodation in paddy-fields for 800 or 1,000 men, and up a spur; light jungle on either side to the Palaung village of Emngo; 11 houses at mile 10½. The route then runs along the eastern side of the ridge after first descending on leaving Emngo, and beginning to descend from the main ridge at mile 11½ the large plateau lying between Pinghoi and Theinni is visible below and southwards. At mile 12 the route passes the Palaung village of Mankán on knoll below and to right hand of path. At mile 12½ Pinghoi (Palaungs), 12 houses, is reached situated on a small knoll or spur, after crossing which the route enters the large level plateau. There is accommodation and water for 200 men north of village. Supplies: paddy, 8 annas a basket; a few vegetables and rice; grass and bamboo leaves abundant. The whole of this stage, with the exception of the crossings, is good going, the path averaging from 1½ to 5 or 6 feet. It is much worn by bullocks and could be improved by repairs. This route is the most direct one from Namkham to Theinni, being only four ordinary stages, while it is under 30 miles from Theinni to Láshio. The second and fourth stages are the best, the first out from Namkham being the worst. If necessity arose the two middle stages could be done in one march; with mounted men the distance could be marched easily in two days. This is the main caravan route as is attested by the much worse condition of the track. Should it be necessary to move any large number of men by this route, it could be easily repaired by the villages along the line. |

FROM NAMKHAM TO LÁSHIO *viâ* MÖNG YU AND THEINNI—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **4. Theinni** ... Pengwán and Nampakyi. | **13 0** | 49 6 | General direction south. After leaving Pinghoi village the path leads over a level, open plain with patches of dry paddy cultivation here and there. The path is an excellent order. At 2½ miles the hamlet of Loi Weng (Palaung) is passed ½ mile to the west of the path. Kôtkoi bazaar is reached at 3¾ miles and here there is an excellent camping ground for 200 men by the side of the Peng Wán stream, grass and water-supply plentiful; paddy obtainable from neighbouring villages. The Theinni route crosses the stream (20 feet broad; 12 inches deep; water clear and good; gravel by and sandy bottom. Good approach from both banks which are 4 to 5 feet high with short grass) by a ford, a path leading east from here to Loi Om village (Palaung), and another also in the same direction to Möngwin and Möngnyé, two Chinese villages. After a slight rise through thinly-wooded country a path strikes off to the south-east at 3¾ miles leading to the village of Sé-u in the Theinni valley on the road to Kunlôn. At 4½ miles the Palaung village of Imöng is reached, thence the path continues good and level to just before reaching Namhu village at 6¾ miles where two bad swampy crossings have to be made. The average width of each is from 25 to 30 yards, no attempt at bridging having been made. There is, however, plenty of small timber available close at hand. From Namhu there is a path leading westwards to Namwai, a Kachin village. After leaving Namhu the country is wooded, the path still continuing good and level. At 8½ miles a path leads west to Pakyi (Kachin) village and another east to Nantauk (Palaung and Shan). At 9½ miles the path descends rather steeply on to a lower plateau. After this the Nampakyi stream is forded three times (gravelly bottom; low, marshy banks; width at first crossing about 12 feet, 1 foot deep; timber for bridging available close at hand. The same stream forded at 9¾ miles. Width at ford 30 feet; hard, gravelly bottom; 18 inches deep; low jungly banks. Two hundred yards further on the same stream is crossed again; the banks 3 to 4 feet in height and swampy in wet weather), the path continuing level to 11¾ miles where the descent to the Theinni valley commences. The path down the hill, though steep and rocky in places, is quite practicable for mule or bullock transport in dry weather, though it would be slippery and difficult in the rains. Half-way down the hill a small stream is forded, and the path after leading round the base of a small wooded knoll enters the town of Theinni, 13 miles. There are no bridges along the route with the exception of a single plank over the boggy places.<br>*Villages passed.*—Loi Weng ½ mile west of path at 2½ miles, Palaung village. Loi Om ½ mile east of path at 2¾ miles, Palaung. Namhulong 1½ miles east of path at 3 miles, Palaung. Imöng 4½ miles, Palaung village of about 10 houses and a small bamboo kyaung. Namhu at 6¾ miles is a Palaung village of 16 houses; small bamboo kyaung in bad repair; a small bamboo sayát which would accommodate 12 to 15 men.<br>In dry weather any number of men could be camped in the paddy-fields round the village of Theinni. In wet weather the only available accommodation is two or three small bamboo sayáts built on rising ground between the Sawbwa's house and the bazaar; there is only a small bamboo kyaung, at present in bad repair. |

FROM NAMKHAM TO LÁSHIO *viâ* MÖNG YU AND THEINNI—*continued.*

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| | | | M. F. | M. F. | |
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **5. Pángtonmông.** | 14 4 | 64 2 | *See* Route No. 53, Northern Division. |
| | | **6. Láshio** ... | 13 6 | 78 0 | |

# No. 43.

## From NAMKHAM to MÔMIEN (China) viâ HÔTHA.

BY CAPT. H. B. WALKER, DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY, AND LIEUT. H. R. DAVIES, OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH (FROM NATIVE INFORMATION), 1892–93.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| China. | **1. Möngmao** ... Shwéli river crossed. | ... | ... | Direction north-west. Route, which is a good one, crosses the Shwéli at Kyet-khun ferry. Two dug-outs always kept here for plying passengers across. A day's journey. |
| | **2. Sánhao** ... | ... | ... | Direction north-west. The road crosses the Kônka or Kônyo by an up-hill route from spur to spur. A day's march. Sánhao has about 200 houses and a fifth-day bazaar. |
| | **3. Möngwán (Mowáng).** | ... | ... | Direction north-west. A day's march. Road said to be level and good. Möngwán is the residence of a Sawbwa and contains 1,000 houses. |
| | **4. Yinkha** ... ... | ... | ... | Direction. A day's march. Road hilly and difficult. Yinkha is a Kachin village of about 30 houses. |
| | **5. Maingtha** ... | ... | ... | Direction north-west. A day's march. Road down and easy travelling. Maingtha is the seat of a Sawbwa and has about 150 houses. |
| | **6. Hôtha (or Hôsa).** | ... | ... | Direction west. Half-a-day's march. Road level and good. Hôtha or Hôsa is the seat of a Sawbwa and has 150 houses. From here there is a road to Mainla and Sánda, direction east-south-east, half a day's march to the former place. The route crosses the Loi Ma Hé range of hills by a good path. Mainla is the seat of an influential Sawbwa and contains nearly 2,000 houses. Sánda is distant half-a-day's march north-north-east of Mainla. Route crosses the Namwan stream at Pin-In. Route level and good all the way. Pin-In contains 40 houses. Sánda is the seat of Sawbwa, contains 1,000 houses. |
| | **7. Hanaungsán** ... | ... | ... | A village in the Möngla district. Road over hills and down into the plain again. |
| | **8. Séyinkhwán** ... | ... | ... | A Chinese town on a hill. Road up-hill. A Chinese Civil Officer and a few soldiers here. |

FROM NAMKHAM TO MÔMIEN (CHINA) *viâ* HÔTHA—*continued.*

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| | | | M. F. | M. F. | |
| China. | | **9. A Chinese village.** | ... | ... | |
| | | **10. Mômien** ... | ... | ... | A large Chinese town surrounded by a high stone wall. A Chinese Commissioner here and a number of troops and artillery. |

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM NAMKHAM TO MÔMIEN.

BY LIEUT. E. W. M. NORIE, OFFICIATING DEPUTY ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH (FROM NATIVE INFORMATION), OCTOBER 1890.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| China. | | **1. Lônghu** ... Shwéli river. | ... | ... | The road leaves Namkham and crosses the Shwéli river and is easy and level the whole way. Lônghu is a Chinese village of about 100 houses on the right bank of the river. |
| | | **2. Môngmao (Maingmao).** | ... | ... | The road is level and easy in dry weather, but as it runs chiefly through cultivation it gets very much cut up in wet weather, when temporary foot-bridges are constructed across the streams, which, however, will not bear animals. Môngmao is a large fortified Chinese town and the residence of a Sawbwa. All supplies procurable. Water from wells and a stream. The town is about 2 miles distant from the river. |
| | | **3. Kyángfôm** ... | ... | ... | The road runs across the plain for about a mile after leaving Môngmao and then entering the hills leads up to the Kachin village of Mônghyo at about 6 miles, containing about 10 houses. From here the road leads down to Kyángfôm, a large Chinese-Shan town of about 200 houses, situated on a stream. The road is fairly good throughout; but blackmail is levied on travellers by the Kachins of Mônghyo village. |
| | | **4. Lôngkyawn** ... | ... | ... | The road is across a plain and is level and easy, and though this is a long march it can be easily done in a day. Lôngkyawn is a large Chinese-Shan town of about 300 or 400 houses, under a Sawbwa. All supplies, &c., are obtainable. |
| | | **5. Shamalôn** ... | ... | ... | At about 2 miles from Lôngkyawn the path enters the hills and becomes very steep and rough and just practicable for laden animals. Shamalôn is a Chinese village of over 100 houses. Water from springs in the hills and small streams. |

FROM NAMKHAM TO MÔMIEN (CHINA) *viâ* HÔTHA—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| China. | | **6. Sholôngkyawn.** | ... | ... | Road down hill all the way rough and steep till just before entering the town, when it runs across a plain for about a mile and is level and easy. The town is Chinese-Shan and contains about 100 houses. Water from a stream. There is a small bazaar here, and supplies are obtainable. |
| | | **7. Wantin** ... ... | ... | ... | Road runs over a level plain nearly all the way and is level and easy. This is the frontier town of China proper, and there are two large fortified villages, one under a Chinese-Shan Sawbwa of over 200 houses and the other a Chinese town of 300 houses with a garrison of 500 men. There are bazaars in both towns and supplies are procurable. Water from a stream and wells. |
| | | **8. Môm**ien ... | ... | ... | Road runs for the most part over low hills and is good going and fairly easy. At about 6 miles pass the Chinese village of Nansônkwáng of about 50 houses. Môm**ien** is a large fortified Chinese town of 2,000 or 3,000 houses, with a garrison of about 3,000 men. All supplies, &c., procurable. |

## No. 44.

### From NAMKHAM to MÔNGSI.

BY LIEUT. S. WILLCOCK, 2ND GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT, MAY 1889.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Sélán** ... ... Nam Siri, Nam Sao and many small streams, all easily fordable, the larger ones all bridged with stone bridges of very solid make. | 14 2 | 14 2 | General direction north-east. Nature of path very good throughout in all weathers. Runs over the lower slopes of small spurs and skirts paddy throughout. Fit for pack transport throughout. Hills on south for most part bare red earth or short grass. Broad valley, 2 to 3 miles, watered by Shwéli river (Nammaw) and Nampaw; very fertile and all under paddy; full of large villages. Roughly speaking the Shwéli divides the Chinese from the Burmese Shan States, but there are several Namkham villages on right bank and some Chinese on left bank. |

FROM NAMKHAN TO MÖNGSI—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Sélán**—*cont.* | | | Villages passed:— At ¼ mile Longsáng (or Naungsán), about 25 houses and kyaung. 1¾ miles Mankham, about 21 houses and kyaung. 2¾ miles Séhai, about 60 houses and kyaung. About 3½ miles Kônsa, 24 houses and a kyaung. 4¾ miles Mankongweng, 19 houses and kyaung. 5¾ miles Longkáng (or Naungkháng), 30 houses and a kyaung. This is the last Namkhan village, those beyond belonging to Sélán. 8½ miles Manlim, about eight houses. About 9 miles Namsáng ¼ mile to left. 11¼ miles Manhai, about 15 houses. 12¼ miles Nongseng, about 24 houses. 13¾ miles Sélán, about 200 houses. Sélán is a walled town, about 700 yards long by 500 broad, situated on a ridge running north and south. It is surrounded by a deep, dry ditch, 15 feet broad and 9 feet to 15 feet deep and parapet 10 feet thick, 15 feet high. There are numerous small earthworks on top of the inner wall to hold three or four men each. There are six gates. The cuttings in the wall are filled with sun-dried brick curtains, loopholed for musketry, and small earthworks (for musketry) are thrown up on the flanks of the cuttings on the wall. The slope, a few yards west of the north gate, is less steep than elsewhere and is not obstructed at present by jungle or bamboo entanglement. The south west portion of the town contains most houses and is cut off from the remainder by an interior wall and gates, which are, however, out of repair. This quarter is slightly higher than the rest of the town. It contains the *tamon's* house, surrounded by loopholed wall of sun-dried brick, about 4 feet 6 inches high. The town would be very hard to take for ill-armed men; but it is commanded by a spur at about 1,200 yards on south-west side and another on south-east at about 1,600 yards. There is a small spring on the east side within the walls, and plenty of water close to the walls on all the other sides. There are two bamboo kyaungs, that near the north gate would accommodate 150 men, the one near the south gate 250. The best camping ground is on a ridge ½ mile east of the town. There is a good well and a stream between this place and the town. There is a fifth-day bazaar held inside the walls. Paddy, rice, poultry, and vegetables can be procured in large quantities. Sélán is the principal town of the Pankham circle (3 miles east). Pankham was burnt about three years ago and has only been partially rebuilt (about 20 houses). About 4 miles north of the right bank of the Shwéli is Möngmao, the principal town of the Chinese-Shans in this neighbourhood. It is surrounded by a high brick wall visible from Sélán, and is said to contain about 150 brick houses and a large bazaar. *Note.*—Lieut. Davies paced the distance of this march in January 1892 and made it 13 miles. |
| | | **2. Tingsáng** ... Nampaw. | M. F. 14 4 | M. F. 28 6 | General direction north-east for 5½ miles, south-east for 9 miles. Nature of path good, except about ½ mile, descending into Tingsáng valley which is steep and rocky. Till 6th mile the road is level, thence running up one long spur rises continually for 7 miles. Slopes easy for the most part, 13 to |

FROM NAMKHAN TO MÖNGSI—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **2. Tingsang**—*cont.* | | | | | 13½ miles steep descent; 13½ to 14½ miles gradual descent. The country is open throughout. The hills altogether bare or covered with short grass. The Nampaw is a tributary of Shwéli (or Nammaw), 40 yards broad, 18 inches deep. Good, sandy bottom; probably impassable after heavy rains. Villages passed :—<br>Pangkham at 3½ miles, about 10 houses.<br>Manmaw at 8½ miles, about 14 houses.<br>Namlong at 10½ miles, about 14 houses.<br>Tingsáng at 14 miles, about 20 houses; small bazaar.<br>Manháng on the hill above Tingsáng appears to have about 20 houses and a large kyaung.<br>The ruins of Mutsyé, a large village, are passed at 4½ miles. Camp on a small stream about 1,200 yards beyond Tingsáng. The water is not good and there is little at this season (May), but in the village there is only one small well. |
| | | **3. Manhai (Manhé).**<br>Namtaw, Namti, and several small streams | 12 | 4 | 41 | 2 | General direction south-east. Nature of path excellent throughout. Passes through a succession of small valleys connected by easy passes; tends continually downwards. Villages passed :—<br>At 5½ miles Pôngka, about 30 houses and one small bamboo kyaung, would accommodate 70 men.<br>8¼ miles Saikhao, about 15 houses.<br>12½ miles Manhai, about 20 houses and small bazaar. Near Manhai are Nalôn, 30 houses, and Kônsa, 25 houses.<br>Camp near bazaar. Water from the Namti good and plentiful. The Namtaw is about 30 yards wide and 8 inches deep; pebbly bottom; steep bank; probably impassable after heavy rains. The Namti is about 35 yards wide and 6 inches deep; pebbly bottom; low banks. |
| | | **4. Hôna** ...<br>Namti. | 9 | 0 | 50 | 2 | General direction south-east. Nature of path fair throughout; gradients for about a ¼ of a mile on each side of Namti steep. Villages passed on road :—<br>At 3½ miles Senghawmtal, eight houses.<br>4¾ miles Senghawmnô, 21 houses.<br>7½ miles Saikhao, about 20 houses, small bazaar.<br>9¾ miles Hôna, 15 houses and large bamboo pôngyi kyaung, would accommodate 150 men.<br>Camp ¼ mile before reaching village. Water from Namti and small streams good and plentiful. |
| | | **5. Möngwön** ...<br>Small streams. | 9 | 0 | 59 | 2 | General direction south-east. Nature of path fair, but gradients are steep in places for short distances. From 5 miles to 5 miles 3 furlongs road is very rocky and bad. No villages on the road. Camp ¼ mile south-south-west of Möngwön (20 houses) in paddy-fields. Water good and plentiful. No streams of any size are met with in this march, but some of the small ones and irrigation canals are very boggy, but there is grass at hand to improve the crossing. Watershed between Salween and Nam Tu (Myitngé) is crossed at 2¼ miles. |

FROM NAMKHAN TO MÖNGSI—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **6. Camp on Nammaw.** Nammaw, steep banks, but very little water at crossing. No other streams of importance. | 11 2 | 70 4 | General direction south-east. Nature of path good; hilly, but no very steep gradients. Villages passed on road:- At 1½ miles Kônkaw, five houses and one kyaung (10 men). 4½ miles Manpyin, 12 houses. 6 miles Kongnim, 30 houses and one kyaung (150 men). Six hundred yards from Kongnim is Loilemtal, a village of 20 houses. |
| | | **7. Möngsi** ... Namsi and Namkán. | 8 2 | 78 6 | General direction north-east. Nature of path very good throughout. Villages passed:— At 3¼ miles Namwan, 20 houses. 4¼ miles Mansawman, 15 houses. 5¾ miles Manpun, 20 houses. 6¼ miles Manpun (part of), five houses. 7½ miles { Hökán, four houses / Kônlôn, six houses } ¾ mile off road. 7¾ miles Manpaw, 18 houses. Möngsi contains about 50 houses and a small bazaar. There is a large kyaung on north-west of town, about ¼ mile off, which would accommodate 250 men. It is on rising ground commanding the town, and is surrounded by a brick wall about 3 feet high. Möngsi is a Shan village, but most of the villages on the hills in the neighbourhood are Kachin. Paddy, eggs, and fowls can be obtained at low prices. Camping ground about 500 yards north of village in paddy-fields. Water from several small streams plentiful and good. The Namsi is crossed four times in this march; depth not more than 6 inches; hard bottom; easy banks. The Namkán, a small stream with steep banks, has a good stone bridge about 4 feet wide. |

## No. 45.

### From NAMKHAM to MÖNGYIN.

BY LIEUT. G. W. T. PROWSE, 1st DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY, ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, 1892.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Mansák** ... Namma and Nampwon. | 9 6 | ... | General direction south-west. The path, which is unmetalled and good throughout, after leaving the town of Namkham, leads through paddy-fields on the south side of the valley. For the 1st mile the path is carried along a raised causeway crossing several small bridges of hurdle work. This portion could be easily made passable for carts. Half-a-mile from Namkham the direct route to Theinni *viâ* Möngyu (Route |

FROM NAMKHAM TO MÔNGYIN—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Mansák**—*cont.* | | | No. 42) branches off, ascending the hills to the south. After following the valley of the Shwéli for about 1½ miles the path turns southwards, averaging 2 feet in breadth and gradually ascending. The Namma forded at 3¾ miles; 30 feet wide and 2 feet deep; rocky bottom; low gravel banks on both sides; current from 2 to 3 miles per hour. At 7½ miles the Nampwon stream is crossed by a wooden bridge 40 feet in length. Breadth of stream 25 feet, depth 2 feet; pebble bottom; bank of earth 6 feet high on the south side. During the last portion of the stage the path runs through thick jungle and is hollow in many places. With the exception of the bridge over the Nampwon at 7½ miles, the remaining bridges are small and passable for pack transport. The Nampwon bridge is 40 feet long by 3 feet broad, wooden pier, and passable for pack transport. Villages passed *en route* are :—<br><br>HOUSES.<br>Manna ... ... ... at ¾ mile, about 40<br>Manhong ... ... ... at 1¼ miles „ 30<br>Manhôpôm .. ... at 1¾ „ „ 20<br>Manti ... ... ... at 2¼ „ „ 40<br>Longyin or Nongyin ... at 2¾ „ „ 20<br>Manti ... ... ... at 2¾ „ „ 20<br>Kengmán ... ... ... at 3 „ „ 40<br>Namma ... ... ... at 3¼ „ „ 60<br>Manma ... ... ... at 3¾ „ „ 30<br><br>There is camping ground for about 250 men in paddy-fields ½ mile before reaching Mansák village which lies on the hills to the south-east; water from stream 3 to 4 feet broad and 6 inches deep.<br>*N.B.*—This camp could not be occupied in wet weather. |
| | | **2. Pángyôk** ... Nampaw. | M. 9 F. 4 | M. 19 F. 2 | General direction south by west. On leaving camp a bad swamp has to be crossed (timber at hand for bridging, &c.), thence through thick jungle to the Nampaw stream which has to be forded. Breadth about 40 feet, depth 3 to 4 feet; rocky bottom; full of holes. Six feet banks covered with jungle on each side; current 3 miles an hour. The ford, such as it is, is a little to the right of the point where the path from Mansák camp strikes the stream. From this point the path ascends a steep hill, the top of which is reached at 4 miles. Thence it descends again to swampy crossing at 5 miles, the jungle on both sides of the path being very thick. From 5 miles there is a steep ascent through jungle to 6½ miles, the path being only 2 feet wide. At 7 miles the path begins to descend to camp, it is steep and rocky in places, but passable for pack transport. Good camping ground for a battalion in paddy-fields at 9½ miles; water plentiful and close at hand. Supplies from village of Pángyôk. There are no bridges on this stage with the exception of a single tree trunk laid across the Nampaw stream at 2½ miles. Villages passed *en route*: Manpo (Palaung) at 4½ miles. Pángyôk (Palaung) at 9½ miles is a scattered village of about 50 houses.<br>*N.B.*—This stage would be very difficult, if not impassable, in rainy weather owing to steepness of path in many places and the bad crossing over the Nampaw stream. |

FROM NAMKHAM TO MÖNGYIN—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **3. Hôpáng** ... ... Namhongya, Namma, Namting, Namsi, and Namwi. | 8 0 | 27 6 | General direction south. The path after leaving camp fords the Namhongya stream at ½ mile (breadth 25 feet, depth 3 feet; rock and gravel bottom; current 3 miles per hour), after which it is rocky and slippery for a little distance, gradually improving until the same stream is crossed at 1¾ miles. After this the path continues good and leads down the eastern side of the Möngwi valley through thin jungle and paddy-fields alternately. The Namma is forded at 2¾ miles; bridged but much out of repair. Width of stream 40 feet, depth 3 feet; clear and good water; rocky bottom; good approach from both banks. The Namting (breadth 30 feet, depth 1 foot; clear; pebble bottom; current about 3 miles per hour) is forded at 4 miles, after which Möngwi village is passed, standing on a slight rise on the eastern side of the valley. From here the route fords the Namsi and the Namwi streams, leading to Hôpáng village at the southern end of the valley at 8½ miles. Villages passed *en route:* Tungcháng at 4 miles, 2 miles to west of path. Möngwi at 5 miles; 35 houses. Nongpát, at 7½ miles, 1 mile to east of path; about 20 houses. Hôpáng at 8½ miles; 15 houses; Shan and Palaung; also a small kyaung. There is good camping ground in the paddy-fields to the north of the village for a battalion. Water from a stream close at hand, 4 feet wide and 6 inches deep. Paddy 6 annas per large basket. |
| | | **4. Pángnim** ... Namsasa, Namlwi, and Namwi. | 11 4 | 39 2 | General direction south. The path ascends a steep and rocky hill on leaving camp, then fords the Namsasa (breadth 10 feet, depth 2 feet; current 3 to 4 miles an hour; rocky bottom), after which it is in good condition averaging 3 feet wide. After fording another small stream (the Namlwi, breadth 30 feet, depth 2 feet; rocky bottom; current 3 to 4 miles per hour), it winds up a steep and wooded hill reaching the crest of the hills which bound the Möngwi valley on the south, at which point the village of Lawnaw is situated. From here to the village of Makwao reached at 7½ miles, the path is in good order and averages 4 feet wide leading over undulating ground. From village the path descends gradually at first and then more steeply to Pángnim village at 11½ miles. This latter portion is in good condition and 3 feet wide. Bridges on this stage are:—No. 1, at 1¼ miles: wooden planks laid longitudinally; 14 feet long by 4 feet wide; passable for pack transport. No. 2, at 1½ miles: a stone slab, 3 feet long by 4 feet wide. No. 3, at 1¾ miles; single plank. No. 4, wooden bridge over stream at Pángnim village; 40 feet long by 12 feet wide; passable for pack transport. Villages passed *en route:* Lawnaw at 5½ miles; 40 houses; a single bamboo palisade across path leading to village. A Palaung village. Makwao at 7½ miles; 50 houses and wooden kyaung to hold 60 men. There is a double bamboo palisade across the path leading into this village. Pángnim, 15 to 20 houses, is a Palaung and Shan village. There is a large wooden kyaung with bamboo zayáts on hill to north of village which would hold 200 men. There is a fifth-day bazaar held here. Camping ground for a battalion on either side of the Namwi, a clear stream, 30 feet to 40 feet wide, 3 feet deep, pebbly bottom, at Pángnim, which is the boundary at this point between Mômeik State and North Theinni; Pángnim village itself being in Mômeik territory. |

FROM NAMKHAM TO MÖNGYIN—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **5. Namhai** ... Namraw and several other small streams. | **15** | **4** | 54 | 6 | General direction south. The path at first ascends steeply, then descends to a small stream crossing it by a bridge. Thence it leads into a large paddy valley, follows it down to its southern end and then again ascends steeply through very thick and overhanging jungle. The jungle continues very thick and the path is much obstructed by fallen trees until the summit is reached. Thence the path runs over wooded summits, pine trees being plentiful on this portion of the route. Malu village is reached at 11¾ miles after a steep descent. From here the path descends again to Hôlaw; it is in good condition at this point; average width 4 feet. After another descent the valley is reached, in which lies the village of Namhai. Bridge at 1¾ miles of longitudinal planks, 15 feet long by 3 feet wide, and passable for pack transport. Villages passed *en route:* Malu at 11¾ miles; four houses; a Kachin village. Hôlaw at 12¾ miles; 40 houses; also Kachin. Namhai at 15½ miles; 25 houses; Palaung. There is a small kyaung here, and a fifth-day bazaar is held. Camping ground for a battalion ½ mile south of village in paddy-fields. |
| | | **6. Möngyin** ... Namyi and three other small streams. | **17** | **0** | 71 | 6 | General direction south. The path leads down the valley for 2 miles over grassy undulations. The Namyi stream has then to be forded (breadth 30 yards, depth 2 feet; pebble bottom; grassy banks on both sides; about 10 feet high; current 3 miles per hour), after which the path leads up a steep hill to Taungyi village. It afterwards descends leading past Manpu village, whence there is another long descent through thick jungle to the valley of the Namtu (Myitng6) river, the path being passable for pack bullocks or mules. The path across the Namtu valley is level and in good order and averages 4 feet in width. At 17 miles the river is reached, the village of Möngyin lying on the left or further bank. There is a good dry weather camping ground for a battalion in paddy-fields on the right bank of the river opposite Möngyin (Shan) village, which consists of about 40 houses. There is a ferry at the village consisting of two dug-outs; the river at this point being about 100 yards in width; very deep with a sluggish current of about 1 mile per hour. There is a ford which can be used in the dry season about 1 mile above the ferry. Bridges on this stage:—No. 1, at 7¼ miles; 15 feet long by 4 feet wide; longitudinal planks; passable for pack transport. No. 2, at 9¾ miles; wooden plank bridge; 35 feet long and 3 feet wide; passable. No. 3, at 16¾ miles, wooden plank bridge 10 feet long by 4 feet wide; passable. Villages passed *en route:* Môta at ½ mile; 10 houses. Tánglet at 2½ miles; nine houses; Shan village. Taungyi at 6¾ miles; 25 houses. Manpu at 9¾ miles; 50 houses; Shan and Palaung. Manhai at 15¾ miles; 20 houses. Mankángmöng at 16½ miles; 30 houses. Manmaw at 16¾ miles; 20 houses. From Möngyin to Láshio is 28 miles. *See* Route No. 13. *Note.*—This route, although affording an alternative route to Namkham, is far more circuitous, in much worse condition, and considerably longer than the route *viâ* Theinni and Möngyu (No. 42). |

# No. 46.

## From NAMKHAM to YUNGCHÁNGFU (China).

By Lieut. E. W. M. NORIE, Officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Intelligence Branch, from Native information, October 1890.

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| | | | M. F. | M. F. | |
| China. | | **1. Lônghu** ... | ... | ... | *See* Route No. 43, Alternative I. |
| | | **2. Möngmao** ... | ... | ... | |
| | | Shwéli river. | | | |
| | | **3. Séfán (Kyéfán).** | ... | ... | The road runs over low hills and is fairly good going all the way. At about half-way the Kachin village of Awkhwé is passed, containing about 10 houses. Kyéfán (or Séfán) is a Chinese-Shan village, burnt down some three or four years ago and only lately re-built; there are only about 100 houses, though formerly it contained 500 or 600 houses. There is a good bazaar. The Shwéli river is about 2 miles distant to the south-east, and this place can also be reached by boat from Namkham. |
| | | **4. Mangshu** ... | ... | ... | The road passes over a small range about 4 miles from Kyéfán, but after that is level and good going. Mangshu is a large Chinese-Shan town of 300 or 400 houses and is under a Sawbwa. The country all round is very rich, and there are many smaller villages scattered about. Water from a small stream, said to be the head-waters of the Myitngé * river. There is a good bazaar. The Shwéli river is crossed at the beginning of the march. |
| | | Shwéli river. | | | |
| | | **5. Lukyáng** ... | ... | ... | Road is good all the way, running over plains and low hills. Lukyáng † is a Chinese-Shan village of about 40 or 50 houses under the Mangshu Sawbwa. It is situated on or close to the Salween river. |
| | | **6. Pupiáng** ... | ... | ... | On leaving Lukyáng the river is crossed by a bridge and China Proper is entered. The road is all good over plain and hills and is a made Chinese road. Pupiáng is a Chinese village of about 40 houses. Supplies procurable. Water from a stream and wells. |
| | | Lukyáng (Salween). | | | |
| | | **7. Lônlin** ... ... | ... | ... | Road good, the same as last stage. Lônlin is a large Chinese town of 500 or 600 houses and a garrison of 1,000 men, but not fortified. Water from wells. Supplies, &c., procurable. ‡ |

* Perhaps of *a* Myitngé, but certainly not the Myitngé best known to us, which joins the Irrawaddy at Ava and is called in Shan the Namtu.—A. F.

† Lukyáng is the Chinese name for the Salween river and is probably not really the name of this village, but of the stage.—A. F.

‡ Some mistake here evidently, as Lônlin is on the right or west bank of the Salween.—A. F.

FROM NAMKHAM TO YUNGCHÁNGFU (CHINA)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| China. | | 8. Famakyáng ... | ... | ... | Good road, same as last stage. Famakyáng is a Chinese village of about 50 houses with a bazaar. Supplies obtainable and water from a stream and wells. |
| | | 9. Yungchángfu. | ... | ... | Good road, same as last stage. Yungchángfu is a very large, fortified Chinese town with a garrison of about 6,000 men under a General (Chintai), and a Commissioner (Fugwan) also resides here. All supplies, &c., procurable. |
| | | | Captain E. W. Dun, "D.S.O.," Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Intelligence Branch, 1886–87, gives the following stages for the same route up to the Salween, and is probably more correct as regards the portion of the route beyond Séfán :— 1. Bawligokaung. 2. Kyélakha. 3. Séfán. 4. Mangshu. 5. Lônlin. 6. Kyinganaaw. 7. Lukiáng Kyaing. 8. Cross the Salween river (Lukiáng) to Famakyáng. | | |

## No. 47.

### From NAMSAN to LASHIO viâ PÁNGLÔN and MANSAM.

BY CAPT. A. C. YATE, 1ST BELUCH LIGHT INFANTRY, JANUARY 1888.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | 1. Taungma (5,500 feet). | 7 4 | 7 4 | *See* Route No. 72, Stage 4. |
| | | *Nil.* | | | |
| | | 2. Lilu (1,700 feet). | 11 0 | 18 4 | Road for ½ mile south-east as far as hamlet of Taungmé. Here road to left to Lilu and straight on to Lwéseng pagoda. About 1 mile village of Mankáng lies about 2 miles to left or north; road to it from Taungmé. At 1½ miles pass small village of Mansáng. |
| | | Namkwai and Namtu (Myitngé). | | | |
| | | | At 3 miles road bifurcates—that to the left being the longer and easier road (about 6 miles to Pánghu from point of bifurcation on lower road which winds round the ridge and passes the village of Haitom) and that to the right over the ridge the shorter and more difficult (about 3½ miles to Pánghu). These two roads meet again at Pánghu Sakháu 7½ miles where there is camping room (but crowded and very inconvenient) for mixed force of about 300 men with the | | |

FROM NAMSÁN TO LÁSHIO *viâ* PÁNGLÔN AND MANSÁM—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **2. Lilu (1,700 feet)**—*cont.* | | | usual transport. Elevation of Pánghu about 4,450 feet. Water very limited and ½ mile from camp. In April or May probably little or no water. Animals at any time may have to go without water, unless tank be constructed beforehand. Fuel and grass plentiful. The road from the point where it bifurcates (as mentioned above) to Lilu is very difficult, the ascents and descents being very steep, and path narrow and overhanging precipices. Pack mules and ponies are liable to fall over. From Pánghu to Lilu continuous and precipitous descent, giving a fall of from 2,000 to 2,500 feet in 4 miles. Lilu is a village of about 15 houses. Owing to the rapids in the Myitngé it is impossible to communicate by water either with Tápôk (5 or 6 miles north) or with Táti, 12 or 15 miles below or south-east. There is a road from Lilu north-west (leaving the Myitngé to the east) to the village of Manpeng (about 6 miles), and thence to Lontôk, Maulwoi and Namsán. At Lilu the Namkwai stream flows into the Myitngé. The Namkwai is easily fordable. Myitngé is about 100 yards broad, 15 or 20 feet deep, and with very slow current at ford. Only one boat available capable of carrying 20 men or 40 or 50 maunds of kit at each trip. A small bamboo raft can be put together in two or three hours from material procurable in the village or from the surrounding jungle. There is foot-path straight up the wooded heights overhanging the left bank of the Myitngé to Tápu and Pánglôn. It is only used by men. It took the Northern Shan Column (about 600 men, 500 mules and ponies, and 1,500 maunds of luggage, ammunition, stores, &c.) over 48 hours to cross this ferry, the water carriage available being one boat and one raft, as mentioned above. The raft had to be built and the boat strengthened. The animals were all swum across. The ford is well commanded from the left bank and would be difficult to cross in the face of determined resistance. Rice, fruit, vegetables and tobacco cultivated at Lilu. Fairly good camping ground for small force on either bank of river. Kyaung. From Lilu a foot-path runs due north up the Namkwai valley and then north-west through the village of Mankáng and Taungma to Namlin (or Mannamlin), *see* Route No. 49, Stage 2, distance 2 marches. This route is practicable for men only. Tea grows wild on the hills around Lilu; also bamboos in abundance. Supplies procurable at Lilu; buffaloes, a few bullocks, and some rice, paddy and vegetables. |
| | | **3. Pánglôn (2,900 feet).** A stream bridged for pack transport. | M. F. 8 0 | M. F. 26 4 | After crossing the Namtu (the Northern Shan Column took from 12 A.M. on 11th to 2 P.M. on 13th to cross it, actual working hours about 27), the road runs for 1¾ miles along the left bank of the river. Road so far level and good for pack transport. At 1¾ miles it begins to ascend and continues to ascend till Pángtápu is reached at 3¾ miles. Here camp and water sufficient for a brigade. Water from spring and for animals from several small pools. At about 2½ miles pass camping ground called Napángsán for small force of 200 men; water good and abundant. Part of Pángtápu is swampy, and the locality generally is chilly and probably malarious. From Pángtápu road ascends very gently for 2 miles and then descends by easy gradients for 2 miles more passing through a wide area |

FROM NAMSÁN TO LÁSHIO *viâ* PÁNGLÔN AND MANSÁM—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **3. Pánglôn (2,900 feet)**—*cont.* | | | of taungyas to Pánglôn. At ½ mile from Pángtápu pass small hamlet of Tápu. Here path to left to join foot-path from Lilu to Pánglôn, and to right to hamlet of Chongsa, distant from 1 to 2 miles. The foot-path from Lilu meets the bullock road close to the village of Pánglôn. Pánglôn large village; good water; one kyaung. Bazaar once or twice a week. Supplies rice, bullocks, buffaloes, vegetables, &c. Fair camping ground round the village for a brigade. In the spring and summer, however, the water-supply is much reduced, and is probably barely sufficient for 500 men. The water-supply at Napángsán will then be much better than that of Pángtápu.<br>It is about 9 miles from Pánglôn to Táti, where is ferry over the Namtu, and about 5 miles thence Thíbaw. Road fairly good. There are four boats at Táti which can be lashed together so as to make two rafts. Each raft can carry 13 or 14 bullock loads. It would, therefore, take about 76 trips to cross over the 990 bullocks of rations that met the Northern Shan Column at Pánglôn on 14th January. The bullocks are trained to swim across. From here, too, there are roads east to Naungmwon (*see* Route No. 53, Northern Division, distance about 20 miles, and to Tápôk ferry about 8 miles). |
| | | **4. Mansám (2,600 feet).**<br>Cross many streamlets, all bridged for bullocks. | M. F.<br>9 6 | M. F.<br>36 2 | The direction of the road from Pánglôn to Mansám is north-north-east. The road is throughout good and level and could be easily made into a cart road; all the little streams crossed are bridged for bullock transport. The country traversed is jungly with clearings at intervals for *taungyas*. Several small hamlets and villages are passed at distances varying from ¼ mile to 1 mile from road. At 2¼ miles pass village of Pánghát (10 houses), ½ mile to left of road. At 2¾ miles path to left to hamlet of Mansám (three houses), distant 1 mile. At 3 miles passing Naungyai, camping ground for small force. Water for animals from pond. At 4 miles road to right to Nángön (½ mile, 12 houses) and to Nahôk (1 mile, 30 houses). At 5¼ miles path to right to Bankom (1 mile, 12 houses), and at 6 miles hamlet of Samka (three houses) to right of road. At 7¼ miles Long-mök to left (¼ mile, 10 houses), and Nongkök to right (1 mile, 10 houses). At 8¼ miles north and south Möngmö, 30 houses. At 9¼ miles Hotáng, eight houses. At 4¼, 8¼, and 8¾ miles there are roads to the left to the village of Pángshaw, a Palaung village, which lies on the road to Tápôk and west of the range of hills which runs 1 or 1½ miles west of and parallel to the Pánglôn-Mansám road. At 9¼ miles there is a road to the left to the village of Mönghwé (4 miles), and then on to the Pángtông ferry over the Namtu. Pángtông is one bullock march west of Mansám. Mansám is a large village of some 50 houses with a bazaar and kyaung. It can accommodate or furnish camping ground for a battalion. Plenty of water. In ordinary times supplies, such as rice, bullocks, vegetables, fruits, &c., procurable. Paddy for transport cattle can be procured at almost any village. The numerous villages and *taungyas* between Pánglôn and Mansám prove that rice is usually plentiful in the neighbourhood. At Mansám four roads at least meet, namely, from Thíbaw *viâ* Pánglôn, from Namsán |

FROM NAMSÁN TO LÁSHIO *viâ* PÁNGLÔN AND MANSÁM—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **4. Mansám (2,600 feet)**—*cont.* | | | *viâ* Pángtông, from Namkham and Müngyin, and from Theinni and Láshio. The frontier of Theinni and Taungbaing is the river Nammi, which flows about 2 miles north of Mansám and then turning south forms the eastern boundary of Taungbain at a distance of about 2 or 3 miles west of the Pánglôn-Mansám road. At the village of Hathai, about 3 miles west of Pánglôn, the Nammi stream is the boundary between Taungbaing and Thíbaw territory. |
| | | **5. Pángkyem (2,200 feet).** Nammi river and many small streams. | M. F. 8 6 | M. F. 45 0 | Bad road crossing several small streams deep in mud and mire. Steep gradients. Track deeply cut up by pack bullocks. Banks of streams unramped. Some of the streams are bridged. Road crosses a succession of low hill ranges and ravines. The Nammi stream is crossed at 2½ miles from Mansám. The approaches to it are difficult and should be ramped. It is an easy ford. There is a foot-bridge over it just above the ford. The path to the foot-bridge leads straight from the village of Ngakyé, which is about ¾ of a mile north-west of the ford. Road passes through jungle the whole way. Few signs of cultivation. At ½ mile pass hamlet of Namutwé (five houses, rice cultivation), close to the road on the right. At 2¾ miles pass village of Ngakyé (15 houses, rice cultivation). Just beyond, *i.e.*, on the east bank of the Nammi river, is a bullock camping ground called Pángsaw. Pángkyem is a scattered village of 30 houses on high ground. It is fully ½ mile from the stream which supplies it with water. It is a dirty straggling village, and was half destroyed in December 1887 by raiders from Taungbaing. The bullock halting place is about ½ mile east of the village and forms a better camping ground for a small force than any ground near the village. No supplies at present owing to impoverished state of village. |
| | | **6. Pángyáng** .... Several small streams and the Namyaw river ford; three deep streams; current moderate. | 7 7 | 52 7 | Road hilly and rather difficult. Gradients steep in places, but not for long distances. The bullock bridges over the small streams are in need of repair. The road traverses jungle all the way and crosses a succession of ranges, the highest some 3,000 to 3,500 above sea-level. On the summits of the highest ridges the fir tree, but of small size, re-appeared. A good deal of sál grows about here. Quarter of a mile from Pángkyem road to right to Kachin village of Katáng (16 houses), distance 1 mile, and 1 mile further Kachin village of Lwéngum (10 houses); 1 mile from Pángkyem, Pángsáng, whence road to right (south-east) to Naungmwon. Palaung village of Pángleng, 1 mile distant along the road. Distance to Naungmwon about 12 miles. At 2 miles road to right (south) to Pángleng. At 4 miles road to left to Kachin villages of Hákong (2 miles, five long houses) and Pángtôn (2½ miles, six long houses). At 5½ miles Kachin village of Pánghôn (eight long houses). At 5¾ miles Lwékaw (four long houses). At both pigs, chickens, &c., procurable. At 7 miles reach Namhwai stream and at 7½ cross Namyaw river, ford 3 feet deep, but not difficult. Good, sound, but rather stony bottom. |

FROM NAMSÁN TO LÁSHIO *viâ* PÁNGLÔN AND MANSÁM—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **7. Láshio** ... Several small streams, some bridged. | 10 | 6 | 63 | 5 | Road fairly good for pack transport. Level as a rule, easy gradients. Streams and swampy ground require bridging. Pass numerous villages and much land under rice cultivation. After passing Inai jungle becomes very sparse. Little or no jungle in the Láshio valley. At 2 miles cross Namyai stream. At 2¾ miles village of Pángkwaitai (Palaungs, five long houses), ¼ mile right of road. At 3 miles Namyai river to left of road. At 3¼ miles road to right (110°) to Kônsong, and thence south-west to Naungmwon, distance two bullock marches (equal about 12 miles). At 4¼ miles village of Kaunyim to right and left of road (15 houses, five hamlets, one kyaung). At 4½ miles bazaar and road to left to Inai, distant 1 mile. Inai has 20 houses, but has been recently burnt. At 5 miles cross small streams. At 5⅛ miles road to left to Kônsa (1 mile), eight houses, one kyaung, and some sayáts. In next 2 miles several roads to left to Kônsa. At 5¼ miles road to right to Hpáleng (1 mile, Palaung village, four houses). At 7 miles pass through gorge among low hills. At 7½ miles path to left to Könim (2 miles, Shan village). At 8½ miles high rock to right, full of caves, and close to it village of Bantám, "the village of the caves." At 8¾ miles path to Shan village of Kônkaw, distant 1 mile. At 9¼ miles Palaung village of Myowan on hill, ½ mile to right of road. At 10¼ miles pass house of Hein of Láshio and large kyaungs. At 10¾ miles reach Láshio bazaar. It is said there were 1,000 houses hereabouts formerly. Now all have been burnt. Very large area of rice cultivation here. Stream called Namshio flows within ½ mile of the bazaar and falls into Namyaw, 1½ miles further north-east. Good camping ground on the high land in the rains and on the paddy-fields in the dry season. No supplies at present, but usually rice, bullocks, chickens, fruits, vegetables, coarse sugar, &c., procurable. From Láshio roads diverge to all parts of the Northern Shan States. |

BRANCH I.

FROM MANSÁM (STAGE 4) TO MÖNGYIN.

BY CAPT. A. C. YATE, FROM NATIVE INFORMATION, JANUARY 1888.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Kumlom** ... Unknown. | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | Hilly road. Palaung village of 30 houses. Kyaung. Water from wells. |
| | | **2. Hatu** ... ... Unknown. | 2 | 0 | 7 | 0 | Hilly road. This is the frontier village of Taungbaing. It is a mere hamlet, inhabited by Palaungs. |
| | | **3. Mákamwán** ... Unknown. | 6 | 0 | 13 | 0 | Level road. Palaung village of 10 houses. Water from stream. |
| | | **4. Möngyin** ... Unknown. | 6 | 0 | 19 | 0 | Hilly road. |

## No. 47.

### FROM NAMSÁM TO LÁSHIO *viâ* PÁNGLÔN AND MANSÁM—*continued.*

### BRANCH II.

FROM MANSÁM (STAGE 4) TO NAMLIN (ROUTE No. 49, IN STAGE 2).

BY LIEUT. S. WILLCOCK, GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT, APRIL 1889.

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Pángtôn ferry.**<br>Myitngé river. | M. F.<br>4 6 | M. F.<br>4 6 | General direction west. Nature of path for 3½ miles excellent open jungle, perfectly level. Last 1¼ miles leaving the plateau makes a very sharp descent. Near the top the path is narrow, rocky, and very rough; the last mile is steep, but a fair path. The hills come down to the river's edge almost precipitous on both sides. Pángtôn at 4¾ miles on right bank of Myitngé river (or Namtu), about 10 houses. Ferry about 60 yards. Only two dug-outs available. Very deep, current sluggish; rapid a little below ferry. |
| | | **2. Mannai** ... | 4 4 | 9 2 | General direction west by north. Nature of path good except first ½ mile, but for 3 miles the road is very steep, rising about 1,800 feet in that distance. Path runs through bamboo jungle; many fir forests seen on hills near. At Mannai there are about 20 houses and a bamboo pôngyi kyaung (100 men). Water is scarce. A small spring at ½ mile on south and another 1½ miles north. Small open space on west of town very cramped for camping, and a small space beyond the pôngyi kyaung.<br>*Villages.*—Natao, 10 houses, at 1¾ miles. Mannai at 4½ miles, 20 houses and one pôngyi kyaung. From the top of the hill Mannaital, a village of eight houses is seen on a hill-top about 2 miles north. |
| | | **3. Camp near Namlin (Mannamlin).** | 9 0 | 18 2 | General direction north-west. Nature of path good except two or three very short rocky bits. Gradients in almost all places steep. Path lies for the most part along ridges and spurs and is continually ascending and descending. Manláng at 5½ miles, about 40 houses and a small bamboo kyaung (50 men). At 9 miles Namlin camping ground about 1 mile south-east of village of that name which has 50 houses and a kyaung (200 men). Namlin is on the main trade route between Namsán and Namkham *viâ* Möngtât, Namhai, &c., *see* Routes Nos. 45 and 49. |

## No. 48.

### From NAMSAN to MÖNGNGAW.

BY LIEUT. G. W. T. PROWSE, 1ST BATTALION, DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY, ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, MARCH 1891.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Kwonhai** ...<br>Namchn. | 8 0 | 8 0 | General direction south by west. Road runs through Mankai to Sélôn; steep descent into Sélôn village; thence gradual descent along ridge to Sétônhôn; path leads down-hill to |

FROM NAMSÁN TO MÖNGNGAW—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Kwonhai**—*cont.* | | | south-west, narrowing from 8 feet to 4 feet; descends steeply to Namchôn stream which is forded at 5½ miles (25 feet broad, 2 feet deep; gravel bottom; low grassy banks, 3 feet high; current 3 to 4 miles per hour. Stream forded 100 yards further on; breadth 20 feet, depth 2 feet; rocky bottom; current 3 to 4 miles per hour), thence ascend again steeply and then more gradually to Kwonhai. Road good; ascent and descent to Namchôn steep in places. Double plank foot-bridge over Namchôn at 5½ miles.<br>*Villages.*—Pángkôk 1½ miles east of Sélôn, Palaung village. Sétônhôn, 2 miles; 24 houses; wooden kyaung and zayáts for 150 men; Palaung village. Kwonhai, 8 miles; 35 houses; Palaung village. Camping ground at north end of village on pagoda platform for 50 to 70 men. Water from small pipe 300 yards east of camp. Paddy Rs. 2 per large basket. Small bamboo kyaung and zayáts for 50 men. No supplies obtainable, except vegetables.<br>*Note.*—There appear to be paths direct from here to Ommatát and Ommasôm (Stages 3 and 4 below). |
| | | **2. North Kunhot (or Kunwot).**<br>Kwonhai and smaller streams. | 9 0 | 17 0 | General direction south. Path descends ridge on which village is built to Kwonhai stream at 2¼ miles (15 feet broad, 1 foot deep; pebble bottom; high and steep jungly banks; current 2 miles per hour); thence ascends steeply by good path 6 feet wide over undulations, descending at 5½ and 7½ miles, whence there is very steep ascent by bad and narrow path, 1 foot wide, to North Kunhot. This last ascent would be impracticable for transport in wet weather.<br>*Bridges.*—At 2¼ miles foot-bridge of unsquared poles (over Kwonhai stream), 25 feet by 4 feet.<br>*Villages.*—Suneng, above path at 2½ miles (Palaung). Kungpong, 1 mile east of path at 7 miles; eight houses (Palaung). North Kunhot, 9 miles; 45 houses; is a Palaung village. Small camping ground at south end of village for 50 to 70 men; also 150 men at north end near pagodas. Water from springs on side of hill on which village is built. Paddy Rs. 2 per basket. Wooden kyaung and zayáts (in bad repair) for 150 men. A new kyaung is being built by Chinese labour. Tea is the staple crop here. The road leads on from here to South Kunhot; thence through Pánsapyé (boundary village of Taungbaing State) to Thíbaw (*see* Route No. 72). |
| | | **3. Ommatát** ...<br>Namlo and another small stream. | 5 6 | 22 6 | General direction north-west. Path leads back to north end of village, where it descends very steeply through tea plantation; steep ascent on opposite side of valley; path at first bad and rocky, afterwards good and undulating to 4½ miles, where it descends to Namlo stream (15 feet broad, 1 foot deep; stony bottom; current 2 to 3 miles per hour); thence steep ascent by good path to Ommatát, which has 10 houses; Palaung. Bamboo kyaung and zayáts for 40 men. Excellent grassy camping ground for 200 men on road side ¾ mile beyond village. Water from spring at camp. |

FROM NAMSÂN TO MÖNGNGAW—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **4. Ommasôm** ... | 5 | 6 | 28 | 4 | General direction west. Path leads up ridge at back of camp; gradual ascent to 1½ miles; path good and 6 feet wide. At 2 miles descends steeply down wooded spur to 3 miles, where it turns sharply to the left and runs to along the valley to camp ¾ mile east of Ommasôm (Ommasông) village, which has 10 houses; Palaung. Good, but rather marshy camping ground for 150 men. Water from stream at camp 10 feet wide, 1 foot deep. Paddy Rs. 2 per basket. |
| | | **5. Kwégôn** ...<br>Namsim and small fordable streams. | 8 | 0 | 36 | 4 | General direction west. Road good and 10 feet broad; ascends hill to Ommasôm village; top of hill reached at 1 mile; thence runs along crest, descending at 5 miles to Namsim valley; crosses river at 6 miles by ford (breadth 40 yards, depth 2 feet; pebble and sandy bottom; banks 4 feet high, covered with grass and jungle; current 2 to 3 miles per hour; clear and good water) and runs along river bank over roughly paved road; at 7 miles Kwégôn; after 6th mile the path is narrow and very stony in places.<br>*Villages passed.*—Haikum, 5¼ miles; five houses; Shan village. Kwégôn has six houses; Shan and Palaung. Excellent camp for battalion in paddy-fields round village. Water from the river. Paddy Rs. 1-8-0 per basket. This village has only been built a few months and supplies are limited to a few vegetables. |
| | | **6. Möngngaw** ...<br>Namsim and Nammaw. | 6 | 4 | 43 | 0 | General direction south-west. River Namsim forded just beyond village and again ... ¾ mile; thence steep ascent and descent into valley at 2 miles, running parallel to river, which is forded at 3 miles and again at 4¼ miles; thence Nammaw stream (breadth 25 feet; depth 1 foot; stony bottom; low grass banks, with paddy-fields on either side; current 2 to 3 miles per hour) and valley is crossed, after which the path ascends, slightly descending again to Möngngaw on right bank of Namsim river. Good path all the way, except short and steep ascent at 1¼ miles.<br>*Bridges.*—At 5½ miles wooden covered bridge; longitudinal plank; length 40 feet, 4 feet broad; out of repair and unused. Stream at the side easily forded.<br>*Villages.*—Tungpán, 2¾ miles; four houses; Shan village. North and South Loikeo, 4 miles; 16 and 8 houses; Shan village. Manhai, 5½ miles, ¼ of mile north of road; 23 houses; Shan village. Tawmôn 5¾ miles, ½ a mile west of road; eight houses; Shan and Palaung village. Möngngaw 53 houses; Shan village. This is a large and prosperous village. It is the residence of a "Haing" and head of a circle. Excellent and practically unlimited camping ground in paddy-fields along right bank of river. Paddy Rs. 1-8-0 per basket. Wooden kyaung and sayáts for 150 men. The river was originally spanned at this point by a large wooden bridge, only the frame of which is left standing. There is a ford at the same spot, the depth 2 feet and bottom hard |

FROM NAMSÁN TO MÖNGNGAW—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **6. Möngngaw**—*cont.* | | | and pebbly; no large timber available for repairs; but smaller trees are plentiful for temporary bridging, &c. Throughout the whole of Taungbaing vegetables are the only articles of supply to be depended on. Fowls and eggs and generally pork can be bought from Kachin or Lishaw villages; but these lie mostly on the borders of the state. From here roads lead west to Mainglôn, south to the Mandalay-Láshio road which is struck at Loikaw (*see* Route No. 53, Northern Division, Stage 11) and north to Mantôn (*see* Route No. 34). |

## No. 49.

### From NAMSÁN to NAMHAI (for NAMKHAM) viâ MÖNGTAT.

BY LIEUT. S. WILLCOCK, 2ND GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT, APRIL 1889.

| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Namkwai (creek).**<br>Namkwai. | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | General direction east. Gradual descent almost all the way. Mankhai, 10 houses, is passed about half-way. Camp on Namkwai stream about 20 feet wide in April and about 1 foot deep. |
| | | **2. Camp near Kökön.**<br>Stream. | 9 | 6 | 15 | 6 | General direction north-east. Nature of path good. Ascent from Namkwai creek and descent to creek from Kökön are very steep.<br>*Villages.*—Manloi (or Manlwé)* at 3½ miles, 30 houses; kyaung for 200 men. Manloital at 4 miles, 25 houses; kyaung (150 men). Namlin or Mannamlin at 7½ miles, 50 houses; kyaung for 200 men. Here road joins in from south-east from Lilu (*see* Route No. 47, Stage 2). Kökön at 8½ miles, 25 houses; kyaung for 100 men. One stream is forded 1½ miles north of Kökön village, unbridged, width 7 to 10 feet, depth 4 to 6 inches at this season. Water good. |
| | | **3. Pángkôk** ... | 6 | 2 | 22 | 0 | General direction north-east half-way, north-west half-way. Nature of path good, except one or two short rocky bits, rising gradually most of the way.<br>*Villages.*—Manloi at 2½ miles, about 20 houses; small pôngyi kyaung to hold 50 men. Pángkôk at 6½ miles, 18 houses; small pôngyi kyaung for 50 men. |
| | | **4. Shôpkôn** ...<br>Myitngé or Namtu and Namkôn. | 7 | 4 | 29 | 4 | General direction east by south. Nature of path good in most places, but a few short rocky pieces; gradients easy, except last ¼ mile leading down to |

* Loi and Lwé are the Shan and Burmese rendering respectively of the same word.—A. F.

FROM NAMSÁN TO NAMHAI (FOR NAMKHAM) *viâ* MÖNGTÁT—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **4. Shöpkôn**—*cont.* | Namkôn creek (about 10 yards wide, 8 inches deep; pebbly and rocky bed). No village. Camp in clearing on bank of Namtu, where it is joined by Namkôn. The Namto is here about 20 yards wide, and there is neither ford nor ferry across it here. | | | | |
| | | **5. Camp on Yómu stream.** Namhángmaw Namlak, Yéháng and Yómu, insignificant streams except when in flood after heavy rain. | 8 | 6 | 38 | 2 | General direction north-north-east. Nature of path for 3 miles along the river bank is rough and rocky, remainder good. The path follows the bank of the Myitngé for 5¼ miles, at which point the Namlak, dividing Taungbaing from North Theinni, joins the river. From this point the path runs over small hills and undulating ground with thin jungle. Camp on Yómu stream in a large clearing. Water good and sufficient for a large party. *Villages.*—Yéháng at 5¼ miles, 12 houses. Loikáng at 8 miles, five houses (long Kachin houses), ½ mile west of road. |
| | | **6. Möngtát** ... Pongmu, Namtát, and several smaller streams. | 6 | 0 | 43 | 6 | General direction north. Nature of path excellent throughout. Camp in old paddy-fields near junction of Namtát and Namyi. Former has 8 inches water and is about 20 yards wide in April. Road passes through thin jungle and old and present cultivation all the way. *Villages.*—Pongmu (or Yómu) at ¼ mile, eight houses. Möngtin at 2¼ miles, 18 houses. Möngtát at 5½ miles, about 40 houses and a small kyaung (50 men). Small five-day bazaar here. From here route east to Möngyin, &c., and west to Mantôn (*see* Route No. 13). |
| | | **7. Mannaôn** ... Namyi and several small streams and nullahs; two bad mud nullahs. | 10 | 0 | 53 | 6 | General direction north-east. Nature of path good throughout, except two mud nullahs. Small hills and thin jungle all the way. The Namyi is crossed on leaving camp, just above its junction with Namtat. Pebbly bed. Width 20 yards, depth 10 inches. *Villages.*—Pángwa (Kachins) at 6 miles, five houses, small. Old Pangwát at 6¾ miles, one house, deserted. Camp ¼ mile east of village of Náun (or Mannaôn) in paddy-fields. Good and plentiful water. |
| | | **8. Namhai** ... Namyi. | 4 | 6 | 58 | 4 | General direction north. Nature of path excellent throughout, over open ground slightly undulating. *Villages.*—Mannaôn at ¼ mile, 10 houses. Mannaôn at 2 miles, six houses. Taklet at 2½ miles, seven houses. The Namyi is forded again at 3 miles, 10 yards wide, 6 inches deep. Namhai at 4¾ miles, about 25 houses, a small kyaung and a small bazaar. Here the road from Möngyin to Namkham joins in, *see* Route No. 45, Stage 5. |

# No. 50.

## From PÁNG YANG to MAN PÁN (WING MAW HPA).

By Lieut. C. AINSLIE, R.E., Attaché, Intelligence Branch, January 1893.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Camp on Nam Ngé Lam.** Nam Ngé, Pök and Nam Ngé Lam. | 7 0 | 7 0 | Páng Yáng in East Mang Lön. Lat. 22° 7′ 45″ N., Long. 98° 50′ 10″ E. From Páng Yáng the road descends south-east; steep and stony at first for 3½ miles to the Nam Ngé Hpök passing Mo wet (Wás) at 1 mile and Kawng P'é (Shans) at 2½ miles. A path strikes off to the left up the valley. There is a narrow strip of cultivated land by the stream where a small force could camp. The path runs south-west down the stream which is here about 15 feet wide, 1 foot deep; low banks and easily crossed; crosses it three times and then rises steeply 700 feet, after which there is a stretch of nearly level road; easy except at one rocky stream containing water in January. At 6 miles a path to the right leads off to Kawk Mu, not visible from the road, after which there is a steep descent of 1,200 feet to the river Ngé Lam. Camping ground for at least 100 men on the right bank by clearing the jungle and room for a few tents on the left bank. No supplies at hand. Difficult march in wet weather, there being a drop of 2,500 feet, then a rise of 700 feet, then a drop of 1,200 feet. The camp is 1,650 feet above sea-level. |
| | | **2. Man Kát or Man Nöng or Ta Mawn.** Nam Ngé Lam, Nam Wat, and Nam Wa. | 9 4 | 16 4 | The path crosses the Nam Ngé Lam 30 feet wide, knee-deep, rapid, low banks, and ascends steeply through some narrow cuttings in zigzags for ½ mile, when a path down a spur to the right leads to Páng Hai. After this road ascends more easily. At 3 miles there is a slight descent and a broad road to the left runs up to Lông Lawk (or Nawk, from which there is an excellent bullock road to Kéng Thúng (Kyengtung *)). The road runs down to the right, crosses three rocky nullahs in which there is water and then ascends steeply for a short distance; Páng Muk Láng (Wás) at 3½ miles. Total rise 1,800 feet. Sites for small camps in clearings near the last nullah or at the village if necessary. The path runs through the village and down at once past some large rocks which block the road (mules can go round to the right) and descends gradually at first and latterly very steeply to the Nam Wat about 25 feet wide and 1 foot deep; rapid and likely to rise quickly after rain. The road is down the stream itself for several hundred yards, then along the banks with frequent crossings, to an ascent of 400 feet of the left bank which is steep and slippery; the path then descends to the Salween, which makes a right angle bend above Ta Mawn. At 9 miles there are four cross-roads to the left up to Kawng Ling, straight on to Man Nam Wa, and following the river bank to Ta Mawn crossing the Nam Wa on the way a small rapid stream; easy to cross in dry weather; below the flood level of the Salween, but the right bank 20 feet high and very steep; of sand. There is camping ground near Man Nam Wa or on the sand below Man Kát and near the bazaar above. A ferry called Ta Mawn crosses the Salween here, which is about 150 yards wide, running from 4 to 5 miles an hour; probably about 30 feet deep with gently sloping, sandy banks on both sides. On the right bank |

* This appears to be the latest way of spelling the name of this place.—A. F. (Jan. 1894).

FROM PÁNG YÁNG TO MAN PÁN (WING MAW HPA)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **2. Man Kát or Man Nöng or Ta Mawn**—*cont.* | | | | | there is a small ferry village, Supsa. The road beyond is said to be not a bullock track, but though bad, it is not impassable for pack animals. It branches off as above to Möng Kán, Möng Awt, and Möng Su. This march would be very difficult in wet weather. |
| | | **3. Law Kiu** ... Nam Náng, Nam Pán, Nam Sem, and Salween. | 9 | 0 | 25 | 4 | Leaving Man Kát the road runs up hill south-west for ¾ mile and drops ¾ mile to the Nam Náng (about 40 feet wide, 2 feet deep; rocky bed; high steep banks which require ramping; very rapid and impassable when in flood), leaving a path to Wan Ngum on the left just before reaching the river, where ground could be cleared for camping if required. The path rises over the spur where the Nam Náng joins the Salween and follows the left bank of the latter high up for over 2 miles to the Nam Um, passing through Man Sáp Pán (Shans) and across a small stream with low banks, called the Nam Pán. At the Nam Um the Salween turns off west and the road runs up the stream for nearly a mile, crosses it finally below Kawng Hu and runs up a stream 6 feet wide, shallow, but full of rocks, and overgrown with dense jungle for 500 yards, and then ascends 900 feet to a ridge on Loi Ngek Nôk, a very steep and slippery climb. From here there is an easy descent along a spur of nearly 3 miles to the Nam Sem (30 feet wide, 1 foot deep; easy crossing and fairly good approaches), passing two springs near the ridge on the road and avoiding a path to the left about a mile down. A cross-road near the bottom comes from Punkán on the left to Um Köt on the right. After crossing the Nam Sem there is a short ascent to a large clearing, where a regiment might camp. The village of Law Kiu is a mile further on—a Kyemmöng (minor civil official) lives there, who can get in supplies if warned beforehand. The Nam Náng divides East Mang Lön from Maw Hpa. |
| | | **4. Ta Pông** ... Nam Ka, Nam Nga, Nam Pwawn, and numerous other smaller streams, also several deep nullahs with steep and slippery approaches. | 12 | 0 | 37 | 4 | The road now follows the left bank of the Salween. General direction west by south. At 1 mile it passes through Law Kiu, at 2 miles Kat Wun Nawng, where there is a small bazaar and ¾ mile beyond crosses the Nam Sáng below the flood level of the Salween. It then runs along on the sand for over a mile passing Man Mat Lông half-way. Camps can be pitched on the sand in dry weather or near the village in wet weather. Pack animals should keep low down after crossing the Nam Sem to avoid the rocks. After leaving the river bed the path runs over small spurs, crossing several nullahs with steep sides. At 5 miles it runs up a steep spur and avoiding a path to the left descends to the Nam Ka about 30 feet wide, knee-deep; very steep approach on left bank. Two miles further on it crosses the Nam Nga about 20 feet wide; easy crossing and approaches, and about 2 miles beyond this the Nam Pwawn about 20 feet wide; rocky bed; fairly good approaches. The camp is 1½ miles further on in a small cultivated valley on the left with water in it. There was formerly a ferry here, and a village on the river bank, but it no longer exists. |

FROM PÁNG YÁNG TO MAN PÁN (WING MAW HPA)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **4. Ta Pông**—*cont.* | | | *N.B.*—Instead of marching to Ta Pong it is better to stop a mile beyond the Nam Nga, ½ mile beyond a small village Páng-ôn above the road on the left, with water in nullahs each side about 600 yards distant. There is flat ground in a clearing here and room for 200 men. |
| | | **5. Man Pán or Wing Maw Hpa.** Several small streams, Nam Aw. | 4 4 | 42 0 | The road ascends from Ta Pong camp for a short distance and then descends for 4 miles to the Nam Aw (about 20 feet wide; low banks; good approaches), passing a path at 1 mile on the left up to Páng Tawng. Beyond the Nam Aw a cross-road comes from Man Pán on the left to the ferry Ta Sup Aw on the right. The road straight on leads to extensive paddy-fields below Man Pán on the right bank of the Nam Nga, close to its junction with the Salween. A very large force could camp here in dry weather. A path from the paddy-fields leads up to the village. In wet weather troops can camp on a level grassy spur below the kyaung in the village. Man Pán situated in Lat. 21° 48′ 30″ N. and Long. 98° 37′ 40″ E., is the capital of the Maw Hpa State and contains the Sawbwa's palace, a large kyaung and about 50 houses, built on small knolls on a spur with gentle slopes covered with small jungle. Its water-supply is from nullahs below and some little distance from the village. Most of the houses are close to the kyaung. A road enters the village from above and another from below from the paddy-fields. The inhabitants are Shans. Supplies are plentiful. There is a bazaar in the paddy-fields. |
| | | | | | *General remarks.*—This road is said to be impassable in the rains. There is another *viâ* Lông Lawk, which runs high up among the hills and is said to be a very bad road even for loaded men. There are boats on the Salween at Ta Mawn 2, Kat Wun Nawng 1, Ta Mat Lông 2, Páng Ôn 1, and Ta Sup Aw 2, and a ferry below the Nam Nga, Ta Hwé Lu; 1 boat. Bullock tracks lead from the South Shan States and West Mang Lôn to Ta Wun Nawng, Ta Mat Lông and Ta Sup Aw, and possibly to Ta Mawn. A good road runs east from Kat Wun Nawng to Keng Thung (otherwise spelt Chiengtung, Kyêngtung, Kyangtung, Kêng Thûng, Kêng Tûng, &c.), stages as follows:—1. Páng Ôn, 2. Mat Lông, 3. Páng Wo, 4. Nam Háng Nu, 5. Sup Wo, 6. Yawng Kát, 7. Kát Hpôk, 8. Na Lông or Hông, 9. Yáng Hai, 10. Nam Tông, 11. Ho Tum, 12. Páng Yo, 13. Nam Hpôk, 14. Páng Mak Hin, 15. Páng Kwai, 16. Sáng Hai, 17. Nam Nông, 18. Neo Loi, 19. Man Ku, 20. Kêng Tûng. All bullock stages, about 7 miles. Road said to be very good. The Nam Ka is crossed at Ta Man Kán in Stage 8. There is said to be another road from Man Pán to Yawng Kát (Stage 6). It is, however, said to be bad for animals owing to scarcity of water. The stages are:—1. Man Gyaung, 2. Ho Nam Nga, 3. Maw Gyi, 4. Yawng Kát. From Man Pán there is also a road to Mônê, stages as follows:—1. Ho Seng (in the Hôklap), 2. Na Kaw, 3. Hông Luk, 4. Nam Kát, 5. Nawng Kham, 6. Ta Kawng Hing, 7. Man Law, 8. Nawng Kham Ôn, 9. Kát Sai Kao, 10. Páng Paw, 11. Kát Tôn Hôn, 12. Ho Nga, 13. Mônê. These were given as bullock stages. By another account it is 16 bullock marches. The Salween is crossed at Ta Sup Aw in Stage 1; the Nam Páng in Stage 6, and the Nam Sing at Ta Man Sát |

FROM PÁNG YÁNG TO MAN PÁN (WING MAW HPA)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **5. Man Pán or Wing Maw Hpa** —*cont.* | | | in Stage 11. From Ta Sup Aw roads branch to—(1) Kawng Ya, Na Ka; not a bullock road; pakôndán stages. (2) Nam Ka, Nam Un, Sông Lông, Man Loi; bullock stages. (3) Ho Song, Na Kaw, Möng Sáng; not a bullock road beyond Na Kaw. |

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM TA MAT LÔNG (*see* STAGE 4) TO NAM NGÉ LAM (STAGE 2).

BY LIEUT. C. AINSLIE, R.E., ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, JANUARY 1893.

| | | | M. F. | M. F. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Páng Wo** ... Nam Sáng. | 8 2 | 8 2 | From Mat Lông the path runs for ¾ mile on the sand along the left bank of the Salween, crosses the Nam Sáng (easy crossing in dry weather below the flood level of the Salween. No road when the Salween rises) and leaving the road along the river which runs to Man Kát strikes up a spur, which runs all the way to Páng Wo. The ascent is about 2,800 feet and is an easy one. The road passes by large cultivation clearings, but there are no villages on the road nor water. Páng Wo is a Wa village of 15 houses, which can supply a lot of hill rice. There is good camping ground round the left of the village for 200 men or more. The water is got from a nullah about 300 feet below, a steep path running down north-east from the village. The main road skirts round the village and on along the spur descending a little to a bullock camp ¾ mile beyond the village, with very little water in a nullah 300 yards to the right and plenty 350 feet below on the left. |
| | | **2. Pák Lông** ... | 8 2 | 16 4 | The general direction of the road is east for 4 miles. There is a descent of 500 feet or more to a mixed Shan and Wa village of 10 houses, Páng Ku, at 1¾ miles and about the same gradual rise to Páng Hông or Man Nam Háng Nu, a Shan village of nine houses 100 yards off the road. The Nam Háng Nu is a trickle of water which supplies the village and is part of the boundary between Maw Hpa and East Mang-lôn, this village belonging to the Páng Yáng circle in the latter state. There is a small bazaar here. The road through the village is the main road to Kéng Táng and is said to be a good bullock track, and there is a track along the hills and down to Man Pán from the east which is said to be very bad near Man Pán. From here the general direction of the road runs nearly north. There is a descent of 1½ miles, rather steep in places to the Nam Hsö and followed by a rise of 500 feet to the camp at Pák Lông. The camp is on the spur before reaching the village, with water from two small streams in nullahs below to the right. There is room for camping on the spur beyond the village, but only this one water-supply. There is a good deal of paddy stored in Pák Lông in five small huts. It is a Wa village of 12 houses under Maw Hpa. |
| | | **3. Nam Wa** ... Nam Náng. | 6 4 | 23 0 | From Pák Lông there is a path running down a spur north to the lower village of Pák Lông probably 1½ miles distant, passing a Shan village, Man Kwoi (two houses) at ¾ of a mile. The main |

FROM PÁNG YÁNG TO MAN PÁN (WING MAW HPA)—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **3. Nam Wa**—*cont.* | | | road branches to the left (east) a little above the village and descends 1,150 feet in 3 miles to the Nam Náng, passing a Shan village (five houses) called Na Lö 250 feet above the stream at 2¼ miles. The Nam Náng is here about 35 feet wide, knee-deep, low banks, easy crossing. From here there is an ascent of 800 feet to a Wa village, Môt No (six houses) on the right of the road at 5 miles, from which one path runs down west to the Ta Mawn ferry on the Salween, the other running down north and descending rather steeply 1,100 feet in 1½ miles to the Nam Wa. There is flat ground on the left bank of the stream for 100 men or more to camp. On the left bank of the Nam Náng there is room for a large camp if required. Villagers from Môt No go to the bazaar at Ta Mawn and back in a day. |
| | | **4. Nam Ngé Lam (or Páng Tawng).** Nam Wa and Nam Ngé Lam. | 9 0 | 32 0 | Leaving camp the path crosses the Nam Wa, about 30 feet wide and knee-deep, easy crossing, and ascends at once, very steep at first, for 1,500 feet running north to the top of the ridge, then westerly along the top, at 2½ miles the road turns north-west and descends a path along the ridge south leading to Páng Song. The road crosses water a little further on and runs with small ups and downs along a saddle to a Wa village of 13 houses with grain stores, called Löng Nawk (or Lawk), passing right and left turnings to villages at about 5 miles. The road descends north-west from Löng Nawk about 2,000 feet in 3½ miles to the Nam Ngé Lam, passing turnings on the left to Páng Mak Láng (on the lower road to Man Pán already described, *see* Stage 2). |

## No. 51.

### From PÁNG YÁNG to MÖNG KA viâ WING LÖN LÔNG.

BY LIEUT. C. AINSLIE, R.E., ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, JANUARY 1893.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Camp at Nam Ya Yung.** *Nil.* | 5 4 | 5 4 | Leaving Páng Yáng the path runs up at once north-west on to the Pé Möng range and along the top of it; direction north, rising generally, with a few reverse slopes, to a Kachin village (Páng Pák Mung), at 4½ miles from which there is a fairly steep rise of 800 feet to the camp. Water is fairly plentiful a little way down the hill to the left at a small saddle. There is a little flat ground here and plenty on the hills either side 100 feet to 200 feet above. No supplies. |

FROM PÁNG YÁNG TO MÖNG KA *viâ* WING LÖN LÔNG—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **2. Camp at the cross-road to Man Hsum.** *Nil.* | 7 4 | 13 0 | The path continues to follow the range with rises and falls up to 500 feet, sometimes following the crest-line, sometimes skirting round the peaks, through alternate stretches of open grass land and thick tree jungle. There is a site for a camp at the 4th mile, where the ground has been cleared for poppy cultivation. Water is some way down on the eastern slopes, sufficient for 100 men with animals. The camp is on the eastern slope just below the crest of the hill, where a path strikes down half right to a village (Man Hsum), about ½ mile away. The water-supply is 300 yards away in a nullah 150 feet below, where there is barely enough for 100 men with animals. A path strikes diagonally through the camp to Möt O, from which supplies in small quantities only can be obtained. |
| | | **3. Páng Seng** ... *Nil.* | 11 0 | 24 0 | The road continues along the crest of the hill in a series of rises and drops, some of which are very steep and rough; ¼ mile from camp a broad road from Tákôt joins in on the right (east). At nearly 2 miles a path runs down a spur west to Ta Hsup Ket (Supkyet) on the Salween. There is a village (Man Hka Káng) not far from the road, where there is said to be camping ground. The junction of these roads is commanded by old stockades. In several places in the next 6 miles the crest is very narrow with precipitous sides, where resistance could very easily be offered. About 1 mile from Páng Seng the road crosses a spur which commands the village and then descends several hundred feet to a saddle, from which it rises fairly easily to Páng Seng. The village is on an isolated knoll only commanded from the south-west at 1,500 yards or more. It is not stockaded at present. The northern slope is covered with thorny jungle; the other sides are more or less open. There are five roads from the village. The water-supply is low down south of the pôngyi kyaung, near which there is room for camping, and by clearing the jungle both sides of the road leading up to it a large camp could be made. Páng Seng is a Wa village of about 20 houses, and there are two or three houses of Shans. A petty Sawbwa, tributary to Tákôt, lives here. Rice and paddy obtainable. There is no water throughout this stage. |
| | | **4. Yawng U** ... Nam Ma and a few smaller streams. | 5 6 | 29 6 | General direction north by west. First a fairly steep descent of 2½ miles to the Nam Ma, passing a Wa village of 23 houses (Páng Mwé) on the right at 1 mile. After crossing the Nam Ma (12 feet wide and shallow) there is flat ground by the river enough for a large camp. The path rises over a small spur and then descends to a long stretch of paddy-fields, crossing several small streams. At 4 miles it rises gently 200 feet to a gap in the range in front and descends a little to a large flat valley with water in the north-west corner. Yawng U village is on a peak of the range, which bounds the valley to the north. Another peak on the range north-west of the village commands it at about 200 yards' range, and a spur separated from it by a steep ravine commands it from the south-east at about 1,000 yards. Roads lead out of the village east and |

FROM PÁNG YÁNG TO MÖNG KA *viâ* WING LÖN LÔNG—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **4. Yawng U**—*cont.* | | | west. The village was burnt out; it probably contained about 20 houses. Water fairly near from ravines on both sides. The northern slope of the range is steep. The village is surrounded by a belt of thick thorny jungle. The entrance is a lane about 2 feet wide cut through this and fenced in on both sides and above. The Nam Ma, or the next stream the Nam Miyé (or Mei), divides Mang Lön from Ngek Hting. Yawng U is in the latter state. From here there is a route to Láshio *viâ* Ta Man Ang ferry, Tun Hông, and Tángyán, *see* Route No. 17. |
| | | **5. Môt Hso Mo** ... Two streams. | 9 0 | 38 6 | The road runs east out of Yawng U, descends to a saddle, and then trending north rises along the hill side to the spur on which Páng Kaw stands, about 3 miles away.. Páng Kaw was burnt out; it probably contained at least 20 houses. A camp might be formed on the spur before reaching the village. Water is down below to the east. The village is situated on a small knoll on the spur, which is narrow, with steep, wooded slopes east and west. The road runs on through the village and down the spur north for 1 mile, when it divides the left-hand path leading to Môt Waw. The path to the right turns east and descends rather steeply for 1 mile to a stream about 40 feet broad. From here there is a steep rise for 1½ miles, then a little level going followed by a steep descent of 1½ miles to a small stream. Water in a small nullah, about ½ mile before reaching the stream, but very little flat ground, and all covered with long grass and jungle. From here there is a steep climb up to Môt Hso Mo of nearly a mile. Quarter mile below the village is a very small spring. A path to the left along the hill side leads to a fair water-supply some 200 yards away. There is a kyaung on the left of the road 200 yards before the village. There is excellent camping ground on the spur some 400 yards north of the village on the road to Môt Waw. Water as noted above, and also ½ a mile along the road to Môt Waw down the eastern slope. Môt Hso Mo is the capital of the Ngek Hting State. It contains 25 houses built on the highest point of the range and cannot be commanded by rifle fire except at extreme ranges from the hills east and west. The spur it is built on is very narrow, and the eastern and western slopes are very steep and covered with jungle. The village is fenced in and surrounded by a belt of thick thorny jungle about 30 feet broad, through which are entrances north-west and south-east. |
| | | **6. Môt Hsana** ... Nam Sarong. | 3 2 | 42 0 | Leaving the village south-east, the path runs down the spur for ½ mile and then branches down to the left, descending steeply to the Nam Sarong about 750 feet; rising from this stream there is nearly level going for ½ a mile, passing a temporary village on the left, where a camp could be made. The road then crosses some rocky nullahs and rises by zigzags up a cultivated spur for more than a mile to Môt Hsana. The camp is below the village on the spur with water on the northern slope fairly near and plentiful. There is room for 200 men. The village is on the spur, with a jungle covered slope above it, but there appears to |

FROM PÁNG YÁNG TO MÖNG KA *viâ* WING LÖN LÔNG—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **6. Mót Hsana**—*cont.* | | | be no path through this. The main road strikes in at the south side of the village and leaves at the east end. It is a Wa village of 35 houses with a number of stores for grain, &c. The bottom (east) of the village is fenced in with a belt of prickly jungle with the usual narrow lane through it. |
| | | **7. Yawng Kawng.** | M. F. 6 4 | M. F. 48 4 | Leaving Mót Hsana the road runs east by north to the top of the range for 2 miles, then turns east by south along the crest for a while and then descending. At about 4 miles the road from Tákôt to Na Phán crosses and forms the boundary between the states of Ngek Hting and Lön Lông. Half-a-mile down the right hand (south) turning there is a small stream and camping ground called Páng Lut. The main road to Lön Lông runs on east, up for a little, along the crest of a hill and then down rather steep to Yawng Kawng. The first village is on the right of the main road and contains seven houses. The main village is ½ a mile on. It is a Wa village of 20 houses on a knoll at the end of a spur, and is visible from the road above about ½ a mile away, after which it is hidden by large trees. The slopes on three sides are very steep and wooded. There is room for a small camp on the left a little below the road, 200 yards from the village with a small water-supply. Mules can camp down in the ravine below, where there is a stream. No water on road. |
| | | **8. Ngek Hté** ... Nam Páng. | 7 0 | 55 4 | The road runs on east by south descending about 2,000 feet to the Nam Páng and rising a little more to Ngek Hté. The last ½ mile on the west bank is very steep and rough, and the first 1,000 feet up the east bank not much better. The Nam Páng is about 40 yards wide, 2½ to 3 feet deep at the ford; fairly slow current; very steep ascent at left bank; a small stony beach on the right; not fordable after much rain. The village is not visible owing to the usual encircling belt of thorny jungle. The camping ground is on the spur just before the village. Water is a long way down the north slope and not plentiful. Ngek Hté is a Wa village of 35 houses; rice and paddy obtainable. There is another of the same name about 1 mile north-east. The only hill which commands Ngek Hté is east of it at some distance. |
| | | **9. Páng Lát** ... | 6 4 | 62 0 | The road leads through the village, or you can make a detour round the left (north) side. At about ½ mile there are three houses, where the road divides, running to the left to lower Ngek Hté and thence to Lön Lông by a road which is said to be steep at the Nam Pawng. To the right the road descends to a saddle, along which it runs, rising later fairly easily to Páng Lát. This is a Wa village of 76 houses, where iron work is carried on largely. It is built on two spurs, one running south, the other east. The ground falls all round it and the jungle is thick. A path runs out south-east to Möng Nga and water is drawn from |

FROM PÁNG YÁNG TO MÖNG KA *viâ* WING LÖN LÔNG—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **9. Páng Lát**—*cont.* | | | | | the valley to the left going down; sufficient, but at some distance. The only good camping ground is on a level open spot in the middle of the village. There is a bad camp ½ mile down the Möng Nga road and another can be made about ¼ mile down the Lön Lông road, but the nearest water-supply is little better than a buffalo wallow down on the left. No water on road. |
| | | **10. Wing Lön Lông (Lat. 22° 28′ 40″ N., Long. 99° 13′ 50″ E.).** | 4 | 2 | 66 | 4 | The road leaves Páng Lát at the east end and runs along the spur to a saddle 650 feet below, which connects with the Lön Lông range, and which it crosses ½ mile south of the Wing. There is a small Muhsö village on a spur to the left, where there is plenty of camping ground with a small water-supply on the road up. There is excellent camping ground south-east of the Wing Lön Lông about 100 feet below it, with plenty of water near, but it is commanded by it. Wing Lön Lông is the capital of this state. It contains 40 houses crowded together on a peak with the palace in the centre. It is looked into from a knoll about 250 yards south-west and commanded by a wooded peak about 800 yards north-west. It is surrounded as usual and has two or three covered-in entrances. The slopes all round are very steep and open except on the east. Roads run from here to Na Phán, to Möng Ka (north-east), and to Möng Lem. There are several villages close by, occupied chiefly by Was, but there are a few Kachins and some Shans, who keep the bazaars. Rice and paddy obtainable. No water along this stage. |
| | | **11. Pa Núng (Muhsö village).** A trickle of water across the road in first 1½ miles. | 6 | 6 | 73 | 2 | The road runs along the spur east from Wing Lön Lông, passing a Wa village, Kyé Prai, on the left at once and, crossing the spur, runs down along the hill side, dropping 800 feet to a saddle. It crosses a little water about 1 mile from Kyé Prai and there is some nearly flat camping ground below the road; it then rises fairly steep to a range over 5,000 feet elevation, along the top of which it runs, turning sharply to the left at 2½ miles, just below Páng Lông, the Kyemmöng's village, which is not visible from the road here. From here onwards the path undulates along the crest, passing many acres of hill rice and poppy cultivation. There is a short, steep, rocky rise at 5 miles over a peak, shortly after which the Wa village of Pa Núng is passed on the right, off the road, which, turning north again, descends rather steeply for ½ mile and then rises gently to the Muhsö village of Pa Núng (29 houses, unfenced). Fairly flat ground above the village for camp (about 200 men with transport). Water from both sides of the hill. Sufficient grass and firewood obtainable, but only a little rice and paddy. |

FROM PÁNG YÁNG TO MÖNG KA *viâ* WING LÖN LÔNG—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **12. Camp** ... ... Two or three small streams. | 7 | 6 | 81 | 0 | The road follows the main ridge, rising and falling along the crest. It runs north-east for 2 miles, skirts round the left of a peak, and turns north-west for 2 miles, passing Hsa Awt off the road on the right at 2½ miles. At 4 miles it rises round the right of another peak and turns north again for 2 miles, passing a small Wa village near and below the road on the left at 5 miles. At 6 miles it descends sharply, turning north-west and runs through Hto Nawng (six houses; Was) to a saddle, from which it rises again, passing Hto Tung (about 80 houses; Was), ½ mile to the left and below. At 7 miles (up to which point no water is met with) the road turns north-east for a short distance, then north along the side of the main range, crossing several small streams. There are several places fit for camps in the last mile, but firewood is scarce here and no supplies are obtainable. The road along the crest from Pa Náng is not well defined for the first few miles, the side tracks to cultivation patches being much more used than the main road. |
| | | **13. Camp 1 mile short of Yawng Seng.** Several nullahs. | 7 | 2 | 88 | 2 | From the last camp the road runs through paddy-fields past a Wa village of three houses Ka Si, crossing water in a nullah here and rising to the top of the ridge in the 1st mile, then skirted round the left of a peak and, striking the ridge again, followed it to the 6th mile, when the road from Na Hpán (P Na Phán) cuts in on the left. It then rose over the ridge and ran rather steeply down a spur to the Muhsö village of Yawng Seng (15 houses), where it turned sharp to the right and ran with short steep rises and falls along the hill side, crossing several small streams. The best site for a camp is about 1 mile from the Muhsö village, where grass and water are plentiful, but firewood is scarce. The Wa village of Yawng Seng is a short mile further on; but you cannot depend on it for supplies, though the Was generally store paddy. They are wild Was and do not care to sell, but would probably barter readily for salt, beads, &c. |
| | | **14. Pa Soi [Lower (Shan) village].** Namsé. | 5 | 0 | 93 | 2 | The road runs level for ½ a mile, then crosses the spur, and descends passing above the Wa village of Yawng Seng (40 houses), from which descends about 2,500 feet in 3 miles to the Namsé (about 35 yards broad, knee-deep, easy crossing, but probably not fordable in the rains. The main road runs through one or two villages on the spur called Ok Lawng, which have probably narrow stockaded passages through them, impassable for pack animals. We were taken down-hill to the left through cultivation to avoid them and joined the main road about 1 mile from the river. The cultivation we passed through was well watered lower down and suitable for camping on if required. The last mile of descent to the Namsé is not very steep. There is a very small strip of flat ground on the right bank of the Namsé and a small pebbly beach on the left, where the river is low, |

FROM PÁNG YÁNG TO MÖNG KA *viâ* WING LÖN LÔNG—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **14. Pa Soi [Lower (Shan) village]** —*cont.* | | | but practically no camping ground. The ascent to Pa Soi is about 1,000 feet. There are three short steep ascents and the rest is easy going. There is plenty of camping ground just before and also below Pa Soi, with a good stream in a nullah close to the village. This is Shan village of 14 houses subordinate to a larger Wa village of the same name on the ridge above. No supplies. |
| | | **15. Möng Ka (22° 44′ 30″ N., 99° 29′ E.).** Nam Sak Ké (nearly dry) and several small streams between 3rd and 6th miles. | M. F. 9 0 | M. F. 102 2 | The road runs up through Shan Pa Soi and ascends nearly 1,000 feet, gradually passing (Wa) Pa Soi on the left at 1 mile, and after 2 miles there is a rather steep descent of 1,800 feet to a small stream in a large rocky bed which drains the valley, which is open, cultivated, and well watered. There are fairly flat places for camping almost anywhere in the 2 miles beyond the Muhsö village of Nam Sak Ké, the best at 1 mile on flat cultivated ground just before the ascent begins. The ascent is 3,300 feet, fairly easy throughout. There are several small Muhsö villages on this hill side and much poppy cultivation. After crossing the range the road runs easily along the eastern slope for nearly 3 miles to Möng Ka, passing water and camping ground after 1 mile and again at 2 miles near a Chinese village of some 20 houses. Möng Ka itself is a collection of small Muhsö villages about 100 feet below the top of the range. Elevation 6,600 feet. Water springs on the top of the hill; plentiful supply; grass is rather scarce. There is a great deal of fairly flat ground up here for camping on or for a post if required, with a good view all round. The villages round here are mostly Muhsö and the Sawbwa of Möng Ka is a Muhsö. It is said to be only two marches from here eastwards to the Chinese frontier and two long marches northwards to Nawng Kheo, where there is a lake from which the Nam Ka and three other rivers are said to start. The wildest of the Was live round Nawng Kheo, near which the rivers are said to contain gold washings of considerable value. There are silver mines near here, which are at present being worked. Very small supplies of rice and paddy at Möng Ka. From here there is said to be a road to Möng Lán (or Möng Lá) in China, the stages being as follows:— 1. Tanáng, 2. Möng Saw, 3. Palông, 4. Náng Lé, 5. Möng Lán, each march 8 to 10 miles. The Nam Ka is crossed in Stage 2 and Chinese territory entered just before reaching Náng Lé. There is also a route to Möng Lem as follows:—1. Nam Ka (or Hka), 2. Pa Ha, 3. Nawng Lung, 4. Ho Yáng, 5. Ho Ai, 6. Wing Sáng, 7. Möng Lem. The boundary of Möng Ka is crossed in Stage 1. Stages 2 to 5 inclusive belong to the Ho Ai circle. At Wing Sáng is the boundary of Möng Lem. Marches of 8 to 10 miles. |

# No. 52.

## From PINDAYA to PWÉHLA.

By Lieut. J. A. S. TULLOCH, R.E., 1888.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | 1. Pwéhla * ... | 6 | 4 | 6 | 4 | The road leaves Pindaya in a southerly direction, bordered for the first 500 yards on the west by the Pindaya lake and on the east by a small plantation of "*tillai*." At about 1,000 yards from the village there are kyaungs to the east of the road, but in very bad condition, the flooring being almost entirely stripped. The accommodation of these kyaungs if repaired would be for 80 men. Water is obtainable near from the Pindaya lake. On leaving the lake the country opens out and is easily accessible from the road. To the west there is a range of hills about 900 feet high and about 1 mile distant from the road, the country between being perfectly open and undulating. To the east the country has a slight general slope of about ⅛ to 1/16 from the road, the country on both sides being open and affording no cover. At 1¼ miles from Pindaya there are to the west of the road at a distance of ¾ mile large caves with an open kyaung which could afford shelter for about 100 men. The flooring is plastered and not raised from the ground. The caves are of considerable extent. To the east of the road there are some small pagodas. At 2 miles the road commences a slight ascent of about ⅛. There is a nullah about 12 feet deep and 15 feet wide crossing the road, the banks of which are steep, except where the road crosses. This nullah on the west of the road turns southwards and runs parallel with the road for about ¼ mile. About 30 yards distant at this point there are paddy-fields on both sides of the road. At 2¼ miles village of Tharaiko, a small village about 500 yards to the west of the road; about 20 bamboo huts raised 1 foot to 2 feet from the ground. The village is built on a hill and surrounded by a hedge. There has been no attempt to make any stockade and the hedge is thin and easily passable for men on foot. There are kyaungs in good order 300 yards to the north of the village capable of accommodating 150 men. In the village there are about 20 head of cattle, but no ponies. No water to be found in the immediate vicinity, and the inhabitants state they get their water-supply from the Pindaya lake 2 miles distant. From Tharaiko onwards for about 1 mile the country on both sides of the road is hilly, but the hills are not steep and the road is fit for all arms and for wheeled transport. The hills through which the road passes are under features of those lying to the west of Pindaya, the general slope being from north-west to south-east. The general direction of the road is southerly passing through hills about 50 to 100 yards distant on either side, their general height above the road being from 100 to 150 feet. The average slope of these hills is from ⅛ to ¼. On nearing Pwéhla the hills are more rocky and steeper. About 6⅛ miles from Pindaya is a large village of about 150 houses and 1,000 inhabitants. The bazaar is nearly as extensive as that of Pindaya, and supplies of meat and vegetables are plentiful. Grass is scarce, and for any large number of animals bamboo leaves would have to be substituted. The village is scattered and much enclosed, hence it is difficult to estimate its size. There are kyaungs to the east of the village capable of accommodating 100 men. Water is procured from a small lake. The supply is plentiful and good. |

* In the latest Survey Map, sheet No. 5, S.W., sixth edition, this place is spelt Pawela.—A. F.

## No. 53.

### From PINDAYA to TWINTAYA.

By Lieut. H. E. STANTON, Royal Artillery, January 1888.

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | 1. Twintaya ... | M. F. 8 0 | M. F. 8 0 | Immediately on leaving Pindaya, the ground rises gradually, road due east all the way. At ½ mile cross a deep (30 feet) nullah by a strong bridge fit for laden animals. These nullahs are quite a feature about here. They are great rents in the ground and generally follow the direction of the valleys, the sides are perpendicular and of a bright red clay. The beds have too steep a fall to allow water to stand in them. These nullahs carry off all the rainfall from these hills and drain into the low ground near the sources of the Zawgyi river. They can only be crossed and near their head where they are shallow, where there are bridges. They would effectually stop animals anywhere but at the above places, but infantry would not find them insuperable except perhaps in the rains and then only till the water ran off. Four of these nullahs were passed on the road. Of these the only two difficult ones are strongly bridged. The other two were crossed near their heads where they were shallow. Two miles out a road was crossed leading to Kyauksé (to the north) 2 miles off and to Saingyébwin (to the south). At 3 miles cross second deep nullah by a bridge. At 4 miles the village of Tamwet is seen some distance to the right at 6 miles. Mwédwin village, a large tank of water here, about 20 houses; ½ mile further is a large kyaung (150 men). Just beyond is the small hamlet of Payani, a collection of some half-a-dozen huts, inhabited by miners. From here the path runs up a valley east for ½ mile, climbs a hill on right and then turns sharply to the south of the silver mines. These are called by name of Twintaya. They are about 1½ miles from Payani. They lie high up on the south-west corner of a deep valley in the hills. This valley seems to be a real *cul de sac*, as no outlet could be seen. The miners all live in small sheds over the mines, of which several are sunk. They number about 100 at this mine, that is, about 8 per shaft. The shafts are sunk at an angle of 45° into the hill. They do not go very deep, they are stepped on one side, the miner sits on these facing up the hill. The earth is put into small hand-baskets and passed up the shaft to the top. The shaft is started by the ordinary long excavator, but as it gets deeper a small hand-pick is used. The miners state that they work entirely for themselves and do not pay any percentage to the Ngwégunhmu, but this is highly improbable. These mines lie in Bawsaing territory. |

## No. 54.

### From PINDAYA to YÁTSAUK (LOKSOK).

By Lieut. J. A. S. TULLOCH, R.E., February 1888.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | 1. Maingbin ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | The direct road runs north-east. The route described below is by the sources of the Zawgyi river which |

FROM PINDAYA TO YÁTSAUK (LOKSOK)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Mainghin**—*cont.* | | | strikes the direct road about 1 mile or so south of Mainghin. On leaving Pindaya the latter route runs north bearing slightly away from the range of hills on the left. Cross a nullah by bridge. Pass kyaung (100 men). Cross a second and deep nullah by a bridge. This is probably a continuation of the one met with on the road to the silver mines. The road is fairly elevated. The valley (all paddy land) lies to the right (east). At 1 mile the village of Kyauknao is seen the left situated on a low spur of the range. There is said to to be extensive pine-apple cultivation at this place. Several nullahs are seen on the left, but none of them cross the road. At (?) miles pass between two villages ½ mile apart, both of which go by the name of Yébyu. A kyaung. Water from the Zawgyi. There are extensive pine-apple and plantain gardens here. Away to the right Kyauksu can be seen. Soon after this the road descends to a valley, at the head of which the Zawgyi river rises. The sources are two in number and consist of big springs close together under the foot of the hills. These springs supply enormous quantity of water, as the river close to sources is 12 yards wide and is deep. At (?) miles, ½ mile from the sources, the river is crossed by a bridge fit for laden animals. The stream runs fast here. Half-a-mile to the left the village of Takíywa can be seen on some rising ground. At (?) miles pass the Shwébadaw pagoda and sayáta. Good camping ground. Accommodation for 50 men. This pagoda is on a low hill. Soon after cross the Zawgyi twice (flowing first to left, then to right) by bridges. At (?) miles ascend a low hill on which there is a bazaar belonging to the village of Nangyithaw. The latter is a big place. Large kyaung. On the right at (?) miles is the village of Shwéingôn. One mile on pass through a lot of sugar-cane gardens, beyond which is the village of Taungshi (?) miles; some streams are crossed before this, none of any size now (February), but they might make the ground difficult in the rains. At (?) miles, cross the Zawgyi by a stout new bridge. At (?) miles pass village of Phabyigôn on left. Then through more sugar-cane. Road now ascends slightly and soon after at (?) miles strikes the direct road mentioned above. The latter up to this point is easy and fit for carts. It passes between the villages of Kyauksu and Kolôn, about 2 miles out from Pindaya, and at 4 miles it passes Paiawgaung on the right, soon after which it goes through Pinyôn. After the junction of the two above routes the road passes village of Saingeik on left ((?) miles). This place marks the boundary between Yátsauk and Pindaya districts. Half-a-mile to the right lies the village of Tanaunggôn. At (?) miles cross the Zawgyi, flowing to the right, by a good bridge, and at 9 miles reach village of Mainghin. This is considered rather an important place. There is a large bazaar. The village itself is not very large. Kyaung. Water from river. The place is noted for its extensive orange orchards. |
| | | **2. Lópeik** ... | M. F. 11 0 | M. F. 20 0 | At 4 miles ford the Yamôn creek. At 6 miles pass through a lot of paddy land. The country before being covered with open tree jungle. At (?) miles reach small village of Wuntao. The country now becomes wild and close, the road passing between low hills. At 10 miles pass Upho on the right. At 11 miles Lópeik, small place with kyaung (50 men). |

FROM PINDAYA TO YÁTSAUK (LOKSOK)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Bangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | 3. Yátsauk ... | 7 0 | 27 0 | At 2 miles reach Magyigôn. This is a fair-sized place consisting of two villages about ½ mile apart. A kyaung and four sayáts (120 men). Water from the Kandia stream close by. A plentiful and excellent supply. No cattle could be obtained here. From here to Yátsauk is 5 miles of excellent road over undulating country. Yátsauk is a scattered place built chiefly on a saddle between two hills which lie north and south of each other. The old *fort*, some remains of which are still extant, was on the southern hill. The Sawbwa lives on this hill. It is skirted on the east by the Zawgyi river, and on the south and west by a broad and in places deep lake or jheel. The latter is said to get all its water from springs. It is quite 100 yards wide all along and about ½ mile in length. It is crossed in the centre by a rickety bridge, not fit for animals and only fit for infantry in single file. The water from this lake flows into the river. The bazaar is in the centre of the village. The latter is not so large a place as Pindaya and is said to contain 1,200 houses. There are only 3,000 houses in the Yátsauk district by native report, but it is highly improbable that the number is as small as this. Supplies of rice, flour, salt. Cattle can be bought. The price of a bullock is Rs. 15, or Rs. 10 cheaper than in Ywangán. Oranges in large quantities and several other fruits and vegetables can be obtained. The Zawgyi river here is crossed by two bridges, only one of which is fit for laden or unladen animals. The people here are extensively employed in paper-making. They also manufacture pottery and *dhás*. Resin and ebony were to be had at the bazaar. The latter is larger than at Pindaya. There is plenty of accommodation in several kyaungs and sayáts on the north hill. One thousand men could easily be put up; most of these kyaungs are some distance from water. Grass has to be got from a distance. The Sawbwa's chief minister bears the title of Atwinwun. He is also assisted by his "amátgyis" or councillors. |

## No. 55.

### From PÔNSENG (Route No. 20, Stage 5) to MÔMIEN viâ LÔNLIN.

BY CAPT. H. B. WALKER, DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY, PAID ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH (NATIVE INFORMATION), 1892.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | 1. Mongko ... | *7 | 4 | 7 | 4 | General direction west. Good road all the way. *See* Route No. 68, Stage 9. |
| | | 2. Nan Pyi Pyi ... | 15 | 0 | 22 | 4 | General direction north-east up hill by a good road *viâ* the Theinni village of Pángmát on frontier ridge. |
| China. | | 3. Sán Kyo I ... | 15 | 0 | 37 | 4 | General direction north-east; 200 houses and a fifth-day bazaar; road level. |

* Lieut. Prowse makes it 9½ miles, *see* Route No. 20, alterative I, Stage 1.

FROM PÔNSENG (ROUTE No. 20, STAGE 5) TO MÔMIEN *viâ* LÔNLIN—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **4. Möngka** ... The Möng Ka haw, 15 yards broad, 2 feet deep, crossed just before reaching village. | 12 | 0 | 49 | 4 | General direction north-east; road good and level; about 1,000 houses and an every-day bazaar. |
| | | **5. Möngwin** ... | 15 | 0 | 64 | 4 | General direction north; road level; 200 houses. |
| | | **6. Man Nyo** ... | 10 | 0 | 74 | 4 | North; 100 houses; road good and level. |
| | | **7. Manshi (or Möngkhwôn).** Manli haw, 20 yards broad, Péshwé haw 10 yards broad. | 15 | 0 | 89 | 4 | General direction north; road good and level; a fifth-day bazaar here. Manthi is one of the dependencies of Lônlin and contains 1,000 houses. Good supplies. |
| | | **8. Lônlin (Lung-ling).** | ... | | ... | | Direction north. A day's march. Lônlin is the capital of the province, which includes Manshi or Möngkhwôn. Is said to have a garrison and some four or five guns. Another native account makes it two stages from Manshi to Lônlin, the intermediate halting place being Tawmakhan, a village of 30 or 40 houses. |
| China. | | **9. Hawto Swin** ... | ... | | ... | | Direction north-west. A day's journey. Road hilly and rough; camping ground near the village for 200 or 300 men; water and supplies, *&c.* |
| | | **10. Liánsikai** ... | ... | | ... | | Direction north-west. A day's march. Road descends and winds a good deal, presumably from spur to spur. There is a bazaar here near to which is the camping ground. Accommodation for 200 or 300 men; water. |
| | | **11. Situ ferry on the Lônkyáng or Shwéli.** | ... | | ... | | Direction north-west. A day's march. Road is said to be good and level. Camping ground near the village for 500 men; water, *&c.* |
| | | **12. Pasônkwán** ... | ... | | ... | | Direction north-west. A day's march. |
| | | **13. Mômien** ... | ... | | ... | | Direction north-west. A day's march. Road is said to be good and level. Mômien, the residence of the "Wun," is said to be fortified with a wall or ditch. The number of houses have been variously computed at from 1,000 to 10,000 houses. Contains a garrison and several guns. |

FROM PÔNSENG (ROUTE No. 20, STAGE 5) TO MÔMIEN *viâ* LÔNLIN—*continued.*

BRANCH I.

FROM MANSHI (STAGE 7) TO SÉFÁN (CHÉFÁN).

BY CAPT. H. B. WALKER, DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY, PAID ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH (NATIVE INFORMATION), 1892.

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| | | | M. F. | M. F. | |
| China. | | 1. **Sinkyaikyi** ... | ... | ... | Direction south. A day's march. Good level road across paddy-fields. Sinkyaikyi is said to contain over 1,000 houses. Camping ground on paddy-fields for 1,000 men or more; water and supplies obtainable. |
| | | 2. **Santi Shán** ... | ... | ... | Direction south. A day's march. Road crosses a range of hills. Camping ground in paddy-fields for 1,000 men. village contains only six houses. Supplies and water obtainable. |
| | | 3. **Séfán** ... ... | ... | ... | Direction south. A day's march. Road good and level along foot of Santi Shán range and across paddy-fields. Séfán is a large Chinese town. |

## No. 56.

### From SAGA (SAMKA) to YAMÉTHIN viâ TAUNGKAMAUK and KINYWA ZÉDIGÔN.

BY LIEUT. D. E. SEAGRIM, ROYAL ARTILLERY, 1887–88.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | 1. **Banpien** ... Saga river. | 6 4 | 6 4 | Saga (*see* Route No. 4, Stage 4) lies on the Saga river, which here divides itself into two portions, which join lower down again, there being a large marsh between. Good accommodation for a large force in sayáts and kyaungs. The river here is too deep to be crossed by loaded elephants. Supplies of vegetables and rice. Elephant-grazing about 1 mile distant. Good grass for ponies. The road to Payakôn is good and level, distance about 23 to 25 miles. Silver mines are found in this district. The road to Séyo, where the river is crossed, is good but marshy in parts, and goes in a north-east direction. The road to Inlé, distance said to be about 12 miles, is passed about 1 mile from Saga. Séyo, at about 3 miles is a small village on both sides of the river. Fair accommodation in the sayáts on the east bank. Boats obtainable easily from Saga. Bottom of river was firm and about 30 feet broad and 9 feet deep; slow current. The land on the east bank would be a swamp in and shortly after the rains. Grasing for elephants and ponies. The ground on the west bank was ploughed. The road to Banpien goes in north-west direction, ascending and descending alternately through small hills. At 5½ miles the village of Limpôk is passed. It consists of about 20 houses and forms the boundary between the Saga and Lwélôn districts, belonging to the |

FROM SAGA (SAMKA) TO YAMÉTHIN *viâ* TAUNGKAMAUK AND KINYWA ZÉDIGÔN—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Banpien**—*cont.* | | | former. Good rice cultivation. A short mile further reach Banpien, the first halting place, 1,000 feet above Saga. Good open ground suitable for a large force. Water obtained from rocks near village, but not very plentiful. Good grazing for ponies, and elephants could get forage in the neighbouring hills. The village consists of about 20 houses. Vegetables and rice, the only supplies, obtainable. There are two routes from Banpien to Namké (Stage 3); both are of similar character. |
| | | **2. Pinmun** ... | M. F. 7 0 | M. F. 13 4 | The road from Banpien to Pinmum is good and runs north-west; generally level as far as Naunghpé, about 3 miles on. This is a large village of about 100 houses in all. Vegetables and rice plentiful. Large running stream close by on the west. Good open camping ground at the foot of some rocky hillocks. Height of Naunghpé is 3,400 feet above Pyinmana. The road to Pinlaung goes up a valley from here at 166° and is apparently good. This could not be reached in one day by a column coming to the delay necessitated by crossing the Saga chaung a Séyo. Good elephant and pony grazing. After leaving Naunghpé the road curves in and out along the side of a hill up a valley and after about a mile goes up sharply ascending up to 4,400 feet above Gwégôn. It continues along this ridge and then the Pinmun valley comes in sight. Here after a sharp descent and crossing a small stream is a good halting place in paddy-fields at the bottom of a village which stands on a hill. There is a good fast-flowing stream and good grazing for pack animals. The village called Pinmun (also) is small and with no supplies. There are in all some five or six villages fairly close together, all called Pinmun. The elephants so far have no difficulty from Saga. Rice is most plentiful in all these plains and valleys. |
| | | **3. Namké (Namkhai).** Namké chaung. | 7 6 | 21 2 | The road from Pinmun to Namké is good and fairly level; the general direction is north-west. After about ¼ mile the village of Pong is passed. Rice cultivation most plentiful. There are numerous villages to be seen all round. Red chillies are greatly grown. Then the road gradually descends to the Namké chaung which is about 1 mile in front of the first village of that name. The river was full of duck, and other game would doubtless be found in the neighbouring swamps. From here onwards the land became gradually less fertile until the neighbourhood of No. 2 Namké is reached. There is a good broad cart road crossed at the first village of Namké; it leads to Pinlaung. The road from there begins to ascend and descend and finally goes between two hills to Namké No. 2. This is a large village on the river Belu and a tributary to it. There are about 45 to 60 houses, and good rice cultivation. Good accommodation for troops in the bazaar huts. Vegetables, rice, and cattle plentiful. There is a road going south to Pinlaung. Road from Pinmun is good all the way. |

FROM SAGA (SAMKA) TO YAMÉTHIN *viâ* TAUNGKAMAUK AND KINYWA ZÉDIGÔN—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **4. Lônpu** ... ... Lônpu and Belu chaungs. | 9 | 0 | 30 | 2 | Road to Lônpu, good, in a northerly direction, following the course of the Belu chaung for half the way. Numerous villages are passed on the way, the most important of which are Payabyu 2 miles, To-é 3½ miles and Tina. The following bearings were taken from Pintônlaung near Namké: Pinlaung 155°, Myinmidu village 20°, Myinmidu hill 1°, Tônghla 334°, the Thénigôn and Yaméthin Pokintaung 30° and 45°. The Belu is a rapid stream of about 15 yards broad, shallow, firm bottom and low banks. A tributary to it, the Lônpu chaung, is crossed on the road. Then Lônpu is reached. This is a large village with numerous small ones in its neighbourhood. Ponies, cattle, rice, vegetables plentiful, and there is a large bazaar here once a week. The ground to the east is one broad extent of rice fields intersected by various small streams. There are routes from here to Kinywa Zédigôn and Yaméthin (six marches), and to Fort Stedman (three marches). |
| | | **5. Taungkamauk.** | 11 | 0 | 41 | 2 | The road from Lônpu to Taungkamauk runs north-west, being considerably hilly, but good under foot all the way. After about 2 miles a small chaung and swamp are reached, there being a village on the north and south of the road, the former 1 mile distant, the southern ½ mile. Lwé-é pagoda and the Belu chaung are reached shortly afterwards. From Lwé-é there is a road going to Taungthada and Yaméthin. After passing the village of In-ni and another one on the top of a hill, Taungkamauk is reached, being a total distance of 11 miles. There are three villages all close together of this name. Height by barometer 4,600 feet above Gwégôn. Good camping ground on a long *col*. Fowls, rice, and vegetables obtainable from the village which consists of about 20 houses. Water good and plentiful. Good forage for cattle and elephants; numerous wild plantain trees. A good view of the Yaméthin range is obtainable here. |
| | | **6. Thekagyin** ... | 9 | 0 | 50 | 2 | The road from Taungkamauk to Thekagyin is also hilly and good under foot, following a north-west direction for 9 miles. There is no water on the road. After 2 miles village of Namin is visible, about 3 miles distant, consisting of about 50 houses. The jungle requires constant cutting and hence the rate of marching for elephants is slow, chiefly owing to the hilliness. The halting place is actually only about 8 miles, but owing to the scarcity of water for the animals it is necessary to go in a southerly direction for 2 miles to a small running stream. If a well could be sunk here permanently, the only obstacle of the whole route would be removed. This is said to be about 3 daings from the source of the river Paalaung, which rises in a mountain called "Sintaung," by barometer 2,400 feet above Gwégôn. Good forage for elephants. Long plantain groves. There is a village to the south about 3 miles away. There is a stream close by to the north 1 mile, but inaccessible owing to the steepness of the banks. The road to Bwet goes off here in a northerly direction. |

FROM SAGA (SAMKA) TO YAMÉTHIN *viâ* TAUNGKAMAUK AND KINYWA ZÉDIGÔN—*continued.*

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | | Total. | | |
| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Yaméthin. | **7. Panlaung (or Paunglaung) river.** | 6 | 0 | 56 | 2 | The road from Thekagyin to the river Panlaung goes in a westerly direction for 6 miles ascending and descending through thick jungle which would require to be cut. The Panlaung river is here (at an elevation of 1,650 feet) about 20 yards broad, rocky bottom, rapid, crossed by a small bamboo bridge, 1 foot deep. There is a good open halting place on the west bank, a large zayát being available for about 50 men. Water and animal forage plentiful. |
| | | **8. Wayôngyi** ... | 10 | 0 | 66 | 2 | The road from here to Wayôngyi goes in a south-west direction for 10 miles. Hilly. Water only met at the beginning and none afterwards till Wayôngyi. Elephant marching very slow from want of water and thickness of jungle and hilliness. Road good under foot. A small village is passed about 5 miles on, but it lies 1½ miles away. There is a good halting place at Wayôngyi. Large supply of good water and good forage for all animals. |
| | | **9. Kinywa Zédigôn.** | 9 | 2 | 75 | 4 | The road on to Kinywa Zédigôn goes south-west for about 9 miles; good under foot, thick jungle, slightly hilly, but there is nothing to delay a column except perhaps the jungle. Kinywa Zédigôn is a police post 13 miles from Yaméthin. If the difficulty of water at Thekagyin could be overcome, the only obstacle to any column moving from Yaméthin to Lônpu would be removed. This is said to be the best of the three roads from Lônpu and is the one usually followed by traders. The road from Yaméthin to Zédigôn has already been surveyed and is being made by the Public Works Department. Several villages near and connected by cart tracks; the usual supplies procurable. |
| | | **10. Yaméthin** ... Samôn river and other streams. | 13 | 0 | 88 | 4 | Road, country road, fit for carts all the way. First 6 or 7 miles along the base of the hills, last portion across paddy cultivation along raised embankment and bridged; Samôn river is crossed close to Yaméthin, narrow and easily fordable; it starts from the Yaméthin lake. The small village of Shwémindin is passed at 6½ miles and the large village of Theingôn at 10 miles, about 200 houses, large kyaung and zayáts. Water and supplies plentiful. |

## From TÁKÖT to KYENGHUNG viâ MÖNG LEM, KYENG MAI and MÖNG SÉ.

By Capt. G. V. BURROWS, Attaché, Intelligence Branch, February 1891.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Kát Maw (4,500 feet).** | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | *See* Route No. 16, Stage 18. |
| | | **2. Nam Awn valley.** Nam Awn and Nam Páng. | 6 | 0 | 14 | 0 | The road leaves the village in a north-easterly direction and skirts the long slopes. The descent is gradual, but continual, and at the 5th mile it drops into Nam Awn valley and runs due east. The village of Nam Awn is situated on a small rounded hill not visible from the point at which the stream is crossed (8 to 12 feet broad; unbridged; gravel bottom; easy crossing liable to flood, but the depth would not much increase; is very rapid, but only from 8 inches to 1 foot deep), but round the small spur running down into the valley from the south-east. The road crosses the stream four times in the valley, which is cultivated, and it runs through the paddy-fields, crosses to the opposite side, passes the lower village, which is also called Nam Awn, and again crossing the stream runs on to a small bit of paddy land, a little higher than the rest, and which is the only ground suitable for camping and that only in dry weather. The whole of this part of the road, *i.e.*, down the valley, would be exceedingly difficult if, indeed, practicable in wet weather. It is, moreover, entirely commanded from both flanks for a distance of 2 miles, being flanked by thickly-wooded hills which are almost precipitous, and on an average from 300 to 500 yards apart from slope to slope. Just beyond the lower village and on the western side of the valley stands a large well-built kyaung which would afford shelter to 80 men. Total descent 2,250 feet. |
| | | **3. Nam Páng, Hsup Mawng.** | 9 | 0 | 23 | 0 | The road runs on down the centre of the ravine, taking the course of the stream as its direction and continually crossing and recrossing it for about 2 miles, when it runs out into a valley and on to some paddy-fields below the little village of Na Nin, a small hamlet perched on the spur jutting out from the southern slopes. The path now takes a more northerly direction and running generally north-east by east passes down the valley for another 2 miles, when it suddenly rises on to a small plateau on which, unseen from below, stands the village of Nam Páng, containing some 25 houses and a large and dilapidated kyaung. There is camping ground between the kyaung and the village, sufficiently large to hold 200 men and 40 ponies close to the bazaar sheds. Not more than 100 yards to the left of the village along a deep valley flows the Nam Páng river rapid, *i.e.*, from 3 to 3½ miles an hour. In the dry season from 3 feet to 3 feet and 6 inches deep at the ferry. Its banks are low, and it is fordable by men and mules; bottom of large shingle and sandy. Indications of flood rise of 9 feet. It is 42 yards broad at the ford which is just below the ferry. It joins Nam Kha about 6 miles further south-east. Passing through the village the path runs down a small but deep ravine; from this point it rises about 400 feet in ½ a mile and winds along the crest-line of a small |

FROM TÁKÖT TO KYENGHUNG *viâ* MÖNG LEM, KYENG MAI AND MÖNG SÉ—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **3. Nam Páng, Hsup Mawng**—*cont.* | | | spur, then taking a north-easterly direction falls into a deep valley running up the other side; again winds along the side of a spur and in another ½ mile suddenly falls into the Nam Páng valley and runs along the right bank for about a mile, crossing two insignificant streams, till it reaches the ferry known at Hsup Mawng. There is barely sufficient camping ground on the opposite bank for 150 men, and that only actually along the bank of the river, both banks being thickly wooded. |
| | | **4. Na Tôk** ... Nam Ma, banks low and quite easy; gravel bottom, liable to flood; and Nam Kha. | M. F. 7 0 | M. F. 30 0 | Leaving the Nam Páng the path ascends rapidly in a north-easterly direction. The gradient is steep and continual for ¾ of a mile. At 1¼ miles, the path runs below the village of South Páng Háng, and about a mile further on passes North Páng Háng, both on the left. The road now turns in an easterly direction and passes the village of Mai Kha, a small hamlet of only some six small huts. It then descends rapidly for nearly 2 miles passing the village of Hôtai and a stream about 10 feet wide and 4 inches deep, with firm gravel bottom running along the valley which is cultivated, and on the left slope of which stands the little village of Na Tôk; there is space enough for a small force of 150 men and baggage animals to encamp on the high ground in the centre of fields. Water is close at hand and there is plenty of it throughout the year. Na Tôk is a small insignificant village, but grain (paddy) is plentiful. Peas are cultivated to some extent. There is a large kyaung near the village and the ground in its immediate vicinity is sufficient to hold a camp of 100 men. The kyaung would accommodate 60 men. |
| | | **5. Möng Nga** ... Nam Ma. | 4 0 | 34 0 | The path runs on in a north-easterly direction, passes two small insignificant villages ½ a mile further on and, falling into a cultivated valley, passes the large village of Páng Sáng, and 300 yards further on runs into the Nam Kha. There are in all three boats here capable of carrying from four to five men each, or three loads from mules; but there is a better place for crossing, where in the dry season the people construct a small bamboo foot-bridge about 800 yards above and round the bend. The Nam Ma stream, which runs down from Möng Lem way, and the Nam Páng both fall into the Nam Kha just below this spot, and the latter then becomes a very considerable stream. It is here 35 yards broad and at the foot-bridge 3 feet 6 inches in depth. Both banks are here open. The eastern bank commands the western bank and is about 6 feet high, while the eastern or right bank is approached by a long beach of shingle and sand. The foot-bridge is only an erection of bamboos and is exceedingly frail. The velocity is about 3½ miles an hour, and the bottom is firm; gravel shows indication of flood rise of 10 feet at the ford. The Nam Kha marks the boundary between Möng Lön East and Möng Lem. The path runs on through paddy-fields in a north-easterly direction for about a mile till it comes to another considerable stream called the Nam Ma (about 18 yards broad, 18 inches to 2 feet deep; rapid; gravel bottom; both banks low and open. Easy to cross anywhere), which flows beneath the village of Möng |

FROM TÁKÖT TO KYENGHUNG *viâ* MÖNG LEM, KYENG MAI AND MÖNG SÉ—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **5. Möng Nga**—*cont.* | | | Nga here. Möng Nga is a fairly large village consisting of some 30 houses and overlooked by strongly built brick-work kyaung, which commands the valley for some ¾ of a mile in every direction, save the south, from which point it could be approached, but would even then perhaps be difficult to take with infantry alone. The brick walls are about 18 feet thick and 8 to 10 feet high. The floor inside is of brick, thus affording supply for use when more material is required. The slopes and approaches to this building from the west and north-west are abrupt and at all times would be difficult for infantry. |
| | | **6. Möng Ma** ... | M. F. 14 4 | M. F. 48 4 | Leaving Möng Nga, for the next mile the road runs along the right bank of the river Nam Ma, which flows between low open banks over a rocky bed, and is here 35 yards broad and 2 feet deep, and then at the end of the mile the road crosses the river; 200 yards from the river is a small hill where, 300 yards above the road on the right, is the small village of Ho Yáng. The road then passes through a valley, when turning to the right it passes over rising ground 150 feet above the Nam Ma, which flows 100 yards distant with open ground on the opposite bank. It then crosses a considerable stream, 20 yards broad and 1 foot deep with pebbly bottom, and then through thick jungle close to the village of Anma, and 300 yards further on it turns to the left entering a valley about a mile long and ½ a mile broad, in the centre of which is the village of Man Káng, about 30 houses on slightly rising ground. Running about 100 yards from the left bank of the stream until passing along the edge of the jungle above the stream, on the other side of which there is open ground for ½ a mile, it crosses a low flat spur covered with jungle on which stands the village of Man Lán, consisting of 40 houses and a brick-built pongyi kyaung 40 feet square, through which the road passes, and leaving the jungle crosses a small stream 30 feet broad, 5 inches deep in a rocky bed and flowing between low rocky banks. It then passes between open paddy-fields about 300 yards wide for about another mile. It then crosses a stream and 100 yards further on crosses another still smaller stream and touches the banks of a larger one and 200 yards further on enters an open cultivated spot, 300 yards square, from which it makes a steep ascent of 350 feet and then winds, ascending very gradually for ¾ of a mile along the base of the hill. It then crosses a very small stream in a ravine and passes over a low-wooded spur with open ground on the left and keeping 200 yards from a stream on the left for 800 yards passes through open fields, then under a hill and rising over a thickly-wooded spur by a steep and rocky path to the height of 100 feet. It goes down the other side and crosses a very small stream flowing down to the river in a rocky bed 20 feet broad and 6 feet deep and enters a flat cultivated piece of ground about 150 yards square, at the foot of which the river flows. This would form a good camping ground for a small force. The road then rises suddenly 100 feet by a rocky path, and continuing for 400 yards over rocky ground ascends gradually for another ¾ mile. It then crosses a deep ravine 200 yards broad with a stream flowing down the centre in a rocky bed. The slopes of the ravine are very steep and rocky, about 60 feet high, |

FROM TÁKÖT TO KYENGHUNG *viâ* MÖNG LEM, KYENG MAI AND MÖNG SÉ—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Meaklay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **6. Möng Ma**—*cont.* | | | passing through jungle. The road then emerges into open fields in a broad valley and after 500 yards crosses a small stream, 8 feet broad and 6 inches deep, with rocky bed, and running between high-wooded rocky banks down the centre of the valley. Leaving the valley there is a steep ascent for ½ mile and 300 yards of level ground afterwards. After which the road crosses a small stream with low banks and rocky bottom leaving a little open cultivated ground on the left. A ¼ of a mile further on, on the left of the road and overhanging the right bank of the river, is a long hill 3,000 feet in height and thickly wooded. The road then crosses another small stream and passes through 300 yards of thick jungle. It then gradually rises and crosses a small stream, with a pebbly bottom, the left bank of which is steep and rocky, which flows down a thickly-wooded ravine, out of which the ascent by a steep, rocky, and difficult path is 100 feet. After this it runs level for 300 yards and then crosses a stream flowing north in a low rocky bed 20 feet broad and 6 inches deep and passes over a low, rocky wooded spur. It then crosses a stream with low open banks and gravel bottom, 16 yards wide, 1 foot deep and rapid, and recrosses it 300 yards further on at a similar ford. With the exception of the left bank being wooded, both fords are commanded by a wooded hill, 800 to 1,000 feet high. Then for 1¼ miles the path ascends very gradually 150 feet, passing through open paddy-fields until, leading due west, it reaches Möng Ma, which is situated in a clump of bamboo trees. It is a large village consisting of some 70 houses and is the head-quarters of a Tamôn. Paddy and rice are plentiful, and there is ample ground for camping on the southern side of the village, marked by a huge banyan tree. Water plentiful and within 20 yards of site. Möng Ma is 1,300 feet higher than Möng Na. |
| | | **7. Ho Khai** ... | M. 3 F. 0 | M. 51 F. 4 | Leaving Mong Ma the path runs along the valley following the course of the river for about 800 yards, when it crosses it and the valley on to a small spur on which the village of Manlé stands, consisting of some 35 houses; the village is divided into two portions, known as Upper and Lower Manlé, but they are only 500 yards apart. Passing Upper Manlé on the left the path runs off the spur into another small valley about 600 yards broad, at the opposite side of which at the edge of the cultivation is the little village of Ho Khai. The stream, an insignificant one, running down this valley, is crossed three times in the next mile. Half-a-mile further on the valley ends. There is a camping ground at the head of the valley sufficiently large to hold 150 men, with plenty of water at hand. Water should be drawn for drinking from the top of the valley. It is not so pure below, as it oozes through a quagmire and contains a certain amount of sulphurous matter and is not considered good for drinking even by natives. It is advisable to halt here, as the next stage is some 15 miles to Möng Lem and there is a scarcity of water for the first 8 miles. |

FROM TÁKÖT TO KYENGHUNG *viâ* MÖNG LEM, KYENG MAI AND MÖNG SÉ—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **8. Möng Lem (3,200 feet).** Nam Sa, Nam Kyeng, and Nam Lwi. | 15 0 | 66 4 | The road moves up the long low hills in a north-easterly direction rising 1,100 feet in the 1st mile. It then runs on to a small plateau about a mile square and skirts the hill at the northern end of it passing down its eastern slopes. Here the road falls gradually and the gradient, though continuous, is nowhere steep for nearly 3 miles till the upper valley is reached; from which point it takes a more easterly direction, is steep and runs down the side of the hill with a steep khud on the northern side the whole way down into the valley, on entering which it crosses the Nam Sa (low banks; eastern bank commands western, being close to hill which is thickly wooded; 22 feet broad; rapid; gravel and stony bottom, 2 feet deep; but easy crossing shows indications of flood rise, 8 feet). Crossing the open valley, which is only ½ mile broad and ¾ mile long, and well adapted for camping in dry weather the road recrosses the stream twice and then rises a little, passing between two hills thickly wooded. In this valley and to the right of it, about 60 yards from the road, lies the village of Tung Sa. There is a fine pôngyi kyaung here capable of holding 60 men. Immediately below the village the road again crosses the Nam Sa. This crossing is well commanded from the opposite bank, being immediately below a craggy hill, the crest of which is only some 200 yards from the ford. The hill is very steep and clothed with thick, low jungle and is rocky. The road now runs down into a narrow cultivated valley with the stream on the right, and about ¾ of mile further on runs into the broad open cultivated valley of Möng Lem. Crossing the Nam Kyeng (18 feet broad, 1 foot deep; easy crossing, but liable to flood in very wet weather), the town is hidden for a while from view on entering the valley and lies on the southern slopes of a low-rounded hill about half-way down the valley to the left, where the river Nam Lwi flows into the valley through a gorge in the hill opposite Möng Lem. The Nam Lwi is 30 yards broad, 2 feet deep; gravel and stony bottom. Velocity 2 miles an hour; banks low and open indications of flood rise 4 feet. Spanned by a strong wooden foot-bridge of 9 piers, planks on roadway easily removeable; roadway 5 feet broad. The bridge head on the town or western side is well adapted for defence, being directly covered by a masonry wall of bricks, 7 feet high and 18 inches thick. A gate leads into the town from the bridge about 15 yards above the bridge-head. In the valley there are three distinct villages besides Möng Lem, one on the eastern bank of the river opposite Möng Lem and under the next hill looking east about 800 yards from the stream. Another, where the majority of the Chinese live, is in the centre of the valley and is the head-quarters of the Kyeng Möng or heir-apparent. The best site for a camp is the ground on the open slope of the spur running out into the valley, on the left as you enter it and about 800 yards from the town. This is only 300 yards from Nam Kyeng stream, where it joins the Nam Sa. Ducks, pigs, poultry, eggs, and beef in small quantities are available. Capt. Burrows gives the following routes leading from Möng Lem, derived from native information collected on the spot:—<br>(1) To Kyeng Tung (Keng Tung), distance roughly 140 miles. Bullock caravans perform the journey in 17 days, but men |

FROM TÁKÖT TO KYENGHUNG *viâ* MÖNG LEM, KYENG MAI AND MÖNG SÉ—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **8. Möng Lem (3,200 feet)**—*cont.* | | | travelling without animals do it in nine stages, viz., 1. Man Hin, 2. Ho Tao, 3. Möng Yáng, 4. Möng Lwé, 5. Möng Khak, 6. Möng Hang, 7. Ta Long, 8. Hang Möng, 9. Kyeng Tung. The road follows the course of the Nam Lwi in Stages 1, 2, 6 and 7, the river being crossed by ferry at the last named.<br>(2) To the Cambodia river by Ta Song Kyong ferry, distance about 170 miles, bullock stages about 20, men travelling fast 10, viz., 1. Keng Hin, 2. Möng Yen, 3. Páng Tong, 4. Maw Ngun, 5. Táng Pen, 6. Hu Láng, 7. Ho Yong, 8. Möng Nyim, 9. Páng Pen, 10. Ferry at junction of river Nam Song and Cambodia river.<br>(3) To Yen Ten in Chinese territory, about 14 days' journey, viz., eight stages as follows: 1. Möng Láng, 2. Möng Peng, 3. Möng Lam, 4. Sán Phang, 5. La Mai, 6. Pen Tán Sen, 7. Tai Khen, 8. Nam Khong (Cambodia), thence six stages (names not known) to Yen Ten, where there are salt mines. |
| | | **9. Ho Sit (Nam Sit).**<br>Nam Nyin and Nam Sit. | M. F.<br>10 0 | M. F.<br>76 4 | Crossing the Nam Lwi by the foot-bridge opposite the town the road runs through paddy-fields in an easterly direction and passes the Chinese village of Wengkian at the first ½ mile. Half-a-mile further on it crosses the Nam Nyin (a small stream running across the valley from the eastern end joins the Nam Lwi in the valley. At the ford just below the village of Man Kaw it is 10 feet broad, 9 inches deep; rapid; firm gravel bottom; banks 6 feet high; indication of flood rises 8 feet) just below the little village of Man Kao and moving over open ground with scrub jungle on the right it enters the village of Kyeng Möng standing on a knoll. The heir-apparent of Möng Lem lives here. There are about 50 houses, paddy and grain plentiful, ducks and poultry with some pigs procurable. A mile further on the path runs into a belt of bamboo jungle, passes the little village of Mai Kwi and runs up the hill in an easterly direction. It is here that the road enters country occupied by the Muhsös. Rising over the hills in an easterly direction the road runs up on to a ridge 1,200 feet above the valley and 1½ miles from it. The road here turns in a south-easterly direction, and after another 2 miles it begins to fall very rapidly, the descent being 900 feet in ¾ of a mile. In the valley and just to the right of the road lies the small Wa village of Ho Sit. The road winds over a small low neck and falls rapidly again for another ¾ mile, running into the valley of the Nam Sit, flowing west (20 feet broad, 1 foot deep; stony gravel bottom; rapid, low easy banks; indications of flood rise 6 feet; timber handy. Right bank wooded). There is a good camping ground on the opposite bank within 50 yards of the ford. There is no water to be had from Man Kwi to this stream near the road. |
| | | **10. Nawng Káng.**<br>Small stream. | 10 0 | 86 4 | The road runs up the hill in an easterly direction, taking the shape of the hill, and rising over a small spur turns again in a north-easterly direction passing round the head of a sharply defined valley. It then moves again eastwards, passes over the small spurs and falling each time very nearly as much as it rises. In another 2 miles it runs down into a small valley where there is a small stream |

FROM TÁKÖT TO KYENGHUNG *vid* MÖNG LEM, KYENG MAI AND MÖNG SÉ—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **10. Nawng Káng** —*cont.* | | | capable of supplying a small force of 200 men and 200 animals. The latter would have to be watered by means of buckets. The stream is sluggish 2 feet broad, 6 inches deep, banks low and boggy, and runs through soil which much resembles peat. There is no village here and no supplies are obtainable. Water could not be had during the hot months, *i.e.*, after the end of April, unless rain had fallen. There is no water to be had near the road between the Nam Sit and this valley. The elevation of the valley is about 4,500 feet. There is a small fairly level spot of ground about 400 yards square, beyond the point where the stream is crossed and quite close to the water. There is no other site for a camp. Plenty of pine timber close at hand. |
| | | **11. Tun Möng Song.** | M. F. 7 0 | M. F. 93 4 | Moving on up the valley for ½ a mile due east, the path turns off to the right passing over a low neck and descends about 100 feet, running along a sharply defined ridge turning south. It then winds along a small valley and rises over another ridge, rising in all 250 feet. From this point a good view of the surrounding country can be obtained. It is thickly wooded, but as the predominating tree is the fir, there is no undergrowth in the jungle. Winding along the sides of small valleys and crossing small spurs, the road suddenly runs down into a small valley known as Tun Möng Song. There is a small Mu Hsö village about a mile to the left of the camping ground, which faces you as you descend the valley. Water runs down on two sides of it. The road immediately ascends the hills due east of the camping ground and rises very rapidly for the first ½ mile, the total rise being 600 feet. It now winds along crest-lines of hills. Commanding both slopes for some 3 miles where it runs round the side of a large hill moving north-east. At the eastern end of this hill there is sufficient level ground to encamp 100 men and animals, and water sufficient in the cold weather and rains only, runs down the side of the hill close by. |
| | | **12. Páng Kwai (3,500 feet).** Nam Mök. | 11 0 | 104 4 | From this point the road turns in an easterly direction and descends again on to another continuous ridge for about 2 miles. It again descends some 200 feet in the next mile and finally running along the crest-line of a long low spur, drops into the valley of the Nam Mök flowing south. The only camping ground is in the paddy-fields along the opposite bank of the stream. The village of Páng Kwai lies in the valley at the north end of it. The Nam Mök is here 25 feet broad, 8 inches deep; low banks; indications of flood rises 10 feet; bed of fine gravel. Plenty of pine timber at hand for bridging. |
| | | **13. Keng Mai (or Kyeng Mai), 4,700 feet.** Small stream. | 6 0 | 110 4 | Leaving the Nam Mök valley the road winds up the spurs in an east-north-east direction. The gradient is steep and continual, the total rise to the ridge being 1,600 feet in 2 miles. From this point the road falls about 300 feet into a small valley, thickly covered with large trees, and ¾ of a mile below the ridge lies the village of Nawng Káng, consisting of some 25 houses. |

FROM TÁKÖT TO KYENGHUNG *viâ* MÖNG LEM, KYENG MAI AND MÖNG SÉ—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **13. Keng Mai (or Kyeng Mai), 4,700 feet**—*cont.* | | | A small insignificant stream of good water flows north-east through the village. Leaving the village the road rises rapidly over a spur running due east. In ½ a mile it turns in a north-easterly direction and the descent into the valley of Nam Lam commences, winding down the hill in an easterly direction; the descent is very gradual and after another mile the large village of Keng Mai is reached. Keng Mai is in Keng Hung (or Kyeng Hung) territory. It consists of 50 houses. Rice and paddy not plentiful. Tea plantations cover the hill sides between the two villages. The road is good and broader than the ordinary hill tracks and shows signs of regular and considerable traffic. The elevation of Keng Mai is about 4,700 feet. From here Captain Burrows gives the following routes from information collected on the spot:—<br>(1) To the Cambodia river at Ta Song Tsáng, about 100 miles, 12 bullock stages, viz., 1. Möng Maung, 2. Kyu Hao, 3. Láng Nö, 4. Hsen Yao, 5. Ho Möng, 6. Pán Sikaw, 7. Tawyit Sen, 8. Nam Seng, 9. Kam T'sé-u, 10. Ta Ké-u, 11. Pun Paw, 12. Ta Song Tsáng.<br>(2) To the Cambodia river at Ta Ya Ké-u, about 70 miles, four foot stages for travellers without pack animals, viz., 1. Möng Maung, 2. Láng Nö, 3. Ho Möng, 4. Ta Ya Ké-u.<br>*Note.*—The above routes are given separately by Captain Burrows though they are apparently the same route. |
| | | **14. Möng Máng.**<br>Nam Lam and Nam Máng. | M. F.<br>7 0 | M. F.<br>117 4 | The road passing through the village runs along a fairly level spur due east for nearly a mile and-a-half passing the small Chinese village of Man Khwi in the valley below to the right and about ¾ of a mile distant. At 1½ miles from Kyeng Mai the road passes through the village of Man Pung containing some 30 houses and situated on a small spur. Half-a-mile further due east it passes a similar smaller village called Man Keng; from this point the road runs very rapidly to the Nam Lam flowing down the deep valley in a west-south-westerly direction and joining the Nam Lwé below Kyeng Hung. Here it is 50 feet broad; very rapid; from 3 feet 6 inches to 4 feet deep; flowing between precipitous banks; both heavily wooded and high with a rocky bottom. It is fordable at this season at a point just 120 yards above the foot-bridge which spans it, and just above where the Nam Máng enters it from the eastern side. The total descent from Kyeng Mai in the 4 miles to the river is approximately 2,000 feet. From here crossing the Nam Lam by foot-bridge the road runs along the left bank of the Nam Máng, which joins the Nam Lam about 100 yards north of the foot-bridge. The Nam Máng is of precisely the same nature as the Nam Lam, but narrower and not so rapid, its velocity being only 2 miles an hour. It flows down from the hills in a south-easterly direction and is at Möng Máng flowing through a flat alluvial valley with low banks and is liable in rainy season to flood. The bottom is of gravel and it is only from 18 inches to 2 feet deep anywhere in the valley. The path is difficult for about ¼ of a mile for pack animals, being narrow and in some places overhanging the stream and about 15 to 20 feet above it. Running along the ravine due east the path crosses the stream about ½ mile from the ravine and ford. Möng Máng lies about a mile up the valley south-east and on the right edge of the jungle. It is a large village |

FROM TÁKÖT TO KYENGHUNG *viâ* MÖNG LEM, KYENG MAI AND MÖNG SÉ—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **14. Möng Máng** —*cont.* | | | containing 100 houses. Two of the buildings are of brick and surrounded by brick walls roughly loopholed, but only about 4 feet high. The kyaung stands on ground higher than the rest of the village and is built of brick. It is a spacious building capable of holding 100 men. Rice and paddy are plentiful. There is a good camping ground on some rising ground covered with large trees about 800 yards north-west of the village and separated from it by marshy ground. Keng Tung can be reached from here, distance about 20 bullock stages. There is also a route to Möng Nyin in Möng Lem, distance about 112 miles, 13 bullock stages as follows: 1. Pauk Kyaung, 2. Len Long, 3. Hath Pa, 4. Na Mu, 5. Nam Kaw, 6. Möng Lem, 7. Lôk Me, 8. Htin Hpa, 9. Táng Pen, 10. Nam Láng, 11. Kyaw Haw, 12. Man Ping, 13. Möng Nyin. Foot-travellers do the journey in seven stages making their halts at Stages 2, 4, 6, 8, 9 and 11 above. |
| | | **15. Man Kaw** ... Nam Ha. | M. 12 F. 0 | M. 129 F. 4 | Passing through the village the road runs on south-east by south for a mile following the Nam Máng. It crosses the stream at the village of Man Pyen, a considerable place consisting of some 60 houses and possessing a fine kyaung made of bricks enclosed by a brick wall 2 feet 6 inches high and overlooking the ford. Here the road enters the jungle and keeping close to the stream the ascent commences. The gradient is steep in some places and the road is rocky and bad. The total rise up to the 10th mile is approximately 2,600 feet. By moving off the path here a little to the right a good view of the plain of Möng Sé can be obtained. The descent commences after the 11th mile and passing over the Nam Ha, a very small trickling stream, here it runs past an open spot in the jungle where there is a good camping ground for a force of 250 men. Running down the hill for about another mile brings you to the village of Man Kaw on the right, a large straggling village of 70 houses. |
| | | **16. Möng Sé** ... Nam Ha. | 6 | 0 | 135 4 | The road crosses the Nam Ha again by a small but well-built stone bridge with a roadway 8 feet broad and a single span of 12 feet, and enters the valley. The path runs up the broad open valley following the Nam Ha which is now on the left of the road flowing along between perpendicular sand banks, 6 feet high and about 18 feet broad. Möng Sé is on the low-rounded hill 6 miles up the valley almost due south-east from Man Kaw. Möng Sé is a large town consisting of some 400 houses and scattered over the hills for the greater part on the eastern, southern and northern slopes. There are two wells on the southern side where there is a good site for a camp at the foot of the hill 300 yards from the well. From here Captain Burrows gives the following routes from native information:— (1) To Keng Tung, eight bullock stages, three days' journey for a traveller without pack animals. Stages: 1. Man Kán, 2. Möng Hai, 3. Möng Söng. 4. Nam Pöng, 5. Hwé Sing, 6. Páng Sán, 7. Páng Möng, 8. Keng Tung. (2) To Ta Káng ferry on Cambodia river, a good road, eight bullock stages as follows:—1. Nam Mu, 2. Möng Ti, 3. Möng Káng, 4. Nam Sön, 5. Kát Káng, 6. Mong Wáng, 7. Páng Hpa, 8. Ta Káng. Travellers without pack animals do the journey in four days. |

FROM TÁKÖT TO KYENGHUNG *viâ* MÖNG LEM, KYENG MAI AND MÖNG SÉ—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **17. Möng Hai** ... Namha and Nam Hung. | 12 0 | 147 4 | Leaving Möng Sé the road runs across the open valley, east-south-east, reaching the low-wooded hills on the reverse slopes of which lies the little village of Keng Tsung. There is a brick-built monastery here standing on a small knoll east of the village. It is surrounded by a brick wall 4 or 5 feet high. The Nam Ha, which is crossed about 300 yards below Möng Sé, flows along here almost under the walls of this building, 2½ miles from Möng Sé. It is here 12 feet broad; shallow, 1 foot deep, sandy bottom, steep banks, open sluggish stream; indications of flood rise to 7 feet; water is always muddy. There is a large swamp on the other or northern side of the village. The road runs along the centre of the valley, with open ground on either side, for about 2 miles more with the Nam Ha close to it on the right. It passes the villages of Man Ké, Man Na, and Man Lwi at the 6th mile and a mile further on, to the right of the valley, which is here only 2 miles broad, it passes the village of Nam Káng, past which, flowing down from the south, comes the Nam Hung, a considerable stream of precisely the same nature as the Nam Ha, which it here joins. The road now enters thin jungle, passes over and round a succession of very low, rounded wooded hills and 3 miles further on it runs into the cultivated valley of Möng Hai. The Nam Ha flows north through the centre of this valley and is spanned by a long, well built, wooden foot-bridge. The roadway is capable of bearing loaded cattle, is 8 feet broad and 40 yards long and the bridge is roofed over with tiles. The Nam Ha is here 3 feet deep; sluggish sandy bottom; low banks; bed of stream 4 yards broad. Actual water-line 38 feet broad; flood rise up the roadway of bridge, which floods the valley. The road from this bridge across the valley is raised about 2 feet 6 inches and is 6 feet broad. Möng Hai stands on the low hills due east of the valley. On the right on entering the valley and 800 yards from the bridge stands the village of Man Söng. Overlooking the valley and below the town of Möng Hai stands a well-built brick monastery, capable of holding 100 men. It consists of four blocks, and is surrounded by a brick wall loopholed, 5½ feet high. There is a good camping ground 300 yards south of the town, close to but not under the trees, as further on there is a burial ground. In the dry season troops could camp anywhere in the plain. About 1,200 yards further, south, in a strip of jungle jutting out into the plain, lies the village of Man Ho. From Möng Hai to Keng Tung is about 90 miles; travellers without pack animals do the journey in 6 days. For bullock caravans it is 14 stages, viz., 1. Möng Hön, 2. Nam Hak, 3. Möng Pun, 4. Möng Kawn, 4. Ta Law, 6. Möng La. 7. Nam Mi, 8. Möng Ma, 9. Páng Phai, 10. Ta Peng, 11. Möng Wák, 12. Na Tráng, 13. Pakhun, 14. Keng Tung. |
| | | **18. Möng Sung Taw.** Nam Ha and Nam Pöng or Nam Kyaung. | 13 0 | 160 4 | The road leaves Möng Hai in a northerly direction running through low hills, covered with jungle, passing every 300 or 400 yards strips of cultivated ground lying between the low spurs. At the 3rd mile it passes the village of Peng Kham and a mile further it crosses the Nam Ha by a well-built |

FROM TÁKÖT TO KYENGHUNG *vid* MÖNG LEM, KYENG MAI AND MÖNG SÉ—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **18. Möng Sung Taw**—*cont.* | | | wooden bridge, 38 yards in length, with a roadway of substantial plank 8 feet broad. Camping ground on the right bank. The stream here is from 2½ to 4 feet deep, the banks are about 8 feet high and perpendicular, the current rapid. Two hundred yards from the bridge-head on the opposite bank lies the village of Man Long. The road here rises over a low thickly-wooded spur for about 260 yards and ½ a mile further on passes through the village of Man Wan. It now turns nearly due east and runs along the southern slopes of a round low hill, and a mile further passes through Man Laung, a village of 40 houses with small stream of good water flowing along the western side of the village. The country to the right is open for about 600 yards, being under cultivation. Running along through open cultivated ground for another mile and-a-half it crosses the Nam Pöng stream (10 feet broad; very rapid; bridged by means of a couple of large trunks of trees thrown across, safe for mounted men and pack animals; bank steep; 6 feet high; muddy bottom; any amount of timber close at hand) after falling nearly 80 feet from a low spur. Three-quarters of a mile further east the village of Man Pöng is reached. After crossing another small stream flowing across the road south and which joins the Nam Pöng in the open valley, ½ a mile to the right, running along the foot a long wooded spur past tea gardens, the road going almost due east, reaches the village of Möng Sung Nö. Two miles from Man Pöng and turning slightly to the south it comes to another large village ½ a mile further on called Möng Peng. There is a large kyaung, situated on rising ground, about 200 yards north of the village. It is built of brick and would form a strong point for defence of the village if the small knoll, situated in the centre of the paddy-fields and immediately overlooking the road, were also held, as it is commanded from this point. Paddy and rice are plentiful. The valley is nearly a mile broad, watered by the Nam Kyaung, so called after the confluence of the above-mentioned streams. There is good ground for a camp at the side of the road, half-way between Man Pöng and Man Möng Sung Nö, where the stream Nam Kyaung flows along only 100 yards south of the road (12 feet broad, 1 foot deep; gravel bottom; rapid; very low banks, flowing through paddy-fields which could be easily flooded). |
| | | **19. Kát Tông** ... Nam Pöng Noi and Nam Ha. | M. 16 F. 0 | M. 176 F. 4 | Passing through the village the road runs round a steep wooded spur for a mile and-a-half, passing the small village of Man Wan, down in the valley, ½ a mile to the right and through which the Nam Kyaung flows. Another ½ mile further on the road runs along by the side of the stream for about 200 yards and suddenly leaves it, turning to the left and crosses a narrow neck with a rise of 120 feet, from which it drops rapidly, with a steep descent of 300 feet, at the foot of which the Nam Pöng Noi (25 feet broad; sloping low banks; right bank commands left; gravel and rocky bottom; slow stream; 18 inches deep) flows in a south-easterly direction. On the opposite bank and on the western spur of the hill, known as Loi Maung Sön, there are paddy-fields terraced and would give ample room for camping in dry weather. Half-a-mile to the left up in the valley lies a village called Man Hpa, and ½ a mile due north-east of the ford is the small village of Man Pwi |

FROM TÁKÖT TO KYENGHUNG *viâ* MÖNG LEM, KYENG MAI AND MÖNG SÉ—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **19. Kát Tông**—*cont.* | | | on the hill. The road now rises very rapidly in a south-easterly direction, for ¾ of a mile, the total ascent being 850 feet. From the top of the hill it runs along a fairly level course, is broad and good. It runs round spur after spur, dropping about 100 feet in every ½ mile for the next 3 miles, when it runs along a low narrow ridge for a mile. It then descends very rapidly for 400 yards only falling 800 feet into the valley of the Nam Ha, which here is a roaring torrent 25 yards broad, flowing between rocks and small islands at a great rate, through a gorge, 150 yards broad, quite impassable at all seasons. The road runs down close to the side of the torrent and, when the river is in flood, would be impassable. From this point it follows the Nam Ha, running along the left bank for nearly 6 miles through dense jungle and in some places barely passable for pack animals, being very narrow and lying between cuttings of rocky gravel. (Animals should be well loaded so that their loads should be as much as possible high up on the saddle and not hanging on the sides, as such animals could not pass through.) At the 6th mile, from the point where the road touches the Nam Ha, lies the large village of Kát Tông, the greater portion of it lying on the right bank where there is ample ground for camping in dry weather as it is quite open. In wet weather the best site for a camp would be opposite the ford, where the bazaar stands on the left bank. The river is fordable in the dry season at this point, being only 2 feet 6 inches deep with a firm gravelly bottom. |
| | | **20. Kyeng Hung (Keng Hung).** Nam Ôt, Nam Ha, and Mé Kong (Cambodia river). | M. 8 F. 0 | M. 184 F. 4 | The road passes through Kát Tông and runs through fields and open level country passing the villages of Keng Tai, Man Na, and Man Kawng, all of which are small and insignificant. Camping ground is abundant all the way. Four miles from Kát Tông, the road crosses the Nam Ôt (low open banks; 18 inches deep; gravel bottom; 30 feet broad), which joins the Nam Ha ½ a mile to the left. On the right bank and within 100 yards of the ford across the Nam Ôt is a small village of the same name. The road now turns slightly south-east and passing close to the village of Sawn Hé runs through a small belt or elephant grass for 2 miles, when it runs into the bazaar of Kyeng Hung, a large open flat space 200 yards long by 60 yards broad. This ground would do for a small force to camp on, but it is some distance from water, and a large force, say over 60 men with pack animals, should camp on the sand banks between the Nam Ha and the Cambodia. There is a path from the bazaar to a ford over the Nam Ha which is due south-west 1,000 yards distant (30 yards broad; near east or right bank it is 3 feet deep and the bottom is soft; half-way across and to the opposite bank it is only 18 inches deep; current 2½ miles an hour; pack animals can cross in the dry season). The banks are steep, but could easily be improved being of clay. The Nam Ha flows down and joins the Cambodia below Kyeng Hung town, which stands much scattered on the slopes of the spurs jutting out into the bed of the river, which here turns round the hill and flows down in an easterly direction between low hills. Opposite Kyeng Hung, which is much scattered and consists of some 200 houses |

FROM TÁKÖT TO KYENGHUNG *viâ* MÖNG LEM, KYENG MAI AND MÖNG SÉ—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **20. Kyeng Hung (Keng Hung)**—*cont.* | | | only, the river bed is about 1 mile broad. The water however being at present only 350 yards wide. There are four boats; which when lashed together, 8 feet apart in pairs and fitted with platforms, are capable of carrying 30 men on each pair. The current is rapid, being very nearly 4 miles an hour. The principal ferry is at Ta Kaw, a village 3½ miles up the Cambodia from the ford over the Nam Ha (last mentioned above), where there are eight boats generally used, as mentioned, in pairs. The Cambodia at Kyeng Hung is at this season only 18 feet deep and opposite Ta Kaw 24 feet deep and 280 yards broad. When in flood, however, it rises every year 32 feet. Once every three years it is said to rise much higher, the bazaar buildings being submerged. The only camping ground in that case would be where the haw or palace is built. It is a piece of level ground overlooking the river and nearly 200 feet above it, ¼ a mile due north of the bazaar, and is 8 yards square. From here there are four roads to Ta Ya Ké-u ferry, but the following is the only one used by traders and is considered the shortest and best. The distance by it is about 50 miles, and bullock caravans do it in seven stages, viz., 1. Mong Sung, 2. Möng Awn, 3. Möng Ngat, 4. Hu Láng, 5. Man Hum, 6. Name not known, 7. Ta Ya Kéu. In the first, second and fifth stages, low hills are crossed; the third and fourth stages are level. In the sixth stage a high range is crossed and a halt is necessary at the top of the pass. Descent therefrom is very steep. Foot-passengers can do the journey in four stages. |

## No. 58.

### From TÁKÖT to TAWNIO (KÔKÁNG) viâ PÁNG SÁNG, &c.

BY CAPT. G. V. BURROWS, ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, 1891.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Kát Maw** ... | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | *See* Route No. 57, Stages 1 to 5. |
| | | **2. Nam Páng** ... | 15 | 0 | 23 | 0 | |
| | | **3. Páng Sáng** ... | 9 | 4 | 32 | 4 | |
| | | **4. Nam Tông** ... | 9 | 4 | 42 | 0 | Leaving Páng Sáng in a north-western direction the road rises quickly for the first ½ mile and passes close to the right of a large bamboo-built pôngyi kyaung, surrounded by a small mud wall, 3 feet high, and 300 yards further on, passing through the village of King Tsong, lying in a small hollow, it continues to descend another 200 yards when it crosses the Nam Nga stream, 20 feet broad; 6 inches deep; low wooded banks; gravel bottom; rapid. The road at once rises about 300 feet on to a long wooded spur, running almost due north. It continues to run along the spur, rising 370 feet in the next mile; when it reaches the village of Kawng Hsáng, and running over a low neck, 100 yards to the right of the village, it drops 100 feet into a narrow ravine just beyond it. The stream running down this ravine, called Nam Lin, forms the boundary |
| | | Nam Nga, Nam Lin and another stream. | | | | | |

FROM TÁKÖT TO TAWNIO (KÔKÁNG) *vid* PÁNG SÁNG, &c.—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
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| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **4. Nam Tông**—*cont.* | | | between Eastern Möng Lön and the Wa State of Nga (? Ngek) Ting. The road continues to rise by a steep gradient for the next ½ mile where it crosses another little stream and passing round the head of the ravine, continues to rise round another spur passing a small collection of bazaar huts. It continues to rise rapidly round successive spurs for the next 2 miles through thick jungle. The next ¼ of a mile it runs nearly level, then rises continually for another mile and-a-half when it gets on to an undulating piece of open plateau, the height of which is 5,190 feet, and crossing a small open valley turns to the right, ascends a steep hill for 400 yards and enters a wood, the edge of which is fenced with a light stockade. To the right of the road, which here again turns to the left, stands the village of Nam Mak Kho. It then turns down a long ridge and by an easy gradient falls 180 feet on to a level spur, from which it passes over a low saddle into a more open and undulating valley and passes close to the left of a small village called Nam Tông (20 houses). There is a very small low-lying camping ground just below the village, sufficiently large to hold 200 men, and water, though good, is not plentiful, but sufficient for the above strength. |
| | | **5. Loi Núng** ... | M. F. 9 4 | M. F. 51 4 | Passing the village on the north the road turns immediately due east, running level for ¼ a mile when it drops 200 feet by a steep gradient into a narrow open valley. Rising on the other side in a north-easterly direction, the road ascends for 600 yards where the elevation is 5,300 feet and runs along a sharp spur. In the next mile the road gradually descends 200 feet, being level for the next 400 yards. It again rises 250 feet in about ½ mile and passes a small Wa village, Yong Páng, about 100 yards to the left. It then runs level about 600 yards and passes over a low saddle, 100 yards from which, turning to the right, it descends by a very steep gradient in a north-easterly direction into a small cultivated valley, falling 400 feet in 500 yards; 200 yards further on it rises 240 feet over a spur, on the left of a conical hill by a steep gradient, and then runs level for about 600 yards, when it commences along and steep descent for ¼ mile, through cultivation and is open on both sides, with steep slopes on the right. It now passes close to the left of the village of Páng Hai, elevation 5,730 feet. Just above the village is a good camping ground, and good water is obtainable just beyond it in a narrow ravine. It then runs on for 200 yards over a low neck and descends in a northerly direction, passing at once, through a few houses, on to a long steep spur, the slopes of which are all cultivated with poppy. In little more than ½ a mile it has fallen 350 feet, where it again commences to rise and passes over two low rounded spurs with steep open slopes on the right, and turning to the left over a low saddle it undulates along the left side of a broken but open range for a mile and three-quarters, with bare steep slopes on left chiefly cultivated with poppy. It then suddenly drops into a valley descending 230 feet in about 400 yards and rises up the hill called Loi Núng. There is a small camping ground just below the road to the right in this small valley, where water is good and plentiful. The ground is large enough to hold a force of about 200 men. |

FROM TÁKÖT TO TAWNIO (KÔKÁNG) *viâ* PÁNG SÁNG, *&c.—continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
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| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | 6. Lön ... ... | 5 0 | 56 4 | The road rises 450 feet by a steep gradient and passes over a spur to the right of hill called Loi Náng within ½ a mile of the camping ground and runs on in a north-north-west direction, dropping about 60 feet and winding across the head of a ravine for 800 yards when it passes over another low spur. The slopes on the right are open. Turning slightly to the left the road passes a small flat open space about 150 by 60 yards with water just below it. This ground, however, is commanded from the village which is 250 yards beyond it, lying in a hollow under the wooded crest-line of the highest point of the hill. Just past the village it crosses a sharply defined ridge, the valley below which is open. It winds round the head of the valley and in ¾ of a mile passes close to the left of a small Mu Su (or Muhsö) village, So Saw (15 huts) standing on a small bare ridge. It then passes over a sharp bare ridge dropping 100 feet the other side and turns due west. Running round the head of the steep valley for 700 yards it rises 200 feet on to a wooded ridge by a very steep gradient and runs north-west and falls 700 through thick jungle by a very steep path and crosses a narrow saddle. It then rises the other side of the valley. In 300 yards it rises on to a narrow ridge, covered with jungle with precipitous slopes on the left, along which it runs for ¾ mile, when it rises about 100 feet and then winds along the sides of hills through open grass country for 3 miles, when it rises about 160 feet over a sharp spur by a steep ascent and runs along level in thick jungle. There is a little water here on either side of the road in the ravines. Rising by a steep gradient 450 feet over broken ground it passes through the village of Páng Lát (30 houses; elevation 5,350 feet). Then turning north-east by east it runs off this ridge, dropping 120 feet on to another, along which it runs level in a north-eastern direction. The slopes and ravines surrounding Páng Lát are on all sides thickly covered with jungle. Turning north-east by east, 500 yards further on, it continues level for about a ¼ of a mile when it rises nearly 120 feet, and again runs level for ½ mile descending then nearly 300 feet in 600 yards and runs along a narrow ridge with a very deep broad wooded valley on either side for nearly 1 mile. The village of Lön, where the petty Chief Naw Kham U lives, is visible from this point looking due north. The road passes through some open fields on the south-east slopes of the hill, and ascends over undulating ground, nearly 200 feet to the village, which stands on the very top of the flat hill and consists of a collection of about 20 huts. There is ample space for camping here on the undulating ground below the village, and water is procurable in small quantities from a small stream below the kyaung, on the eastern slope of the hill. There is also a very small stream trickling down the hill on the side of the hill due north of the village. The town of Táköt is visible from this point on a clear day looking north-west by west. |
| | | 7. Man Pru ... Nam Pru. | 7 0 | 63 4 | Passing down the hill by a very steep, but good, broad path on the north-west slopes, the road descends very rapidly for ½ a mile where it passes through a small open clearing which |

FROM TÁKÖT TO TAWNIO (KÔKÁNG) *viâ* PÁNG SÁNG, *&c.—continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
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| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **7. Man Pru**—*cont.* | | | | | is level enough to camp on for a small force of about 100 men and transport. There is a good but very small stream of water flowing across the road here. It rises by a long gradual ascent nearly 200 feet and continues to run along the side of the hill, fairly level, through thick jungle for nearly 3 miles, when it passes across a flat spur cutting out to the left on which there is a small Wa village, Man Mug, consisting of about 10 houses. The road drops about 60 feet and runs then along level for the next 3½ miles, when it suddenly drops into a small cultivated valley about 200 yards broad, and in the centre of which, at the foot of a steep spur, jutting out from the hills opposite, stands the little village of Man Pru, consisting of about 20 houses, the inhabitants of which are Shans. The Nam Pru (8 feet broad; 6 inches deep; gravel bottom; good water; rapid) flows through the valley at the foot of the valley. Troops must camp here in the dry and hot season. |
| | | **8. Na Pháng (or Mankong).** Nam Pháng and Nam Hôk. | 7 | 0 | 70 | 4 | The road rises 600 feet from the village very rapidly through thick jungle, for nearly a mile, when it falls 140 feet into a narrow densely-wooded ravine and crosses four times in the next 400 yards a small stream flowing north-west to join the Nam Pháng which is about 1 mile further at the end of this ravine. Crossing the stream (18 yards broad; 18 inches deep; rapid, round pebbly bottom; low easy banks; both densely wooded) the road keeps along its right bank running in a more westerly direction by the side of a small stream called the Nam Hôk 3 feet broad; 6 inches deep; low banks; gravel bottom for nearly a mile through dense jungle, rising about 125 feet in that distance. It then enters a more open, but very narrow valley up which it runs in a northerly direction for nearly a mile, when it rises at a steep gradient, just 600 feet in a little less than ½ a mile. Running round a spur north-west level for about 300 yards, it again turns north and descends slightly into a small cultivated valley, crosses it and runs over a low wooded saddle into another open valley, on the opposite side of which on elevated ground in thick jungle stands the village of Man Kong (20 houses). There are three villages here, the largest is about 1½ miles due west of the one seen on entering the valley and consequently to the left. It consists of about 40 houses. Guns and dhás are manufactured here. The population are Shans and Was. The three villages together are known by the name of Na Pháng. There is a very good and large camping ground just below the village of Man Kong about 140 by 60 yards, with a good stream called the Nam Pháng flowing at the foot of it. |
| | | **9. Yôk La** ... ... Nam Wat. | 7 | 4 | 78 | 0 | The road leaves the village due north, runs for 400 yards over a low spur into a narrow cultivated valley, and crosses the fields and a small stream called the Nam Wat (6 feet broad, 6 inches deep; rapid; low banks; gravel bottom; good water) below the village of Paung Wo (15 houses). It then rises through the village and crosses the stream twice again after leaving the village, namely, at the foot and the head of another cultivated valley, which is ½ mile long and terraced, it then ascends a long spur. The rise is 700 feet in about 1,000 yards and |

FROM TÁKÖT TO TAWNIO (KÔKÁNG) *viâ* PÁNG SÁNG, *&c.—continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
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| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **9. Yôk La**—*cont.* | | | in some places very steep indeed, in dense jungle. The road then continues to descend very gradually for about 400 yards, when the ascent is more marked, and in the next 600 yards it rises another 300 feet and passes through the small village of Páng Lun or Pen Len (12 houses; elevation 4,224 feet). It descends 150 feet at once by a steep gradient running north-north-west by north on to a level spur through dense jungle for about 500 yards, when it turns north-north-west down the slopes of a long, broad, and broken hill, which has been cleared for cultivation. To the right of the road, about ½ mile distant, stands the village of Wa Prôm. The road continues to descend, passing round the head of a deep ravine in a west-north-west direction for nearly ½ mile, the total descent from Páng Lun being 300 feet. It then rises 250 feet over open ground on to a wooded hill, along which it runs level, almost due north-west, opposite to two villages standing in ridges 1 and 2 miles respectively to the right of the road. Between these villages and the road there are two deep broad, wooded valleys. From this point, for about 500 yards, the road descends slightly, crossing a low neck and winding round a spur, where it is very narrow and broken with a precipitous slope on the left. It runs along a flat ridge for about ¼ mile, when it again passes along the side of the hill through long grass and dense jungle for about 600 yards. It then crosses a low saddle and turning in a north-east direction, gradually descends about 100 feet in the next 450 yards, when it rises 150 feet on to a long sharp spur, when it is level for the next ½ mile; a ¼ mile further on it passes another Wa village standing on a low spur about a mile to the right of the road. It runs on nearly level for about ¾ mile, where there is a sharp steep rise of about 150 feet on to a flat spur, open on the left, and from which is visible, about 3 miles distant, due south-west a village perched on the very top of a peak considerably higher than the road. The road then rises gradually for the next 200 yards with a deep open valley on the left. It then rises 400 feet by a sharp ascent in about 400 yards on to a flat-topped wooded hill, on which stands Yôk La, a Wa village about 80 yards to the left of which it passes. It runs down the other side through thick jungle, falling about 130 feet in 350 yards, and runs on to a small open knoll above a few huts. There is space enough here for a small force of 100 men and transport to camp with a small stream of a water close by on either side of the camping ground, from which good water can be obtained at the rate of one bucket in 2½ minutes. |
| | | **10. Nam Ma** ... | M. 7 F. 0 | M. 85 F. 0 | Leaving the camping ground in a north-west direction, 500 yards further on it passes the small village on a conical hill, up the left slope of which the road rises about 120 feet. For the next ¾ mile the road gradually descends 320 feet through thick jungle. It then runs level for about 500 yards, when it emerges on to a bare hill and, descending slightly, passes along a saddle dividing two deep valleys. Again, entering the jungle, it begins to rise, where there is a very steep ascent running west-north-west over the left or west slopes of a conical hill. The rise, which is 330 feet in about 500 yards, brings you to a flat- |

FROM TÁKÖT TO TAWNIO (KÔKÁNG) *viâ* PÁNG SÁNG, *&c.—continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
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| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **10. Nam Ma**—*cont.* | | | | | topped hill on which the small village of Pâng Win stands (10 houses). For the next mile the road winds round the open slopes of the hill and reaches the small village of Yong Pâng (six houses). Half-a-mile further on descending 60 feet gradually through thick jungle, it runs into the village of Yang Lôt (10 houses). Leaving the village in a south-west direction it rises over a low wooded neck within 100 yards of the village and runs along level over open ground on the side of the hill with a deep broad valley on the right; 400 yards further on it turns due west and rises about 150 feet up a level slope on to a ridge on the left of a deep valley on the opposite side of the valley, and a mile and-a-half from the road stands another large Wa village. It runs level along this ridge for nearly a mile. The valleys on both sides are open. It then gradually descends nearly 300 feet through thick jungle for about ¾ mile, running due west and ½ mile further on running level it passes the small village of Pâng Lông; elevation 3,100 feet. From this point the road descends gradually for 2½ miles through dense jungle of very high elephant grass. The path in some places is very narrow and the slope in some places almost precipitous. The gradient then becomes very much steeper and continues winding down the hill side, passing in ½ mile over ground which has been cleared for cultivation. After this it is not quite so steep, but continues to descend rapidly for another 900 yards, where it runs on to the left bank of the Nam Ma, along the bank to the right of where the road touches the river there is a long flat strip of sand, about 20 yards broad and 150 yards long. This is the only spot on which troops could camp. The opposite side is steep and the whole hill side is covered with jungle. No village here. |
| | | **11. Kawng Kwa.** Nam Ma. This stream is not to be confounded with another of the same name which flows into the Salween opposite (or nearly so) to the point at which this stream enters that river. | 4 | 4 | 89 | 4 | Crossing the Nam Ma (30 yards broad, rapid; 2 feet deep; stony and sandy bottom; left bank low and open, right high and wooded), the road runs due west along the right bank through a strip of jungle and a little clearing for about 500 yards, where it crosses a small rapid stream, 6 feet broad and 6 inches deep, stony bottom, flowing through thick jungle between banks 6 feet high. The ascent commences about 100 yards after leaving the stream in a north-west direction, the rise in the first 500 yards is 400 feet on to a flat spur for 160 yards, when it ascends very rapidly again, rising 500 feet by a very steep gradient in about 600 yards. The road there runs level for about 300 yards and again commences to rise gradually for the next ¼ of a mile, where it passes on the opposite side of a deep ravine and 500 yards from the road a small village. From this point the road continues to rise very rapidly passing open cultivated slopes on the left. The rise continues for about ¾ of a mile, when it reaches the top of the hill and winds along a few feet below the crest-line level for about 200 yards. The total ascent from the river to this point is 2,060 feet. It then crosses a depressed saddle and descends a bare spur, rising 150 feet, when it passes about 20 yards to the right of the village of Pâng Tsông. 20 houses. The village is divided into two groups of huts. |

FROM TÁKÖT TO TAWNIO (KÔKÁNG) *viâ* PÁNG SÁNG, *&c.—continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
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| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **11. Kawng Kwa**—*cont.* | | | The second portion lying about 60 yards to the left of the road on a wooded spur. The road running level now turns east-north-east and runs round the head of a deep broad wooded valley on the opposite side of which, on a ridge, stands another village called Kawng Kwa. At the head of this valley the road turns gradually due north-west and rises over a spur separating a ravine from a low neck along which the road runs. From Páng Tsông to Kawng Kwa, 1 mile and 350 yards, it rises in all 490 feet. Kawng Kwa is divided into two distinct villages, separated by narrow ridges on the east and west of which they stand about 700 yards apart. In the east village the inhabitants are Chinese-Shans, in the west Was. There is good camping ground 150 by 20 yards along the ridge with water just below it. |
| | | **12. Na Nit** ... Nam Na. | M. 5 F. 4 | M. 95 F. 0 | Leaving the camp north-east the road rises 150 feet through the village on to a level spur, where it turns north and then gradually north-west; 300 yards further on it crosses a narrow ravine, on the right of which there is a very deep, broad wooded valley and on the left slopes of which, about 3 miles from the road, and about 1,000 feet below it, there is a large scattered village called Mo Paw. It then rises 300 feet up a steep thinly-wooded spur in 350 yards, runs level along the top of it for about 200 yards, and turns north-west by west up a wooded conical hill rising 450 feet in 500 yards. On a low spur, about a mile and-a-half to the left of the road stand two villages called Upper and Lower Man Páng. Reaching the top of the hill the road turns due north-west and runs along a ridge rising very gradually for the next 300 yards. The slopes on both sides are covered with jungle and are precipitous. The ridge then becomes much broader and the jungle thicker. The road runs level along the centre of it for another 300 yards, where it descends another 150 feet on to another flat ridge in a north-west direction; 200 yards further on it descends 420 feet by a steep path between open slopes, cleared for cultivation to the large Wa village, Loi Lông, 30 houses. Leaving the village in a westerly direction it winds down the side of a hill with a broad open valley on the right. Half-way down the hill it turns due north-west and passes close to the left of a small village called Man Maung, and 400 yards farther on it runs through Yáng Hong (six houses). From this point it descends rapidly through jungle into a narrow cultivated valley, through the centre of which it runs, following a small stream called Nam Na (3 feet broad, 6 inches deep; gravel bottom and very rapid), which flows down from Loi Lông. At the north end of the valley on the ridge to the left and about 250 feet higher than the stream stands a small village called Man Na Nit. On this ridge and about ½ mile west of Na Nit there is another village called Man Phai, not visible from the valley. The only site for a camp is that on the raised field, which are terraced just below Na Nit. |
| | | **13. Maung (? Hông) Maw.** Nam Lông and another stream. | 8 4 | 103 4 | Leaving the camp north-west the road crosses a stream called Nam Lông (10 feet broad, 1 foot deep; rapid), 100 yards from the end of the valley in thick jungle, flowing between large boulders of rocks, spanned by a good foot-bridge, roadway of 6 feet. The road then rises up a long gentle slope through scrub jungle and thick long grass |

FROM TÁKÖT TO TAWNIO (KÔKÁNG) *viâ* PÁNG SÁNG, *&c.—continued.*

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **13. Maung (? Möng) Maw** —*cont.* | | | for a mile, rising 560 feet. Half-a-mile further on it runs level round the side of a hill passing the village of Kon Lai (20 houses) standing on the opposite slope of a small deep ravine, 700 yards from the road. It runs level for the next ½ mile and winding round a sharp wooded spur, it drops 200 feet by a steep gradient running round the head of a broad valley, rises over another low spur and drops by a steep rugged narrow path into a deep ravine, which is thickly wooded with a small stream flowing down it, in a rocky bed, between steep banks. The stream is bridged, the bridge is substantial and constructed of heavy logs, with a roadway of 5 feet, from which the road rises 300 feet by an equally steep path on to an open slope along which it runs level for 600 yards, passing the small Wa villages Ho Mung and Loi Páng. The former standing on a ridge 400 yards to the left of the road, the latter on a neck with a broad flat bit of ground between it and the road for the distance of 160 yards. This would form a good camping ground; water is good and an ample supply is obtainable from a stream about 260 feet below the latter village. The road winds round the hill running level for the next ½ mile, when it again descends 370 feet, rapidly crossing a deep ravine and small stream (2 feet broad, 6 inches deep; rocky bed; between banks 25 feet high and precipitous) running round the head of another broad open valley and passing a small Wa village called Yáng Krong (10 houses) standing on a knoll 50 yards to the left of the road and about 100 feet above it. About 1½ miles further down this valley stands another village called Kawng Pai, about 20 houses. The road now crosses a small but deep ravine, with precipitous slopes and a small stream flowing down the centre of it. The rise on the opposite side would be exceedingly difficult in wet weather, as the ground is fine red earth, and there are flat standing rocks protruding on the path. The ascent is 140 feet in about 120 yards. From this point the road again drops a little, crossing another but much less steep ravine and another very small stream, and then rises up a long steep spur through cultivated ground. Half-way up it crosses a small ridge and ascends by a still steeper gradient another portion of the spur. The total rise is 920 feet in not more than 1,000 yards. From here the path runs along a level bit of ground which is quite open on both sides, and there is space enough for several small camps on the right, on the gentle slopes of the mountain known as Loi Mu, 8,000 feet, the top of which is only about 2 miles above and to the right of the path here. The road winds along under the hill, and in the next 400 yards crosses another sharp ravine and a small stream of good water flowing down in a rocky bed. It is bridged with substantial logs 20 feet long with a roadway of 5 feet. From here the road runs level for the next ¾ mile to Maung (? Möng) Maw. The country on the left is quite open and an extensive view is obtained from here. Several large villages appear on the tops of the hills some 3 and 4 miles distant. Maung Maw is a large, compact, prosperous village. The inhabitants are Chinese-Shans. It consists of about 40 houses, and lies at the foot of a deep ravine between two large hills which stand on either side of the huge crater-like formation of this side of Loi Mu. There is ample and good ground for a camp opposite, or north-west of the village on a thinly-wooded knoll, skirting the terraced fields, with a good supply of water running close by on the left. |

FROM TÁKÖT TO TAWNIO (KÔKÁNG) *viâ* PÁNG, SÁNG, *&c.—continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
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| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **14. Man Móán** ... | 7 0 | 110 4 | Leaving the camp north-west by west the road runs across undulating open country for ¼ mile when it runs up a spur on to a low narrow neck, separating the narrow wooded valleys. There is a village, Um Lé, to the left 2 miles from the road. It then rises 200 feet by a steep gradient and runs along the side of a hill nearly level for ½ mile, when it descends gradually for 600 yards, where it enters the villages of Man Naung (15 houses). The country on the left of the village is open, but very hilly. Running over a low wooded hill it passes two villages close together, Ma Kôk and Yáng Kyit, a mile to the right of the road. The road now rises 200 feet by an easy gradient and runs along through thin jungle, and passes over a succession of low spurs for a mile, when it commences to descend gradually for the next 1,000 yards on to a low neck separating two broad valleys. From this point it again rises 120 feet by an easy gradient and passing over a narrow saddle winds along the hill side almost due north with a narrow valley on the left. The hills on the left are generally bare and cleared for cultivation. It continues to descend very gradually for about ½ mile, when it runs over another low saddle and keeping nearly level it runs round the head of a broad ravine for ¾ mile on to a small cultivated neck on which the fields are terraced. There is a good, small rapid stream of water at the south end of the fields which are about 250 by 50 yards in area and just beyond them on to the top of the hill, and about 200 yards' distant stands the small Wa village of Man Móán (20 houses). |
| | | **15. Móng Hit** ... | 7 0 | 117 4 | Leaving the village north-west the road descends 150 feet gradually down the side of a spur and crosses a narrow neck between two deep valleys. About ½ mile to the right of the road, on the opposite ridge, stands the village of Man Nawk and about ½ mile further on the same ridge Tak Tin. At the end of the neck the road turns off to the left and ascends very gradually passing on to a ridge along which it runs level for 200 yards and passes through the village of Nan Mi (eight houses). It continues to run level along this ridge for the next 300 yards when it descends 180 feet gradually on to a low saddle, and rises 450 feet by an easy gradient on to the opposite ridge and passes about 200 yards to the left of the large Wa village of Páng Kôm. To the right of the road, on this ridge, about 1 mile distant, stands another village called Yáng Sáng, and just beyond it another called Yáng Mai, and just beyond that again a small village called Môt Ku, all Was. Altitude of Páng Kong 4,330 feet. The road then immediately descends 230 feet, crossing a narrow ravine with a very small stream flowing down it and rises 200 feet up the opposite slope by a very steep gradient through dense jungle turning due north it passes through the large Wa village of Nong Máng (30 houses). It then gradually rises 160 feet running along the side of a densely-wooded hill, with a deep valley on the right and turning round the point it runs down by an almost continual and in some places steep gradient for nearly a mile, where it enters the village of Páng Kawng (30 houses). Páng Kawng is the capital of the State of Su Mu (Sômö) and the |

FROM TÁKÖT TO TAWNIO (KÔKÁNG) *viâ* PÁNG SÁNG, *&c.—continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
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| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **15. Möng Hit**—*cont.* | | | Sawbwa resides here. In the centre of the village and overlooking the jungle on both sides stands a walled enclosure surrounding a brick building 25 yards square. The walls are 5 feet high. Leaving the village the road, turning to the right, descends by a steep gradient through dense jungle. It turns again to the left about 300 yards after leaving the village and runs due west from here through dense jungle for another mile and-a-half when it passes close to the left of the small Shan village of Mong Hit (eight houses) and runs on to some level field on the left bank of the stream called Nam Kôn where there is room to camp. |
| | | **16. Nam Maw** ... Nam Kôm. | M. F. 7 4 | M. F. 125 0 | Leaving the camping ground the road runs north-north-east through dense jungle and small open plots of ground alternately rising 300 feet very gradually for a mile on to and crossing a thickly-wooded neck between a conical hill and a high ridge. Running down due north for about ½ mile it crosses the stream Nam Kôm (60 yards broad, 2 feet deep; low banks; both wooded; indication of flood rise 8 feet; firm, stony bottom) exactly opposite the large Shan village of Na Káng (30 houses), head-quarters of a Tamôn. Where the road enters the river there are some hot springs and the water issuing from them warms the surrounding river water very considerably. The road turns due north again passing through the village and enters a stretch of fields which are level for about 300 yards and are 400 yards broad. It then rises nearly 400 feet by a gradual ascent up a long stretch of open cultivated ground for nearly 700 yards and turns to the left into jungle (1,980 feet). The ascent is now very steep and continual for about 1,200 yards, but as the road winds up in a zigzag manner it traverses nearly a mile and-a-half. The total ascent from the village is 2,220 feet. The road then runs on to a slightly undulating plateau, the whole of which is cleared for cultivation. It is about 1,100 yards broad and about a mile long and nearly surrounded by low wooded hills. *There is no water here.* Running down the centre of this open plateau, the road falls suddenly into a small circular basin, in which lies the small village of Páng Tawn (20 houses). Passing through the village the road falls slightly, winding along the sides of rough spurs in thick jungle and about ¾ mile past the village comes to a small ravine at the head of which there is water. The place is known as Nam Maw. About 400 yards above this place on the hill stands the small village of Páng Yaw (eight houses); water is good at Nam Maw, but not plentiful. It was sufficient for our party consisting of 100 men and 120 animals. The ground for camping is sufficiently large to accommodate a force of 150 men and is on the road. |
| | | **17. Páng Lông** ... | 12 4 | 137 4 | Leaving Nam Maw in a north-north-east direction, the road at once drops into and crosses a narrow deep wooded ravine, and rising up the opposite slope winds through a long narrow wooded valley over rocky ground for nearly 2 miles. The path runs along a fairly level course through densely-wooded country for the next 11 miles. There is no water along the road. For the last 2½ miles it runs through broad cultivated valleys and enters Páng Lông by a narrow gorge. Páng Lông contains some 300 houses. |

FROM TÁKÖT TO TAWNIO (KÔKÁNG) *vid* PÁNG SÁNG, *&c.—continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **18. Möng Kun** ... Nam Kun. | 5 0 | 142 4 | Leaving Páng Lông in an almost due northerly direction the road passes through a narrow ravine about 150 yards long and enters another open narrow cultivated valley, down the centre of which it runs about ¾ of a mile. It then descends rapidly through thick jungle for nearly ½ mile, when it runs along the right side of a densely-wooded valley passing about 200 yards to the right of a small Chinese village called Kông Hwa Kyaung. It continues to descend again very rapidly. The path is good. It descends for about ¾ of a mile when it enters another valley more open; and the hill sides are cleared for cultivation. At the foot of the hill stands the small hamlet of Nam Pa Chi (eight houses). Passing on down the valley and descending now very gradually for the next mile and-a-half it crosses the Nam Kun, a small stream (15 feet broad, 1 foot deep; banks low but covered with jungle; banks are high and precipitous just below the ford. The stream is very rapid. Irrigation channel leads water past village) and enters the village of Mong Kun (16 houses). Rice and paddy are scarce. A good camping ground just beyond the village under trees and close to the kyaung. There are a few fields stretching down the valley. They are well terraced and would afford ample ground for camping on for a considerable force up to a brigade with transport. |
| | | **19. Nam Hu** ... Nam Leng and Nam Ting. | 10 4 | 153 0 | The road runs on north-west by north keeping a level for about ½ a mile when it crosses at a small stream flowing between low wooded banks in a rocky bed, 6 feet broad and 6 inches deep. It then ascends gradually up a narrow wooded ravine keeping in the centre for nearly a mile when it rises suddenly on to the hills on the right and running along the side of the valley, which is here more open, continues to rise for about ¼ of a mile, when it passes over a rugged rocky neck and runs along through a succession of low rounded hills for about ½ a mile (altitude 3,300 feet). It then descends very rapidly, running down into a deep thickly-wooded ravine and turning slightly to the west it again falls by a steep and rugged path through dense jungle for another mile and-a-half; when it runs past the left of the village of Möng Leng (15 houses). Just after Möng Leng it crosses a stream called the Nam Leng, 8 feet broad, 6 inches deep; gravel bottom; rapid, clear stream; low open banks; rapid gravel bottom; good water. It then runs over low undulating ground partially cleared for cultivation for nearly a mile and-a-half where it passes the large village of Ho Páng (25 houses). About ¼ of a mile further on it crosses another small stream called the Nam Hu with a village standing on the left bank of the river Nam Ting. This village is called Nam Hu and contains some 20 houses. The Nam Ting is a rapid river, 5 feet 6 inches deep in the centre; 80 yards broad at the ferry; gravel and sandy bottom; both banks of sand; swelling 14 feet high; joins the Salween 7 miles west of this about ¾ mile below Kunlôn. The ferry over the Nam Ting is about 200 yards above and north-east of the village. There |

FROM TÁKÖT TO TAWNIO (KÔKÁNG) *vid* PÁNG SÁNG, *&c.—continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **19. Nam Hu**—*cont.* | | | | | are four boats capable of carrying eight men at a time each. Opposite this ferry and about ½ a mile from the river stands the village of Weng Môk (30 houses). Head-quarters of a Hein. The village belongs to Su Mu State. |
| | | **20. Ho Tao** ... Nam Tao. | 6 | 0 | 159 | 0 | The road leaving Nam Hu due east crosses the Nam Ting and runs through high grass and scrub jungle within 200 yards of the right bank of that river for about 3½ miles, when it passes through the small village of Páng Hai and ½ a mile further on another village of the same name consisting of 6 and 10 houses, respectively. Half-a-mile further on it turns gradually to the left (north-east by north) and passes over low undulating wooded ground up the Nam Tao valley. A mile and-a-half up the valley it runs through the village of Ho Tao (10 houses). The hill in front of the village marks the boundary of the Shan States. The Nam Tao (30 feet wide, 11 feet deep) flows past the village in a thickly-wooded ravine in a rocky bed. |
| | | **21. Tawnio (or Kôkáng).** Small stream. | 16 | 0 | 175 | 0 | The road then runs into the thickly-wooded hills in a north-north-west direction and runs continually for the first 3 miles. It is a bad rocky path in dense jungle. It then passes the small hamlet known as Nam Aung perched on the side of a steep slope, which is just to the left of the road, and cleared for cultivation. Descending slightly for the next ½ mile, it then again rises gradually for about 600 yards reaching an altitude of 3,350 feet, making the total ascent from Ho Tao 1,850 feet approximately. For the next 11 miles the road runs along the centre of a broad undulating valley, much of which is cleared for cultivation. At the 12th mile it passes a few huts standing about 300 yards to the left of the path. From here it winds along nearly due west for nearly 2 miles when it runs up a gentle rise on which stands the village of Tawnio called also Kôkáng. It is the head-quarters of a Hein. The circle is a large one and pays tribute to the North Theinni Sawbwa. The inhabitants are all Chinese. There are 20 houses and two brick buildings, temples, standing in open ground, close to the village. A small rapid stream (8 feet broad, 6 feet deep; gravel bottom; high but gently shelving banks; both open) flows past the village down a narrow open ravine, on the opposite side of which there is any amount of continuous open level grass land suitable for a large camp. *No water is to be had throughout this march.* Altitude of Kôkáng 3,000 feet. |

## From TA MÖNGNONG (or TA SAILENG) FERRY to MANSÉ.

By Capt. A. C. YATE, February 1888.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Páng Sé Möng.** Nam Náti and some small streams. | 13 0 | 13 0 | Direction west. The road is practicable for pack transport, but not an easy one. The long steep ascent from the bed of the Nam Náti stream to the village Páng Sé Möng is very trying, otherwise the road presents no difficulties in the dry weather. For the first 5 miles from Saileng the road follows the valley of the Namma, keeping more or less closely to the right bank. At 3½ miles pass Shan village of Pángmôn (10 houses). Here good water, fuel, and fodder. Camping ground small. At 5 miles pass Shan village of Namngam (eight houses. The present inhabitants are refugees from Láshio). Here the road diverges from the right bank of the Namma river. From here to Páng Sé Möng the road traverses dense jungle. The Loi Maw range (grows the finest opium in the Shan States) lies to the south and the Loi Kaw to the north. At 8 miles path to left to Little Manmák, a village situated south of the Namma on the lower spurs of the Loi Maw range. At 9 miles cross Nam Náti. No camping room here. From here continuous steep ascent to Kachin village. Pigs and fowls bred as usual. At 11 miles path to left to Palaung village of Loi Law situated on the Loi Maw range of hills. Camp for 500 men. Fuel and fodder procurable, but water-supply rather limited (15 houses). From Páng Sé Möng the direct road to Manmák is *viâ* Kyé-káng, a Kachin village 5 miles off. Distance to Manmák about 10 miles. |
| | | **2. Mönghom** ... | 10 4 | 23 4 | General direction south-west. Road fairly good for pack transport. Descent for 1½ miles to valley of Nam Pángwong stream. Here good camping ground with abundance of good water, grass, and fuel. This place should be used as a camping ground in preference to Páng Sé Möng. Thence steep ascent for 1¼ miles to Kachin village of East Kongkyé (six houses). From here road fairly level as far as Nongwo. At 1¾ miles west Kongkyé (five houses, Kachins) and ½ mile to left of road Loikam (five houses). Opium, rice, tobacco, and mustard cultivated, and cattle, pigs, and fowls bred in all these villages. At 4½ miles Vyengkáng group of Kachin villages, 20 to 30 houses. Vyengkáng is in Möngma district. From here roads radiate north to Manmák (about 5 miles) west to Möngmaw (about 10 miles), south-west to Nanang; south to Möngma (about 16 miles); and east to Saileng and Pánglaw. The direction of the road from Páng Sé Möng to Vyengkáng is west-north-west. From here the road turns south-west and then due south. At 5½ miles road to right (west by north) to Mönkyaw, crossing the Loi Sák range. At 6¾ miles road to right to Kachin village of Manna (seven houses). At 7½ miles pass through Nongwo (15 houses, Kachins). Good camping ground here, and fuel and fodder procurable, but water not good and limited in quantity. From Nongwo ascent for 1 mile, thence descent for 1½ to north village of Mönghom (Kachins, six houses). South Mönghom (six houses) ½ mile further south. Good camp in fields ½ mile west of Mönghom villages. Water good and abundant from stream. Fuel and grass plentiful. The road to Möngma runs south from |

FROM TA MÖNGNONG (OR TA SAILENG) FERRY TO MANSÉ—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **2. Mönghom**—*cont.* | | | Mönghom, distance about 12 miles, crossing Loi Law and Loi Waw ranges. There is also a road north to Möngyaw, distance about 10 miles. There is also a road to Hôkui and Makmu, and so to Limpôk, Kônkut, and Möngma (*see* Route No. 39, Stages 2, 3, &c.). |
| | | **3. Makham (Wakham).** Nampôn river and Namtôn and other small streams. | M. F. 13 0 | M. F. 36 4 | Direction south-west. The road is tolerably good for pack transport. The steep descents into the valley of the Nampôn and the crossing of the numerous small streams which flow into the Nampôn just opposite the village of Nampa Kum present difficulties for transport. From the village of Manpakum (Nampakum) to that of Nángyun (*see* Route No. 39), there are two roads, the hill and the valley road. The latter is preferable in the dry season and is quite practicable for pack animals. The hill path can also be used in the rains. Between Mönghom and Nángyun the road has of late been little used. As a matter of fact this route from Saileng to Mansé is, as Shan roads go, a very fair one, and it might, with advantage, be improved. At 1¼ miles path to left (south) to Kôngsáng (¼ mile off, five houses, Kachins). At 1¾ miles path from left Kôngsáng. At 2 miles path to left (south-south-west) to Kachin village of Loi Waw, which is situated on the northern slopes of the Loi Waw range. For 3½ miles the descent is very gentle; after that there is a steep descent for about 1 mile towards the Nampôn river. At 4½ miles Shan village of Manpa[illegible]n on opposite side (left bank) of Nampôn. Left bank of Nampôn well cultivated. Right bank too steep for cultivation except in one or two places. The road then runs above and parallel to the right bank of the Nampôn, crossing in rapid succession a number of small streams, so numerous indeed as almost to flood the hill slopes. The soil has fortunately no tendency to become swampy, otherwise the place would be impassable without a causeway and bridges. At 5½ miles path to left to Manpakum. Beyond that descent to and at 6 miles reach right of Nampôn (60 feet broad, 2 feet deep). At 6½ miles ford it. At 6¾ miles pass village of Manpakum (Shans; 10 houses). The valley of the Nampôn here and for a mile below is all cultivated. The rice crops are irrigated from the river. At 7½ miles the road bifurcates, the left branch going over the hill and the right branch along the banks of the river to Nángyun. The hill road passes through the Shan village of Pángmôn Loi Sáng. The road by the river wants clearing and repairing in places, otherwise it is easy enough for pack animals. At 9½ miles reach Nángyun (Shans; 10 houses) (*see* Route No. 39, Stage 2). At 10 miles cross Nampôn river and pass to right (west) of Shan village of Napayin (eight houses). At 10½ miles Shan village of Natong, 15 houses and kyaung. At 11 miles cross valley and stream of Namtôn. Valley extensive and well cultivated. At 11½ miles Shan village of Namkungpa to right, 30 houses and kyaung. Anywhere about here there is room to camp an army corps in the dry weather. Water, wood, and fodder abundant. In time of peace supplies of rice, paddy, cattle, &c., should be obtainable from the numerous villages round about. Passing Namkungpa enter narrow but well cultivated valley of the Nampôngalé flowing south-south-west to the Nampôn river, which from Nángyun flows south for a |

FROM TA MÖNGNONG (OR TA SAILENG) FERRY TO MANSÉ—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **3. Makham (Nakham)**—*cont.* | | | mile and then turns westward towards Mansé. Road follows the Nampôngalé for a mile and then diverges west to the village of Makham (spelt Nakham on Survey Map) (Shans; 10 houses), where is camping room, water, fodder, and fuel for a force of moderate size. The country hereabouts is a succession of small well-watered and cultivated valleys separated by low hills, overgrown with bamboo and tree jungle. A mile before reaching Makham the village of Makpai is found, and ¾ mile from Makham the road from Möngma joins in from the left (south-east, *see* Route No. 39). |
| | | **4. Mansé** ... ... <br> Many small streams and the Nampôn river. | 19 0 | 55 4 | General direction west-south-west. Road good for pack transport, crosses a succession of cultivated valleys intersected by higher ground (low spurs of the Loi Pátan) overgrown with jungle. The cultivated valleys being often swampy and cut up by deep irrigation channels are difficult for transport to cross. The streams, nullahs, &c., are in many places bridged for pack transport, and the swampy places are crossed on wooden causeways. The whole of the Nampôn valley from Nángyun to Mansé (23 miles) is highly cultivated, fertile, and, for the Shan States, thickly populated. The inhabitants are all Shans. Road for 2 miles across low hills covered with jungle. At 2 miles road comes in from south-east from Makpai and Könka (the latter on left bank of Nampôn). At 3 miles road to right to Könhyo, ¼ mile distant. At 3½ miles cross valley of Namtôn stream, cultivated, ¼ mile broad. (The valley of Nampôn here tends east-north-east and west-south-west, and is bordered on the north by the Loi Pátan and on the south by the Loi Ling range. The road from Nángyun to Mansé traverses the low spurs of the Loi Pátan at a distance of from 1 to 2 miles north of the Nampôn river.) At 3¾ miles pass Sépong (20 houses, kyaungs). At 4 miles Mankhaisim to right. At 4¼ miles cross cultivated valley by wooden causeway, 100 yards long. At 4½ miles Namyong village, ¼ mile to right. At 5¼ miles cross a stream. Here good water and camping ground. At 5½ miles village of Tingtáwon, ½ mile to left. At 6½ miles cross Namnáng stream and valley ½ mile broad and cultivated. At 7 miles pass bazaar of Nanang, the chief village of the Lantao district. Village ½ mile to right and Mansanö (butcher's village) ½ mile to left. There is a road north from here to Möngyaw, distance about 15 miles. At 7¾ miles road to right to Náka Myauk (North Náka). At 8½ miles cross valley of Namká, ½ mile broad and cultivated. At 8¾ miles village of Náka Taung (South Náka) to left. At 9 miles path to left to Kugyum 1 mile off. Then cross valley and stream of Namsa, valley ½ mile broad and cultivated. At 9½ miles Tawni village of 20 houses and kyaungs to left. At 10 miles pass through village of Lökpán (good camp and water in any of these villages in the dry season, in the wet season must camp on high ground). At 11 miles direct road from Tawni comes in from right. At 11¾ miles path to left to Namleng 1 mile off and just beyond Namleng stream |

FROM TA MÖNGNONG (OR TA SAILENG) FERRY TO MANSÉ—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **4. Mansé**—*cont.* | | | and valley (all these streams flow south into Nampôn). At 13½ miles reach Hôkai, large Shan village with good kyaung. Good camp and water either on the high ground or in the valley of the Namkhai stream. Valley ½ to ¾ mile broad and all under cultivation. (These numerous streams furnish ample water for irrigation, each stream irrigating its own valley. Two crops of rice at least might be raised here in the year.) At 15 miles village of Kôngyán, 1 mile to left, and Kalong, ½ mile to right of road. At 15½ miles road comes in from the south-east, being the direct road from Möng Kát, Möng Ma, Kônkut, &c., to Mansé. It is optional, however, for troops marching from Könkut to Mansé to pass through, or rather a little south of, Makmai and Nanang and thence follow the route now under report. At 18 miles pass Namhyit stream and valley. At 19 miles reach the pagoda and bazaar of Mansé, close to the south of which flows the Nampôn. Easy ford here, 1½ feet deep, moderate current, firm pebbly bottom. Villages grouped all round. Choice of camping ground anywhere on either bank of river. In time of peace supplies of rice, paddy, beef, &c., should be available, the district being fertile and populous. Grass and fuel plentiful. |

## No. 60.

### From TÁNGYÁN to MÖNGMA.

BY CAPT. H. R. B. DONNE, NORFOLK REGIMENT, 11TH AND 12TH JANUARY 1889.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Nalu** ... ... Namyeng and Nampán. | 13 4 | 13 4 | Tángyán, *see* Route No. 38, Stage 4. General direction north-west. Starting from the large banyan tree the track lies across open ground alternating with thin jungle (for the most part pino trees) the whole way. For the first 5 furlongs it ascends at an easy gradient and then runs along fairly level, gradually descending past the kyaung of Hôtông until the river Namyeng is reached at 7¼ miles. After this it ascends the opposite range, attaining its greatest elevation at 10 miles, from which point it descends to the village of Nalu. The path is easy throughout, with the exception of two places at 7¾ and 8¾ miles in crossing streams, where there is slight difficulty. Steepest gradient 1 in 5. At 3⅝ miles the path runs between the two small villages of Pángyen, lately burnt. At 4¾ miles spring on right; water good. At 6½ miles a path leads to village of Hôtông visible at 500 yards on the left, consisting of 21 houses, deserted. At 7 miles passes close to kyaung of this village, 16 by 2 yards, also deserted. At 7¼ miles path crosses the Namyeng by a rough bamboo foot-bridge; animals cross by ford to the left, 16 yards wide, 2 feet 2 inches deep, bottom hard, 2½ miles per hour. Camping ground for 2,000 men on left bank. Water good. Right bank a little steep and slippery. At 8⅝ miles path crosses small stream; water good. At 8¾ miles path crosses stream by bough as foot-bridges, animals cross 50 |

FROM TÁNGYÁN TO MÖNGMA—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Nalu**—*cont.* | | | yards higher up. The banks are soft; it was necessary to lay down grass for footing. The village of Saikôn is about 500 yards further up stream; contains a kyaung. At 13¼ miles path crosses small stream, and 200 yards further two others. Water good. At 13½ miles camping ground close to and west of a clump of bamboos and kyaung (17 by 20 yards). The village of Nalu (*see* also No. 39, Stage 4, and foot-note) contains 17 houses; no sayáts. It was in a semi-deserted state when we passed through. The Nampán flows at 300 yards to the west of camping ground, which would accommodate 1,000 men. |
| | | **2. Möngma** ... Nampán. | M. 11 F. 4 | M. 25 F. 0 | General direction north-north-west. Country open all the way with occasionally a few scattered trees. The path is fairly level throughout, with the exception of one marked ascent commencing at 9½ miles, the path attaining an altitude of about 600 feet above the general level at 10 miles (steepest gradient 14°), from which it gradually descends over undulating ground to Möngma. At two places the ground was a little difficult for animals, namely, at ½ mile and at 11¾ miles (two streams). At ½ mile path crosses the Nampán by ford 27 yards across, 4 feet 6 inches deepest part, rate 2 miles per hour, bottom hard, the opposite or right bank being very steep and slippery for 15 yards. At 1½ miles a path leads off to right front. At 1 mile path crosses stream by ford 9 yards wide, 1 foot 2 inches deep, rate 1½ miles an hour, bottom hard. At 4¾ miles two deserted huts at 200 yards to the left. At 4½ miles small bit of swamp with stream; water good. At 6¾ miles stream is crossed by ford 18 yards wide, 1 foot 4 inches deep, 2 miles per hour, bottom hard. Good camping ground, sufficient for 1,500 men. At 7¾ miles deserted village of Nôka on right containing 20 houses; bazaar held every 5 days in quiet times on the left. The track then lies across paddy-fields, crossing a small stream at 8 miles. Water good; might encamp 1,000 men here in dry weather. At 8¼ miles a track leads to village of Suplông situated at 1,000 yards on the left and containing about 15 huts. At 8½ miles the route traverses thin jungle for 300 yards. At 9½ miles stream crossed by single plank; animals cross to the right. One hundred yards beyond the deserted village of Namôn lies at 200 yards to the right, consisting of 15 huts; a cluster of seven huts belonging to this village is situated at 500 yards to the left on opposite slope. At 11¾ miles path crosses stream by a very rough bamboo foot-bridge; transport animals cross by ford 100 yards to the right. The left bank had to be cut away to facilitate descent into stream, which flows in a deep nullah. Ford is 7 yards across, 1 foot 6 inches deep, bottom hard, water good. By making a detour ½ mile to the right the transport animals could cross by wooden bridge close to kyaung. The camping ground is 250 yards further on, good and sufficient for 1,500 men. The village of Möngma, at present deserted, consists of 21 houses. A kyaung on left bank of stream, 500 yards east of camping ground, measures 33 by 35 yards; no sayáts (large numbers of imperial pigeons here). For another description of this stage, *see* Route No. 39, Stage 4, in which Captain A. C. Yate makes the distance only 9¾ miles. |

# No. 61.

## From TAWNIO to HINSHÁN (on Köngma border).

By Lieut. H. B. WALKER, Paid Attaché, Intelligence Branch, Burma, February 1892.

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| | | | M. F. | M. F. | |
| [G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Hinshán** ... Small stream. | 5 4 | 5 4 | General direction east-south-east. Leaving Tawnio by the south-east end of village and by a path parallel to and east of the main road to Namhung and Kunlôn the route runs across cultivation along a spur to the north of which runs the stream on which Tawnio stands (6 inches deep, 10 yards wide; sound crossings and excellent drinking water). At ¼ mile the path drops a little and crosses this stream rising then over a small knoll and crossing a half dry muddy stream, at 1¼ miles descending slightly to do so the route then runs up a valley south-east, the valley running almost due east and west and 1½ miles wide. The hill of Namhatán land mark to all south-east and southern routes out of Tawnio is passed ½ a mile distant to right hand or south-west at commencement of valley, while the hill of Lahangai is plainly visible to the left hand or north in the range which runs south-west and north-east, separating the Kyásáshö (Satisu) plateau from the Tawnio valley. At mile 2 a path strikes off to the left or due east leading into Köngma territory and crossing the frontier south of Shio Nanku. At mile 3 on a knoll to north of path is passed the small Kôkáng village of Chinchi, 1½ miles distant. From here the route rises and winds slightly by a good path along the under-features of an irregular series of small hills on either side which thus enclose the path. At 3¾ miles to right hand or south is passed the small village of Pákyunshwé, with scanty water-supply. From here the route rises and winds slightly by a good path along a spur rising by an easy ascent passing between two rocks, where the path becomes stony and is covered with large slabs of slippery rocks. Hinshán is reached at mile 5¼, a dirty Kôkáng village of 10 or 12 houses. Few supplies and water very scarce, being obtained from a dirty tank. The frontier runs just in front of or to the east of the village crossing a narrow cultivated valley running from the south and half-way up the hill parallel with the village and on which stand the Köngma villages of Tawmôn and Múka Shwé and then passing north round the eastern shoulder of a small knoll to left or north-east of village. From Tawmôn a route is said to run south-east to Köngma town passing (1) Pánglôn Sán 15 miles, Maintha 15 miles, Nayôn 12 miles, Nawan 18 miles, Loi Pyé 18 miles, Manang 12 miles, and Köngma 12 miles. It is little used by caravans and is said to be a rough road. A path also runs along the hills south and drops down to the village of Kôtáng in Kôkáng, which commands the Möngting-Tawnio route (*see* Route No. 63, Alternative I). |

# No. 62.

## From TAWNIO (KÔKÁNG) to HONGHAI (KÔKÁNG).

By Lieut. H. B. WALKER, Paid Attaché, Intelligence Branch, February 1892.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Kyásáshô** ... | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | *See* Route No. 64. |
| | | **2. Nampanaw** ... | 5 | 6 | 15 | 6 | |
| | | **3. Manlaw** ... | 5 | 4 | 21 | 2 | |
| | | **4. Shiokai** ... | 5 | 4 | 26 | 6 | |
| | | **5. Shyinkyi** ... Sipa (or Sima) Haw and two small streams. | 8 | 0 | 34 | 6 | General direction north. Leaving Shiokai, the route runs by a rough path along the right bank of the Sipa (or Sima) Haw (65 feet wide, 1 foot to 2½ feet deep; very stony bottom; rapid current), which it crosses in the first 600 yards at a bend, crossing also a small stream flowing into the river Sipa Haw, easy crossings. At mile 1 some paddy-fields are crossed affording camping for 300 men. The route then begins to ascend and runs up a spur for a mile as far as the village of Páfáng to right hand or east at mile 2¼, then crossing a couple of spurs, ascending and descending into two narrow valleys. It then continues to ascend and descend crossing a series of spurs, winding along from one to another and crossing two small streams running down into the Sipa Haw (6 inches deep, 1 foot to 2 feet wide; good drinking water). At mile 5 the route passes the prominent village of Shio Táng standing on the top of a hill (15 to 20 houses, Palaungs). The route then, after crossing a low spur from the east, runs through a short cultivated valley and winds by a long gradual ascent up to the Palaung village of Shyinkyi, a small, neat, well-built Palaung village fenced in with a bamboo fence. A few supplies and water from wells. There is a camping ground just below and to the west of the village for 60 men, the village being built on the only level part of the spur. A larger one for 150 men is found ½ mile from and to the north-east of village, water being obtained from a hill stream to north and north-east. Bamboo leaves, but little grass obtainable.<br><br>*Note.*—From the hill above the second camp on the southern side of the spur a good view is obtained west towards Mantôn, east towards the frontier and northwards towards Mawhtai. The first 5 miles of the route also run parallel with the spur, along which is the route leading to Mantôn ferry *viâ* Kônkyáng, on western side of Sipa Haw, the prominent hill (with village) Sankaw Kywan Shán, being visible also in that direction; villages east of Shyinkyi towards frontier and within easy radius (Pánkayun, Panyôn, Pankyôn, and Shiotáng) passed *en route*. Height of Shyinkyi 3,768 feet. |
| | | **6. Phyin Haw** ... Kyankung, Shiokai, and several small streams. | 6 | 0 | 40 | 6 | General direction north-north east. Leaving the camp at Shyinkyi, which is ½ a mile north of village, the route winds through the valley of a small stream for a mile running along the eastern slopes of the hills on western side and passing at ¾ mile to left hand |

FROM TAWNIO (KÔKÁNG) TO HONGHAI (KÔKÁNG)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **6. Phyin Haw**—*cont.* | | | or west the small Palaung village of Manmin (four or five houses) at mile 1; the route, leaving the valley, passes to western side of slopes and winds on to a long descending spur, passing the Palaung village of Kyinkáng situated on top of spur (Kyinkáng; six houses; no supplies). The route then runs down the spur (half-way down passing a path to left leading to Homalin) for a mile into a narrow valley, crosses a small stream, and runs up another valley threaded by a narrow stream, follows it to mile 3½, when it strikes across a spur by a steep ascent and descent into another valley, crossing the Kyángkung Haw (3 or 4 yards wide, 6 inches to 1 foot deep; stony bottom; rapid) at mile 4½. The route then follows the valley of another small stream running along the eastern slopes of the western hills, passes through a gap in the left-hand or western ridge at mile 5½, and descends into valley of the Shiokai Haw, on the bank of which in paddy or old cultivated fields is the camping ground. The Shiokai Haw, as the Sipa Haw is called at Shiokai, is crossed by onward route to Sitôn Phyin and runs behind the western ridge of route from Shyinkyi and down into Shiokai valley. It is here 3 to 4 yards wide, 1 foot to 1½ feet deep; low crossings; gravelly bottom. The camping ground is reached at mile 6, situated on the stream and capable of affording accommodation for 800 or 1,000 men; grass of a coarse kind obtainable. The entire absence of timber, even the smallest shrub on the march, is to be noted, and firewood, even the most limited quantity, is unobtainable and must be brought from Shyinkyi or notice given to the village of Phyin Haw, which is 1 mile further on north-east, two days' notice being required for any number of men over 50. From the village of Ta Shwé Shán, 1½ miles distant to the east, a good view is obtained and the Möngkyeng village of Kyinkáng is visible beyond the frontier: distant here from 5 to 6 miles. Phyin Haw (eight houses) has few supplies in the shape of grain, but has approximately 15 to 20 head of cattle for each house. |
| | | **7. Sitôn Phyin (6,230 feet).** Shiokai or Sipa Haw. | M. F. 6 4 | M. F. 47 2 | General direction north. The route leaves the camping ground at Phyin Haw in an easterly direction and follows the valley of the Shiokai Haw running along the slopes of the left hand or northern hills, which are destitute of foliage, passing the Kôkáng village of Phyin Haw at 1 mile (eight houses; few supplies) to right hand or east. (There is camping ground for perhaps 800 men along the Shiokai valley as far as the village of Phyin Haw, where it becomes very narrow.) The route then takes a more northerly direction, descends into another and narrow valley, then crosses a small stream which intersects it, and ascends north very steeply a route to right hand or east leading to Shwéko, said to be a frontier village, 2 miles distant. From top of ascent the route winds by a good path through a broken mass of low hills, the ridge along which the frontier runs covered with trees and jungle (the first seen since Shyinkyi) being visible to right hand or east; distance about a mile. At mile 4½ the route ascends on to the spur on which (running almost north and south) stands the village of Sitôn Phyin, the route running along the slopes of the ridge which ¾ of a mile before reaching the village are covered with loose, thin jungle. Just before |

FROM TAWNIO (KÔKÁNG) TO HONGHAI (KÔKÁNG)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **7. Sitôn Phyin (6,230 feet)**—*cont.* | | | | | entering Sitôn Phyin the route crosses a streamlet, which, together with a similar one at the south end of valley, form the water-supply in good quantities. Sitôn Phyin is a wretched Kôkáng village of four or five houses; few supplies; a little paddy, &c., but possesses 30 or 40 head of cattle per house. The camping ground is very limited, being situated on the level spot on the ridge on which village stands; capable of accommodating 200 men, but would require cleaning first. Grass of a very coarse kind and a few bamboo leaves obtainable. From Sitôn Phyin a direct and excellent track runs to the Manpán ferry, one day's march, a gradual descent all the way passing *en route* the villages of Pánglônkyi at 2 miles, Phungshwépaw at 4 miles, Pawpawkyi at 6½ miles. |
| | | **8. Kyásáyeo** ... Taung and Paiwé Haw. | 5 | 4 | 52 | 6 | General direction a little east of north. Striking up a steep ascent for about 200 yards the route attains top of ridge, then passes through a cleft on to a spur, along which it runs for nearly 2 miles by an irregular and broken path, ascending and descending; jungle on both sides. Stream to right hand at foot of spur, the Taung Haw, 1½ yards wide; shallow and stony. At mile 1½ a view along a valley to the east is obtained of the ridge of hills along which the frontier runs, distant about 3 miles. At mile 2 the route winds through a gap in the spur and so runs by a bad, stony path for ½ a mile, when it ascends steeply on to the main ridge of hills which are called the Kywinpwyé hills. From the top of this ridge which runs north-east and south-west a view northwards across a narrow valley is obtained of a parallel ridge, the Ahwakyin hills, on which is situated, half-way up the slopes, on a level spot, the village of Kyásáyeo, which is also visible. The route then descends steeply for 600 yards into the valley and, crossing the Paiwé Haw stream (6 yards wide, 1 foot deep; stony and rapid; flows from east to north-west towards Salween; stony and difficult crossings; steep approaches), ascends the Ahwákyin slopes for about ¼ of a mile, and then runs along the slopes about half-way mid the valley and summit of ridge, reaching the Kôkáng village of Kyásáyeo (10 houses) at mile 5½. The camping ground is reached ¼ of a mile beyond village to the north-west in a stony clearing capable of accommodating 80 men. Grass of a coarse kind and bamboo leaves obtainable. Good water-supply from hill stream between camp and village. The range Ahwakyin is clothed with jungle, bamboo predominating, while the white-flowering tree "Tôkshio" dots the hill sides with pleasing effect. The route is a very rough one, being much broken and stony, while the ascents and descents are very steep. Laden animals can, however, traverse it. Villages in view to north and west,—Sinkyi, Lônhángkyi, Tákyo Kyi (*see* Route No. 20, Stage 1), and Kwin Pwé (*see* same route, Stage 2). |

FROM TAWNIO (KÔKÁNG) TO HONGHAI (KÔKÁNG)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **9. Mangmaw** ... Paiwé, Pyinyé, and Hánshwé streams. | 6 | 6 | 59 | 4 | Direction a little east of north. Leaving the camp the route continues to run along the southern slopes of the range Ahwákyin within the valley of Paiwé Haw Shwé, which, flowing westward, lies below and to left hand of route. The end of the ridge is reached at mile 1½, and the route then crosses its lower slope and turns eastward into the valley of the Pyinyé Haw (5½ yards wide; rapid current; stony bottom; difficult crossings), which, joining the Paiwé Haw Shwé and forming one stream, flows with it into the Salween. After ½ mile along this valley, running over the northern slopes of the Ahwákyin, the route descends precipitously by a broken path to the stream, crosses it and ascends along steep spur up to the top of another lofty ridge of hills, the hill Kyinlong, from which this portion of the range derives its name to right hand or east, the well-defined elevation Laphankyi terminating the ridge to the west. Less than ½ mile up the ascent a small village (Kôkáng) Máhsyi is passed to right hand, a path branching along the centre of the elevation westward to the Kôkáng village of Kyinkyi, 1 mile distant and situated 300 yards below the summit of the ridge, which is reached at mile 2½. The route then runs westward along the top of the ridge from a short distance until it arises above the village of Kyinkyi, down to which a route runs; it then turns north and descends the ridge, a route continuing along the top of the ridge to Tákyo Kyi and Kwin Pwé *en route* for Manpán ferry (*see* Route No. 20). A small village Sônkán (Kôkáng) is passed to left hand or west just below summit of ridge on northern side; right ahead is seen the village of Mangmaw situated on a lofty ridge. The route then winds along the western slopes of a ridge perpendicular to that just crossed by a rough and irregular path and descending to the Hánshwé Haw (5 or 6 yards broad; stony and rapid; 1½ feet deep) at mile 4, which, running down into the valley to left and or west, flows into the Salween. From here the route ascends steeply for ¾ of a mile to the Kôkáng village of Longláng (six houses), whence it continues to wind descending and ascending steeply to the Kôkáng village of Mangmaw at 6¼ miles. The Salween is visible from several points along the route between Longláng and Mangmaw distant about 3 miles to the west and flowing from north-east to south-west along a deep ravine; beyond it is visible the hill on which the village of H'sen Shán is situated and from which the ferry below it derives its name, while beyond it again a lofty elevation some 9,000 feet, the Myin S'shán, is seen, still further to the north-west. Mangmaw is a Kôkáng village of about eight houses; few supplies; paddy, &c., and possesses a few head of cattle. There is no camping ground here, accommodation for 100 men at a pinch being obtained a mile beyond to the north and on the Mawhtai road on a narrow ridge. Water is obtained from a narrow stream on northern side of the ridge; grass and bamboo leaves obtainable. From the camp the Salween is seen lying below to the west and H'sen S'shán village on the hill, the route westward towards Möngka and Möngko (No. 20) being also visible. There are several villages within easy radius and view of Mangmaw camp, Ahwákyi, a Kôkáng village, lying between the camp |

FROM TAWNIO (KÔKÁNG) TO HONGHAI (KÔKÁNG)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **9. Mangmaw**—*cont.* | | | and the river on the slope. The onward route to Mawhtai winding round the spurs and slopes is visible for about 3 miles until it reaches the village of Kyukoyin due north of camp. |
| | | **10. Myinkwalin (camp for Mawhtai).** Kyukoyin Haw and a small mountain stream. | M. 6 F. 0 | M. 65 F. 4 | General direction east. Leaving the camp the route runs along the northern slopes of the spur in an easterly direction for about ¼ of a mile when it begins to assume a more northerly direction, winding along the slopes and descending to the Kyukoyin Haw, which the route crosses at mile 1½ (5 yards broad, stony bottom, steep approaches) and ascends by a stiff climb the hill of the same name for ½ a mile. Kyukoyin village situated on summit of the hill and lying to the left hand or north-west of a path contains four or five houses and is in the Mawhtai district. After a few yards of very rough path the route then descends for a little to rise again along another slope, the path being broken and very rough and in places stony and incapable of sustaining much traffic without repair, which could be easily given. At mile 4 a small stream is crossed, whence the route runs fairly level and round to the village of Myinkwalin (Kôkáng); six houses, Mawhtai being about 2,000 yards further on and lower down the slope towards the river. There is camping ground for 60 men on level spot on the path and above the village. Few supplies; very little rice; paddy; and Indian corn. Water from springs sufficient for the camp. Grass and bamboo leaves obtainable. Villages passed *en route* to the left hand (or north) towards the Salween—<br>(1) Linkawkyi,<br>(2) Howamyo,<br>(3) Kyukoying, top of hill of that name,<br>(4) Myapháng,<br>(5) Táng S'shán,<br>(6) Kyinkyi,<br>from which villages with a day's notice supplies can be obtained. The lower slopes of the spurs towards the river are cultivated in small patches for paddy, the upper slopes with opium. |
| | | **11. Honghai (5,374 feet).** Shánsitán, Mawhtai, Mawhtaw, and other small hill streams. | 4 6 | 70 2 | General direction east (a little south of). Leaving the camp at Myinkwalin, which is just above and to the south of the village, the route runs by a slightly descending path along northern slopes to the three villages of Mawhtai at 1 mile and in an easterly direction, thence after a few 100 yards of level ground down a steep ascent to a narrow stream. It then, by a steep broken path for a short distance, runs level along the side of slope and again descends to the Shánsitán stream (5 or 6 yards wide, stony; hill-side stream; 1 foot deep; excellent drinking water; steep approaches) crossing one or two small hill-side rivulets, the village whence the stream derives its name lying a mile and-a-half among the hills to south-east of the path. From the Shánsitán stream the route crosses the slopes of another spur by a steep ascent, a short, level stretch and a long, steep descent, passing a Palaung village; six or eight houses; few supplies, but possessing buffaloes and cattle, in all about 30 head with good water-supply from |

FROM TAWNIO (KÔKÁNG) TO HONGHAI (KÔKÁNG)—*continued.*

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **11. Honghai (5,374 feet)**—*cont.* | | | small stream south of path and camp for 30 men situated on level portion of slope. At bottom of descent the route crosses (at mile 3) the Mawhtai Haw (a mountain stream 6 or 7 yards broad; stony; rapid; 1 to 1½ feet deep; excellent drinking water), and then ascends by a continual steep and winding ascent for 1½ miles in an easterly direction to the camping ground of Honghai below and to the north of village. In the last of ½ a mile the route runs for ¼ a mile along the valley of the Mawhtaw Haw (a mountain stream flowing westward) and 200 or 300 feet above and to the south of the stream. It then leaves the valley and almost due south up the slopes for ¼ mile when it reaches Honghai. Honghai is a wretched Kôkáng village of about 10 or 12 houses, ½ a mile as the crow flies from the low, jungle-covered range of hills which form the frontier line. It has few supplies, though they may be obtained from the villages which lie north and east within a radius of 2 miles, namely, Kyushwé, Chinmolin, &c. The camping ground at Honghai (old paddy-fields in steppes on the side of slope) is capable of affording accommodation for 200 or 300 men under tents and double that number in addition bivouacking on the narrower shelves where the ordinary sepoy tent could not be pitched. Water obtained from two small mountain rivulets between camp and village, and troughs would have to be dug to accumulate the water in any quantity. Facing the camp and on the other side of Mawhtaw Haw valley is the prominent hill Kyushwé Shán with village of same name. Along the Mawhtaw Haw valley in a south-easterly direction runs the route to Möngpôn (or Möngphôn) a large, well-to-do Chinese village of Möngkyeng; 60 houses; fifth-day bazaar, and distant from Honghai rather less than 10 miles. This stage, though only 4½ miles, is a very stiff one and quite a sufficient day's work for troops moving ordinarily. At a pinch the whole distance from Mangmaw could be accomplished in the day by active men and in good marching condition. The hill Lien S'shán immediately on the right bank of Salween and in Lônlin territory is visible to the left hand or north and west of route nearly all the way. It is studded with villages and bears the appearance of being freely cultivated, while numerous routes leading to Lônlin town stripe the hill side in every direction. From Honghai to the eastward lies the lofty hill Kyushwé S'shán with village of same name; six houses (Kôkáng); 1½ miles distant. From Kyushwé S'shán, still looking east, can be seen the boundary hill Páhu Shan; 2 miles still further east, on its western slopes, are the Kôkáng villages of Chinmolin, a Palaung village, and on its northern slopes Mangyem. Honghai being enclosed north-east and south by frontier is a weak and isolated position and liable to be overrun from Möngpôn. |

Capt. Walker gives the following routes from Honghai from Native information collected on the spot:—

(1) TO LÔNLIN.

| | | M. F. | M. F. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| China. | **1. Möngpôn (or Möngphôn).** | ... | ... | General direction south-east. A day's march. Möngpôn has a large fifth-day bazaar, and is a proposed post for a Chinese garrison. (The position of the village can be made out from the hills within Kôkáng, east of the Honghai.) |

FROM TAWNIO (KÔKÁNG) TO HONGHAI (KÔKÀNG)—*continued.*

(1) TO LÔNLIN—*continued.*

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| | | | M. F. | M. F. | |
| China. | | **2. Nan Saw Pa** ... | ... | ... | General direction north; a day's march by a difficult road uphill; village has 30 houses. |
| | | **3. Sancha Ko ferry.** Salween river 80 yards wide. | ... | ... | General direction north. Route crosses Salween by ferry (one dug-out only). Day's march. Village contains 25 or 30 houses. |
| | | **4. Möngnao** ... | ... | ... | General direction west. A day's march; road good, but hilly; climbs northern extremity of Lien S'shán; 200 houses; fifth-day bazaar. |
| | | **5. Phyinka** ... | ... | ... | North-west; a day's march; village contains 300 houses and has fifth-day bazaar. |
| | | **6. Shanta** ... ... | ... | ... | North-west; road good and level; a day's march. Village has 500 houses; fifth-day bazaar; and 50 regular soldiers as garrison. |
| | | **7. Lônlin** ... | ... | ... | North-west; a day's march. From Lônlin to Manshi (or Maingkhwon *) is said to be two days' march, a little east of south, *viâ* Taw Ma Khan, a village of 30 or 40 houses. The road is said to be good though hilly. |

The following is an alternative route to the same place:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| China. | | **1. Malishu** ... | ... | ... | One long day's march. |
| | | **2. Kyánlôn** ... | ... | ... | |
| | | **3. Sitán Haw** ... Salween. | ... | ... | One long day's march; ferry over the Salween. |
| | | **4. Yako Tin** ... | ... | ... | One long day's march. |
| | | **5. Phyinka** ... | ... | ... | One long day's march. A fifth-day bazaar here. |
| | | **6. Húkyákyi** ... | ... | ... | One long day's march. |
| | | **7. Wunyin Haw.** | ... | ... | |
| | | **8. Shanta** ... | ... | ... | One long day's march. Bazaar and garrison of 50 men. |
| | | **9. Whatan Lin** ... | ... | ... | One long day's march. |

* Not to be confused with the town of that name in the Húkong valley near the Amber Mines.—A.F.

FROM TAWNIO (KÔKÁNG) TO HONGHAI (KÔKÁNG)—*continued.*

(1) TO LÔNLIN—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | M. F. | M. F. | |
| China. | | 10. Lônlin ... | ... | ... | One long day's march. Bazaar; 500 to 1,000 houses; garrison of 800 men. |

(2) TO MÖNGKYENG.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| China. | | 1. Möngpôn ... | ... | ... | Direction east. A day's journey. Large village with big fifth-day bazaar. Proposed post for Chinese troops. |
| | | 2. Pyékutin ... | ... | ... | Direction north-east. A day's march. Climbs hill of same name. |
| | | 3. Liengkôshwé. | ... | ... | North-east. |
| | | 4. Pi I ... ... | ... | ... | |
| | | 5. Lôn Kyu Lôn. | ... | ... | |
| | | 6. Samônfôn ... | ... | ... | |
| | | 7. Shán Sunba ... | ... | ... | |
| | | 8. Möngkyeng ... | ... | ... | North-east. Formerly the residence of the Möngkyeng Sawbwa, who now lives at Môn Hôn Takyi (*see* in Route No. 63). |

(3) TO YUNGCHÁNGFU.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| China. | | 1. Möngpôn ... | ... | ... | All these stages are convenient marches for men and transport animals. Water-supply and camping ground said to be obtainable at each place. |
| | | 2. Sán Kyôn Shwé. | ... | ... | |
| | | 3. Yéyatán ... | ... | ... | |
| | | 4. Mansôn ... | ... | ... | |
| | | 5. Mônsataw Haw. | ... | ... | |
| | | 6. Kwin To Shwé. | ... | ... | |
| | | 7. Yaukwán ... | ... | ... | |
| | | 8. Shédin ... | ... | ... | |
| | | 9. Pônchán ... | ... | ... | |
| | | 10. Kwánsawlin. | ... | ... | |
| | | 11. Sinku ... ... | ... | ... | |
| | | 12. Yungchángfu | ... | ... | Garrison of Yungchángfu is said to be 1,000 strong. |

## From TAWNIO to MÖNGTING viâ KYWANYINPA.

By Lieut. H. B. WALKER, Paid Attaché, Intelligence Branch, January 1892.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | 1. Kywanyinpa... | 11 0 | 11 0 | General direction north-east. Leaving Tawnio, the route runs south along the main road between Namhung and Tawnio for 4½ miles, passing the hill Namhutan at 2½ miles. At mile 4½, the Namhung road continues south-west along the main valley and to the west of the short range of hills, with Kyé-kyuhsán at its northern extremity, and directly facing. Namhutan hill shuts off the Namhung road. At this point three valleys as it were meet: (1) the Namhung-Kunlôn route valley; (2) a parallel valley; and (3) a valley striking east, along which the Möngting route runs. The rising ground at the foot of Kyékyuhsán and a number of small flat topped circular knolls at entrance of this valley afford a good position for commanding the junction of the three valleys and the routes along them. The valley of the Möngting route almost immediately after entrance narrows, a path striking to the right hand south-east, to the village of Píshánshwé (*see* Route No. 66) lying on the frontier between the Möngting route and Namhung. The width of the Möngting route valley averages from 300 to 500 yards. It is practically level to mile 7, cultivated in patches with opium. At mile 7 the route rises a little and passes to right hand or south, the large well-defined hill (in the ridge which forms the valley's southern boundary) called Kyinkyulin. Average width of path from 1½ to 5 feet. If necessary by clearing, the whole valley could be utilised as a road. At mile 8 the frontier is reached, at this point running north and south and crossing the eastern shoulder of the hill Kunlôn-pho (on right hand of path). On left hand of route a path runs up the hills on that side to the Kôkáng village of Kôtáng (*see* Alt. Route No. I below), a well-to-do village commanding the Möngting route from its eastern portion. From this point the path runs south-east along the lower slopes of the hills on northern or left-hand side of valley, which meet the slopes of the hills on right hand or southern side and form a dry water-course. The route now ascends slightly for 1½ miles, a second path leading from Kôtáng into Möngting territory running in here. The valley then widens out, the path gradually descending into it. The valley here is a mile long and nearly a mile wide, nearly level and cultivated in patches. It would accommodate 5,000 to 6,000 men in camp. At the south-east end, 11th mile, is the Chinese-Shán village of Kywanyinpa, 10 or 12 houses, and just underneath a peak called Shánkyékyulin. |
| | China. | 2. Möngting ... Namting. | 9 0 | 20 0 | The route runs through the village to right hand or south of peak, and passing through a break in the hills reaches the small village of Kwépein, at mile 5, standing on the Kwépein stream which flows into the Namting close to the town of Möngting at mile 9. Möngting town, capital of Möngting province, is a fortified town of 400 or 500 houses. The wall surrounding it being now broken down; it is garrisoned (on paper) by 200 men (60 men in reality) and four or five useless guns. This route is a principal caravan route and chiefly used. |

*Note.*—After leaving Tawnio to the north, or Namhung to the

FROM TAWNIO TO MÖNGTING *vid* KYWANYINPA—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| China. | | 2. Möngting—*cont.* | | | south, there is no water (except a very small quantity of inferior quality in a small muddy pool up Möngting valley, 2½ miles from Kyékyushán hill) until Kywanyinpa is reached. |

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM TAWNIO TO MÖNGTING *vid* KÔNTÁNG.

BY LIEUT. H. B. WALKER, DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY, PAID ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, 31st JANUARY 1892.

| | | | M. F. | M. F. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | 1. Kôtáng ... ... | 5 2 | 5 2 | General direction south-east. From Tawnio Mongting can be reached (1) either by a route running as far as Namhutan hill by the main route to Namhung and Kunlôn southwards and then turning east across main valley to village of Namhutan at 3½ miles; or (2) by a route parallel to and east of (1) route, which it joins ½ of a mile before reaching Namhutan. This is a small Kôkáng village, six or eight houses fenced in with prickly growth and entered through archway of same material, about 15 or 20 yards through. Supplies: paddy and a few fowls and pigs. Passing through the village of Namhutan the route runs south for a short distance along the ridge of a spur, turning eastward along a narrow valley which runs almost parallel to and north of the valley along which runs the Möngting route. The village of Khaika being passed at 4 miles, 1 mile distant to the left or north the route now begins to ascend and runs up by a steep, rocky path passable though difficult for animals to a short stretch of hills lying north and south across the valley, and through a cleft in which the route runs to other side into southern end of a narrow valley or ravine which, here running almost parallel with the frontier and beneath the village of Kôtáng, carries a route north-eastward towards Hinshán, a frontier village further north (*see* Route No. 61). Kôtáng, village is divided into four parts, two of which, the northern and eastern parts, are nearly *impregnable* positions; the latter portion commands the Mongting route into which it looks down opposite the hill Kunlôn Pho. The frontier line here also crosses the Möngting route from Kunlôn Pho on southern side and passes just in front of or to east of Kôtáng. The Möngting village of Kywanyinpa is just concealed from view by the narrowing of the Möngting route valley eastward. From Kôtáng village the hill Kôtáng Shán, a distinctive hill, is visible 1½ miles northward. Within the Chinese-Shan province of Kôngma, whose western extremity here runs up to the frontier and whose southern boundary is Möngting, is seen the village of Tátôn; the Kôngma hill of Sekwai Shán is viewed north-east. Kôtáng has fair supplies and is a well-to-do village; water and grass in moderate supplies. |
| China. | | 2. Möngting ... | ?10 0 | ?15 2 | No details are given, but apparently you can drop down into the route described above at about Kywanyinpa (Stage 1) so that the distance from Kôtáng to Mongting does not in all probability exceed 10 miles. |

FROM TAWNIO TO MÖNGTING *viâ* KYWANYINPA—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

From Möngting routes lead to (1) Köngma town and (2) Möngkyeng, of which Captain Walker obtained the following particulars from natives on the spot:—

(1) FROM MÖNGTING TO KÖNGMA.

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| | | | M. F. | M. F. | |
| China. | | 1. Kyé Ha ... <br> Ti-ki-haw. | ... | ... | Direction east. The road, which is said to be level and good, runs for the most part through paddy-fields. At 6 miles the Ti-ki-haw is crossed (20 yards broad; knee-deep in dry weather; stony bed; rapid current). Kyé Ha has about 100 houses, and a fifth-day bazaar. Large camping ground on the paddy-fields near the Namting river; 5,000 or 6,000 being able to be accommodated, the camp being distant about a mile from the river. There is also camping accommodation within the village for 500 or 600 men; supplies very plentiful. |
| | | 2. Si Pan Sin ... <br> One small stream. | ... | ... | Direction north-east. Route continues along paddy-fields all the way. The village contains 40 houses. Supplies good. Camping ground in the paddy-fields; ample water-supply either from wells or stream. |
| | | 3. Kulôn ... ... | ... | ... | Direction north. The route is good though undulating, crossing low spurs, running down to the Namting, along whose left bank the route runs. Kulôn is a small village of 15 houses. Camping ground near the village in paddy-fields for 500 men. Good supplies, for size of village, obtainable. |
| | | 4. Shio Kyin Si ... | ... | ... | Direction north. Road said to be good, winding over the lower slopes of spurs, running towards the Namting stream, along the left bank of which the route runs. Camping ground in the paddy-fields near the village for 500 men. Village contains some 30 or 40 houses. Good supplies. |
| | | 5. Mainkyin ... | ... | ... | Direction north. Route crosses a spur running towards the Namting by a good path, descending again into the Namting valley. Mainkyin contains some 70 or 80 houses; supplies moderate; accommodation for 1,000 men outside village; water-supply from Namting. |
| | | 6. Takyi ... ... | ... | ... | Direction north-east. Route now leaves the Namting valley and strikes up into the hills, crossing a range called the Sini Shân on which the village stands, a Lawa village of 1,000 houses. Camping ground for 1,000 men in the heart of the village; water obtainable from hill streams. Supplies plentiful. |

FROM TAWNIO TO MÖNGTING *viâ* KYWANYINPA—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

(1) FROM MÖNGTING TO KÖNGMA—*continued.*

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| | | | M. F. | M. F. | |
| China. | | 7. Tashéchan ... | ... | ... | Direction north-east. Road good though hilly. Tashéchan is a village of four or five houses. Camping ground about ½ mile from the village on a spur of the hill on which the village stands. Accommodation for 500 men. Supplies very little or nothing. |
| | | 8. Möngsa ... | ... | ... | Direction north. Road descends into valley in which Möngsa is situated; a village of about 100 houses surrounded by a wall. There is a good standing bazaar here outside the walls, there being a straggling suburb. Camping accommodation in the paddy-fields outside for 1,000 men. Water from a stream near the bazaar. Möngsa is the head-quarters of the Köngma Sawbwa. |
| | | 9. Köngma ... | ... | ... | Direction north-east. The road is said to be good and level all the way. Köngma is no longer the seat of the Sawbwa, who removed to Möngsa some 12 years back. Köngma was formerly surrounded by a wall, but it is now broken down and out of repair, nor is a garrison maintained. The supplies at both Köngma and Möngsa are said to be very plentiful. All the above stages have been given as being ordinary marches for troops and transport animals, and all the marches are said to be easy ones. |

(2) FROM MÖNGTING TO MÖNGKYENG.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| China. | | 1. Kyán Pyé ferry. Namting. | 7 4 | 7 4 | Direction north-north-east. The route runs across level ground as far as the Namting river when it follows the right bank of that stream to Kyán Pyé when it crosses by a ferry (three or four dug-outs) to the left bank. The village stands on both sides of the river and contains about 20 houses. Camping accommodation for about 300 men. Water, supplies, &c., obtainable. |
| | | 2. Shamaín Kan. | 8 0 | 15 4 | Direction north. Road ascends and descends alternately. The village only contains two houses. Camping ground for 40 or 50 men. Water is rather scarce and has to be obtained from hill-side streams. |
| | | 3. Hé Haw ... | 7 0 | 22 4 | Direction north. Road a little uphill. Camping ground in the village for 60 men. The village contains only six houses. Water from the Hé Haw stream. Supplies: a few only. |

FROM TAWNIO TO MÖNGTING *viâ* KYWANYINPA—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

(2) FROM MÖNGTING TO MÖNGKYENG—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Intermediate. F. | Total. M. | Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | China. | 4. Táshio ... ... | 8 | 0 | 30 | 4 | Direction north. Road good and downhill. Camping ground in the paddy-fields near the village where there is accommodation for over 1,000 men. Water obtained from the Ta Pa Haw. There are 20 houses in the village. A few supplies obtainable. |
| | China. | 5. Ta Wé ... ... | 9 | 0 | 39 | 4 | Direction north. Route follows the Ta Shi Haw valley and is good, level going. Camping for 500 men near the village which contains 40 or 50 houses. Supplies obtainable. |
| | China. | 6. Mön Hön Ta Kyi. | 10 | 0 | 49 | 4 | Direction north. Road good and level all the way. Mön Hön Ta Kyi is a town of some 400 or 500 houses and has a garrison of 1,000 soldiers (?). The village is situated in a valley well cultivated for paddy, where camping ground can be obtained for any number of men. A route from Hön Sitön Haw * leading to Möngkyeng runs in here. There are hot springs round and about Mön Hön Ta Kyi, which is now the seat of the Möngkyeng Sawbwa or acting Sawbwa. |
| | China. | 7. Kan Kyi Yin ... | 11 | 0 | 60 | 4 | Direction north. Road good and level through paddy-fields. Camping ground for any number of men in the paddy-fields near the village which contains 40 or 50 houses; water and supplies obtainable. |
| | China. | 8. Möngkyeng ... | 12 | 0 | 72 | 4 | Direction north. Road good and level all the way through paddy-fields. Möngkyeng, once a strongly fortified place, has fallen into disrepair and the walls are broken down. |

## No. 64.

### From TAWNIO (KÔKÁNG) to NAMKHAM viâ MANTÔN FERRY.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | 1. Kya Sa Shö (Sa Tis Su). Tawnio stream, Cha Haw, and several smaller streams. | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | General direction first 5½ miles north-west, last 4½ miles south-west. Leaving Tawnio the route runs along the high ground and to the west of the small stream which supplies Tawnio valley (5 yards wide, 1 foot deep, stony |

* Hön Sitön Haw is situated on the Kökáng-Möngkyeng frontier about 10 miles east of Kya Sa Shö (*see* Route No. 64, Stage 1). Captain Walker in his other Kökáng routes frequently refers to a route from Kya Sa Shö to this place, but it must have been lost as it is now here recorded—A.F.

FROM TAWNIO (KÔKÁNG) TO NAMKHAM *vid* MANTÔN FERRY—*continued.*

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Kya Sa Shô (Sa Tis Su)**—*cont.* | | | bottom, to right hand or north-east of path, flowing south-east). The route is a good sound path, through jungle following the long, narrow valley with stream lying to right hand or east. This valley is cultivated entirely for paddy and is the usual camping ground. At mile 1½ the well-to-do Palaung village of Thimpha is passed to the right hand or north-east, overlooking the cultivated valley, the route descending slightly. Here a path to left hand or south is said to lead to the village of Nalé some distance off. At mile 3 the route crosses a narrow valley which would be a marsh in wet weather and then commences to ascend, and so ascends by a steep sigzagging path to mile 4 when it slightly descends by a spur for ½ a mile. It then rises again up to mile 5½ when the top of the range, Namchaupha, is reached. There is a small rivulet at roadside ½ mile below top of Namchaupha with wooden trough to collect water, which, when full, would allow a scanty supply to 100 men. This range separates the Tawnio valley from the Kya Sa Shô plateau, runs from west-south-west to north-east and crosses the frontier close to the stone bridge near Nansang (*see* Route No. 65) and Hônsitôn Haw (*see* at end of this stage). The route now commences to descend and runs down a steep gradient for a few hundred yards, passing the small village of Chin Kyan Chao to the left hand or south. The gradient then becomes very steep and continues so for ½ mile to the small stream Cha Haw, 5 or 6 yards wide, 2 feet deep, with 4 feet banks, bridged by stone bridge; flows from north to south. The path then ascends for a couple of hundred yards north-east and commences to run through a narrow valley along the lower slopes of the southern side elevations bounding the valley on that side. The small village of I-la is passed to the north. At mile 7 a path to north-north-east side of route leads to Ta Shwé Tan and *vid* Ta Shwé Tan to Kywé Kywé Pa and Hôn Sitôn Haw. (At Ta Shwé Tan there is a fifth-day bazaar.) The route now again inclines south-west and after running along the valley by a well-defined path for another ¾ mile, passing three half-dry streams roughly bridged springing from wells (on the left hand there is camping ground in opium cultivation at foot of southern hills for 150 men), it commences to descend and continues to do so until the valley in which stands the hill on which the village of Kya Sa Shô, the chief village of Kôkáng and residence of the Hông, is situated, is reached, at mile 10. At foot of hill on which village stands is a pool for watering animals. There is camping ground at foot of hill in valley for 600 men. Grass abundant, but of bad quality bamboo leaves obtainable. Kya Sa Shô, though situated on a hill, is commanded (for fire-arms) on all sides except south, in which direction the valley runs. For attacks against it by a savage enemy, Kachins, &c., it is well situated and the ascents up the hill on which it stands are very steep. The village consists of about 50 houses inside a stockade and fence of prickly growth through which the road passes under a porch or archway propped up by wooden pillars. The only building inside that is properly built and clean is the Hông's house. Supplies very inconsiderable, except opium. Rice, paddy, &c., has to be sent for west and south from the Palaung villages. Height of camp at Kya Sa Shô 4,978 feet above sea-level.<br>*Note.*—Hôn Sitôn Haw, a place situated at the junction of the boundaries of Kôngma and Môngkyeng (on the east) and Kôkáng (on the west) lies about 10 miles to the east of Kya Sa Shô.—A.F. |

FROM TAWNIO (KÔKÁNG) TO NAMKHAM *viâ* MANTÔN FERRY—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **2. Nampahaw (or Nampanaw).** Three small streams. | 5 6 | 15 6 | General direction north. Leaving Kya Sa Shö the route runs back along the main road to Tawnio, for 2½ miles easterly when it bears to the north or left hand up a narrow valley towards the bazaar place of Ta Shwé Tan; a collection of sheds as stalls and four or five houses. The path rising a little though sound and good. At mile 3½ the wretched little village of Kyákháywa is reached, crossing the little stream (6 inches deep, 1 yard wide, boggy approaches) deriving its name from the village. At mile 3 Kyákháywa; 15 houses; few supplies. From Kyákháywa the route continues northward by a good sound path, through an open valley for 1¼ miles when the valley narrows for another mile, and so runs for ½ a mile when a route to right hand well defined leads to Tawnio. At 5½ miles a path to left hand or west leads to the villages of Tapinshán and Tawantáng distant about 1½ miles, from the former of which the ascent of the hill Linshán is made, whence a commanding view is obtained and the village of Kya Sa Shö; south visible. The route then runs down a steep ascent for ¼ of a mile into the camping ground of Nampahaw, the village of Lushuwa (two or three houses) being on the hills to north-east and a mile distant, there being no village of the name of Nampahaw. The camp is situated in paddy-fields; accommodation for 400 or 500 men; plentiful water-supply; grass and bamboo leaves available.<br>An alternative route runs *viâ* Kywékywépa as follows: Following the route direct, as far as Kyákháywa through which it passes, thence bearing in a more easterly direction than the direct route, and passing at mile 6 through the village of Ta Shwé Tan; seven or eight houses and a few supplies. (Its bazaar place attended every fifth day, where vegetables, rice, salt, and pigs can be obtained, being close to Kyákháywa as mentioned above.) From Tá Shwé Tan the route runs through an open valley winding along the slopes of the left-hand spurs. Kywékywépa is reached at mile 7½. Leaving lower Kywékywépa the route turns west and ascends ½ a mile to the upper village of Kywékywépa (four houses), then descending and winding south-west across a valley cultivated with paddy and affording camping ground for 400 men. It then winds at a slight ascent along the southern slopes of the hills on the northern side of a valley, here very narrow, and running from cultivated valley. Reaching the large well-to-do village of Nankha or Nankaw at mile 3½. Nankha consists of 30 houses and is situated on a ridge which terminates the western end of the valley; good supplies; water is plentiful in quantities from stream to left hand on south. There is no camping ground at Nankha, but passing through the village the route descends western side of ridge and enters another valley ½ of a mile long through which by a very low ridge route runs, and on either side of which ridge there is indifferent camping ground, there being plenty of room length ways, but no depth. From this point a route runs south to Ta Shwé Tan and Kya Sa Shö. The route then crosses a low range of hills |

FROM TAWNIO (KÔKÁNG) TO NAMKHAM *vid* MANTÔN FERRY—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **2. Nampahaw (or Nampanaw)**—*cont.* | | | | | winding through a gap (formed by the Talinshán hill and a low hill facing it) and descends by a long steep descent into the camping ground of Nampahaw (or Nampanaw) at mile 3½ from Kywékywépa (lower) or 11 miles from Kya Sa Shö. This is a much longer route than the direct one, but it is only 2½ miles from the frontier at Kywékywépa. |
| | | **3. Manlaw** ... | 5 | 4 | 21 | 2 | General direction north-west. Leaving the camp in the paddy-fields at Nampahaw the route runs up a steep ascent on to the upper slopes of a minor ridge of hills, running north and south through which the route winds running on to the western slopes of the same ridge at 1½ miles and obtaining fine view of the western country. At this point along a valley running westward Loipánglom is seen in the distance across the Salween, while the hill Linshán (see Nampahaw) above the village of Tapinshán lies to left hand or south of valley, the route after winding along the south-western slopes then turns north passing through a gap in the hills back again on to the western slopes ascending and descending by short ascents and descents, the path being good and the gradients more or less studied. At mile 3 the route passes through a second gap in the hills down a short steep ascent and up the corresponding rise on the other side on to the southern slopes of the spurs which run in that direction. At 3½ miles the hill Shwéminkan to the left hand or west is passed, the route running on to and crossing the short ridge of which Shwéminkan is the western terminus. The route then winds on to a long, gradual spur which stretches into the main western valley of the Sipanaw stream and along which spur the route runs descending by a steep gradient, to the village of Manlaw at 5½ miles. The camping ground lies to the west of road, above the large village of Manlaw, and on a small level spot cultivated for paddy, forming a knoll on the side of the general slope. Here 200 men could be accommodated; water in abundance between road and camp. A smaller portion of Manlaw, five or six houses, occupies the upper portion of knoll on which camp stands. Bamboo leaves plentiful, but no grass. Manlaw consists of three parts, the two main parts below, the smaller part just above camp. In all it contains 35 houses; good supplies. It is the residence of a Pawmaing, who administrates for Kôkáng from this point to Honghai at extremity of province, and who will give every assistance in his power. A fine view north and north-west is obtained from Manlaw camp. The hill of Sunkawshán, passed near to Konkyáng (Stage 5) is visible with its village. The route from Nampanaw is good under foot, but would be a stiff climb southwards towards Kya Sa Shö. |
| | | **4. Shiokai** ... ... Lamushwé Haw and Sipa Haw. | 5 | 4 | 26 | 6 | General direction just 4 miles north-north-west, the due north. Leaving the western portion of main Manlaw (which must be distinguished from the eastern portion whence the circuitous route to the frontier village |

FROM TAWNIO (KÔKÁNG) TO NAMKHAM *viâ* MANTÔN FERRY—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **4. Shiokai**—*cont.* | | | of Kyinmalin or Chinmalin runs) the route descends along spur as far as a well-to-do Palaung village (20 houses, kyaung and good supplies) at mile 1. From here, looking east, the village of Nampukyin, through which runs the Chinmalin route, is visible on an opposite spur. There is a camping ground below the spur in some paddy-fields for 80 men; water plentiful near camp; bamboo leaves and a little grass. Leaving the Palaung village, which also bears the name of Manlaw, the spur is followed by a steep and rather broken path to the valley of the Sipa Haw at 4 miles. Here the small stream Lamushwéhaw flowing from the south and running into the Sipa Haw is crossed (5 yards wide, 6 inches deep; stony and rapid). After a short rough ascent the route runs along the left bank of the Sipa Haw over the western slopes of hills, and at a distance varying from 300 yards to 100 yards from the Sipa Haw for 1½ miles. Paddy-fields affording camping ground 600 men lie between route and the river which is here from 40 to 60 feet wide, 2½ to 3 feet deep; stony bottom; rapid; low banks. On opposite or right bank are said to exist some gold washings. The last 1½ miles very rough and stony; camp close to village in paddy-fields where there is accommodation for 400 men. Shiokai is a small Palaung village; six or eight houses. There is fifth-day bazaar here when only supplies can be obtained. Height of camp 2,550 feet above sea-level. |
| | | **5. Kônkyáng** ... Sipa Haw and another small stream. | M. F. 8 4 | M. F. 35 2 | General direction north-west. Leaving Shiokai the road runs back for ½ a mile on the Manlaw road and crosses the Sipa Haw (50 feet wide, 1 foot to 3 feet deep; stony botttom; rapid current). From the Sipa Haw the route strikes up a steep long spur passing close to its foot; camping ground in paddy-fields for 800 men. The route follows the spur by a good path, though dusty in the dry season, to mile 4 where stands the Palaung village of Kônlong; 10 houses; few supplies; camp for 60 men on level space immediately to west of village which lies to east of route short open jungle all the way up spur. From Kônlong the route continues to ascend to mile 4½, where it passes through a wood of large timber 300 yards in extent. On either side of the spur thus ascended run parallel spurs on which are visible, to the east, the villages of Kingai and Shioláng (the latter being on the forward route to Mawhtai). To the west the double village of Kyônláng and at the summit of same spur the eminence and village of Sankawahán. After passing through the wood at mile 5 the path levels a little and turning northwards runs through a cleft in the hills into a semi-circle formed by hills to the north and east and the hill on which Kônkyáng is situated to the south, being open towards the west, and looking across a narrow valley cultivated with opium. Kônkyáng is a Palaung village; contains 20 or 30 houses with moderate supplies; water-supply scanty; obtained from small stream north-east of village; camping ground for 30 men only, but with difficulty. |

FROM TAWNIO (KÔKÁNG) TO NAMKHAM *viâ* MANTÔN FERRY—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **6. Mantôn ferry.** | 12 | 0 | 47 | 2 | General direction north-west. Leaving Kônkyáng, the route runs out through a cleft in the hills from north side of village and reaches by a short steep ascent the top of a ridge, the crest of which it follows by a good though narrow path as far as mile 2, when it descends a little and crosses a small level spot to left hand or south-west of which is a small marsh whence water might be obtained, while on other side of path is a small post containing supply for 20 or 30 men. From here the route rises again to run along the eastern slope south of a series of a small bare hills. The land marks, Loi Pánglôm, Loi Chaima, and Loi Saw are practically visible all the way. At mile 4 the village of Manshwéla (Kôkáng) is passed to right hand or east; eight or 10 houses. At mile 4½ the route crosses a low ridge and then commences to descend by a long winding spur into the Salween valley rising for short distance at mile 7 before reaching the large well-to-do Kôkáng village of Swankawlin, passing on parallel spur to south the village of Shyántáng; eight or 10 houses. A good water-supply in a tank with a spring lies 200 or 300 yards down the southern slopes below Swankawlin. Descending along the spur for 1½ miles the village of Mantôn (upper) is reached; 20 or 30 houses standing on a point of the spur to the north-west. Facing it are the hills Loi Chaima to the south and Loi Sa to the north; supplies paddy; rice of an inferior sort in small quantities; the camping ground is on the spur just before reaching the village and accommodates 1,000 men; water is obtained (1) ½ mile to the north in small quantities, (2) 1 mile down the spur below lower Mantôn to left hand or south. From Mantôn village to the ferry the route follows the spur south-west for 3½ miles by a steep descent of about one in twelve passing lower Mantôn at ½ a mile (eight or 10 houses). The spur running level here affords camping ground for 300 men. The route then recommences its descent to the Salween jungle on both sides of path which is good though dusty. The Salween here runs through a narrow ravine, is about 120 yards wide, 50 feet deep in centre, and flows 3½ miles an hour. The ferry consists of one large dug-out, usually retained on the western or right bank. The route throughout, though good and passable for laden animals, involves a great deal of climbing, and the stages given will be found sufficient for dismounted troops and heavily laden pack animals. Between each stage water-supply is scanty except where crossing the Sipa Haw at Shiokai and where the route touches at villages. At the Mantôn ferry itself there is very little standing room for troops, 200 men at most could be accommodated, and there is no room to camp except for small parties. Mantôn together with Swankawlin form an important position commanding the route to the ferry. The former standing 4,900 feet above the sea-level. From Mantôn a route runs direct to Mawhtai within close proximity to the river bank. The stages are (1) Namkonnaw, (2) Famakyán, (3) Kwinpáng, (4) Kwyinpé or Kwinpé, (5) Mangmaw (*see* Route No. 62, Stage 9), (6) Mawhtai or Myinkwalin (*see* Route No. 62, Stage 10). Since there is no camp at Mawhtai and but little room at Myinkwalin two |

FROM TAWNIO (KÔKÁNG) TO NAMKHAM *viâ* MANTÔN FERRY—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **6. Mantôn ferry** —*cont.* | more stages to Honghai at extremity of Kôkáng, and one more to the Möngkyeng village of Möngpôn or Möngphôn, a large well-to-do village with bazaar and proposed garrison of Chinese troops, *see* after Stage 11 of Route No. 63. Three routes run onward after crossing Salween, one to Möngai said to be four days' march; two to Namkham *viâ* Möng-hawm each said to be two days' march, the southern one *viâ* Taiyaku; the northern one *viâ* Lawsitán (or Loisitán). | | |

Capt. Walker gives the following description of the route to Namkham from Native information:—

FROM MANTÔN FERRY TO NAMKHAM.

| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Lawsitán** ... Cross the Salween at the Mantôn ferry. | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 | Direction a little north of west. After crossing the Salween the route strikes up a steep spur to the top of the ridge or range of hills which lie on the western bank of the Salween, and which contains the fixed points Loi Saw, Loi Chaima the route passing between them. The route crosses the ridge and descends the other side into the village Lawsitán situated in paddy-fields. Village contains 30 houses, while there is camping accommodation in the paddy-fields for 200 men. Water rather scarce from small stream; other supplies in small quantities. |
| | | **2. Mönghawm (Mönghom).** | 12 | 0 | 24 | 0 | Road said to be good and downhill the first part of the journey. Mönghawm is a Shan and Palaung village of 50 or 60 houses, and is on the direct route from Theinni to Möngai and Möngko (*see* Route No. 63, Stage 6). Good supplies obtainable from Kachin villages round about Mönghawm. |
| | | **3. Pukwán** ... Nammoi or Namwé. | 16 | 0 | 40 | 0 | Direction west at first, then turns north and crosses the Nammoi or Namwé stream at mile 8. The route ascends to the village, which is Kachin and contains 20 houses. The road is said to be good travelling. Camping ground in the village for about 100 men. Water-supply rather scarce; supplies obtainable; eggs, &c. |
| | | **4. Mansé** ... | 12 | 0 | 52 | 0 | General direction a little north of west. The road is said to be good all the way. Mansé is a Shan village of 20 houses (*see* in Stage 4 of Route No. 20, Alternative I). Camping ground in paddy-fields; accommodation for 1,000 men. Water and supplies obtainable. |

FROM TAWNIO (KÔKÁNG) TO NAMKHAM *viâ* MANTÔN FERRY—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **4. Mansé**—*cont.* | *Note.*—The remainder of this route is the same as No. 20, Alternative I, the distances in this route being overestimated, and the total from Mansé to Namkham being brought up to 48 miles instead of 40½.—A.F. | | | | |
| | | **5. Manpin** ... ... | 11 | 0 | 63 | 0 | Direction north-west. Road good and level. Manpin is a Shan village of some 40 houses. Camping ground in paddy-fields near village for 500 men. Water and supplies obtainable. |
| | | **6. Khútché** ... | 12 | 0 | 75 | 0 | Direction at first west, then north. Road good and level all the way; village contains six houses; Shans. Camping ground on the paddy-fields for 500 men. Water and supplies. |
| | | **7. Pankham** ... | 12 | 0 | 87 | 0 | Direction north-west. Road level along paddy-fields for a couple of miles when it ascends and then descends again into paddy-fields where Pankham stands; a Shan village of 40 houses. There is a large fifth-day bazaar here attended by Kachins, Palaungs and Shans. There is camping accommodation in the fields for 200 men. |
| | | **8. Namkham** ... | 13 | 0 | 100 | 0 | Direction north-west. Road good and level after descending into the Shwéli valley. The above route is a direct route from the Salween river to Namkham. It avoids the tract of country inhabited by Kachins, which lies northward, and is the route usually taken by small and unprotected caravans or travellers. |

BRANCH I.

FROM HÔN SITÔN HAW (KÔKÁNG), (see STAGE 1) TO HONGHAI (KÔKÁNG) *viâ* MÖNG-KYENG TERRITORY.

BY CAPT. H. B. WALKER, DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY, PAID ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH (NATIVE INFORMATION), 1892.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| China. | | **1. Namchinli** ... | ... | ... | Möngkyeng village, visible from Hôn Sitôn Haw to north-east. |
| | | **2. Malileng** ... | ... | ... | Möngkyeng village. |
| | | **3. Möngpôn (or Möngphôm).** | ... | ... | Möngkyeng village, with large bazaar (see Route No. 62, after Stage 11). |
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **4. Honghai** ... | ... | ... | Kôkáng village at east extremity of that province (see Route No. 62). |

FROM TAWNIO (KÔKÁNG) TO NAMKHAM *viâ* MANTÔN FERRY—*continued.*

BRANCH II.

FROM HÔN SITÔN HAW (KÔKÁNG FRONTIER), (*see* STAGE 1) TO MÔN HÔN TA KYI (MÔNGKYENG).

BY CAPT. H. B. WALKER, DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY, PAID ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH (FROM NATIVE INFORMATION), 1892.

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| | | | M. F. | M. F. | |
| China. | | 1. Tansán Shwé. | ... | ... | Direction north-east. A day's march; road good and level; camping ground for about 200 men; water near the village and supplies. |
| | | 2. Môn Twé ... Môn Twé Haw. | ... | ... | Twenty houses in village Môn Twé; direction north-east, a day's march. Road good, crosses Môn Twé Haw (15 yards broad, 1½ feet deep; stony bed; rapid current). Camping ground in the paddy-fields for about 1,000 men; 10 houses in village; water and supplies obtainable. |
| | | 3. Tansán Shwé (2). | ... | ... | Direction north. A day's march; road uphill and rough. Camping ground near the village for 50 or 60 men only; water from a hill stream; a few supplies; 10 houses in village. |
| | | 4. Môn Ta Pa ... | ... | ... | Direction north. A day's march; road downhill. Camping ground in the paddy-fields for about 1,000 men; water in good supplies; paddy, &c., obtainable. Village contains 50 houses. |
| | | 5. Môn Hôn Ta Kyi. | ... | ... | Direction north. A day's march; road uphill (for description of Môn Hôn Ta Kyi *see* in Route No. 63, Alternative I (2), Stage 6). All the above marches are average marches from 12 to 15 miles, and possible for both troops and transport animals. The route is said to be a good one and in regular use. |

BRANCH III.

FROM MANLAW (STAGE 3) TO KYINMALIN (NEAR NORTH-EAST CONFINES OF KÔKÁNG).

BY CAPT. H. B. WALKER, DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY, PAID ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH (NATIVE INFORMATION), JUNE 1892.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | 1. Kyinmalin ... Manlaw Haw, 5 yards wide, 6 feet 3 inches deep; mountain stream; rapid; rocky bottom; steep approaches; very difficult though passable for laden animals. | 12 0 | 12 0 | Direction east-north-east. Leaving lower and bigger Manlaw the route runs northwards down an excessively steep spur for over 2 miles into the valley of the Manlaw Haw which it crosses twice. The onward route from Manlaw to Honghai *viâ* Shiokai running down a parallel spur to the west (*see* Route No. 63), the route then assumes a more easterly direction and commencing to ascend winds up a |

FROM TAWNIO (KÔKÁNG) TO NAMKHAM *viâ* MANTÔN FERRY—*continued.*

BRANCH III—*continued.*

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | 1. **Kyinmalin**—*cont.* | | | very steep spur for a mile and-a-quarter to the small Kôkáng village of Namushwéyin; six houses; camping ground north of village for 60 men; water from small stream running through village. Few supplies: a little paddy, &c. The path up to this point is narrow, but, except where dips into the valley, good and sound. The ascent and descent bare and open on either side of route, the valley of the Manlaw Haw, which is a mere ravine, being filled with jungle. From Namushwéyin the route continues to ascend by a very steep, though sound, path along ridge or spur. To the village of Hôshishán to left hand or north and below the path a couple of hundred yards Kôkáng; eight houses; scanty supplies; water can here be obtained beyond the village to the north. From this point also a good view is obtained of the Kôkáng villages, Kwanyinkyi, Pangtôn, and Pankwyitung, all of them lying between the main route to Mawhtai (No. 62) and the eastern boundary of Kôkáng. From Hôshishán the route continues to ascend by a good sound path; jungle on both sides; following a lengthy ridge until the top is reached at mile 8, when the route follows the east for 2 miles, then descending and ascending for a mile and finally dropping down again into the village of Kyinmalin, a wretched Kôkáng village of three or four houses; practically no supplies, except opium, which is cultivated here on the hill sides in large quantities. Kyinmalin is a frontier village, the boundary running in front of it, following a south-east ridge (which runs from east to west), then striking north from the western end of the ridge, and, consequently, bearing away from the route as it approaches Hôshisháu, Namushwéyin and Manlaw being at least 6 miles distant from the latter place. Kyinmalin is a link of communication between the Mantôn ferry and Hônsitôa Haw (*see* Stage 1 above) a hill route, little used, rough and difficult, leading from Kyinmalin to the latter place in an easterly direction. From the hill of the same name above Kyinmalin, if cleared of the jungle with which it is clothed, a fine view of this angle of Möngkyeng including the Möngkyeng village of Namchienli could be obtained. |

## No. 65.

### From TAWNIO to NANSÁNG *viâ* SHIOCHANKU.

BY LIEUT. H. B. WALKER, PAID ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, BURMA, JANUARY 1892.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | 1. **Shiochanku** ... Mankha Ka. | M. F. 5 0 | M. F. 5 0 | General direction east. Leaving Tawnio the route follows a well-defined path, which bears at first north-east, across undulating ground running along a continuation of the long Tawnio valley, being bounded on the left hand or north by the long range of hills containing Loi Sibpaw and Loi Nangai; on the right hand or south by the hills through which the Namting valley route winds. The route runs within a mile of left hand or north range. At mile 1½ the Shan village of Mankha is reached, with |

FROM TAWNIO TO NANSÁNG *viâ* SHIOCHANKU—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Shiochanku** —*cont.* | | | plentiful water-supply from a stream 2 yards wide, 1 foot deep (diverted from its course to irrigate paddy-field and thence turned down natural well or hollow in ground) and excellent camping ground for a brigade or more. Paddy obtainable. One mile to the south is the Kôkáng village of Monga Shwé or Mongadaing since it is called by both names, where there is also camping ground and water-supply. The valley between the two villages is under cultivation (paddy). Passing Mankha the route runs through the jungle, crossing a stone bridge over a dry nullah from which the water has been diverted to the cultivation. The path alternately ascends and descends short distances to mile 4, where the jungle is left and the valley becomes open again and cultivated; from this point a path branches to left or north-east to Nansáng, a large village in Köngma 1 mile on other side of frontier and 2 miles distant. The route to Shiochanku continues east reaching that village at mile 5. Shiochanku is a Shán village of 8 or 10 houses, situated in a cleft of a low spur, the frontier running ½ mile in front of or to the east of it. A secondary part of the same village stands on other side of frontier and belongs to Köngma, the boundary or frontier line being marked by the small hill Shiochanku Shán, which lies between the two parts of the village. Supplies few: fowls, pigs, and paddy. The village also possesses a dozen buffaloes, several ponies and half-a-dozen cows. Water from a small stream on frontier line north of village. The route which branches off to Nansáng crosses the frontier by a stone bridge over a stream, Nansáng, lying 1 mile further on within Köngma. This place possesses a bad reputation for harbouring professional robbers who are said to have come from the neighbouring province of Möngkyeng. It has 40 houses, a large camping ground and good water-supply from tanks and wells. |

Capt. Walker ascertained that a route leads from here (Nansáng) to Möngpôn (or Möngphôn) in Möngkyeng a day's march from Honghai (*see* Route No. 62, Stage 11). The stages were given to him as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| China. | | **1. Huya** ... ... | ... | ... | Direction north-west. Route runs uphill all the way to Huya, a Chinese village of some 60 houses. Camping ground for 100 men near the village and water-supply from hill streams; paddy and rice obtainable. |
| | | **2. Kwanko** ... | ... | ... | Direction north-west. The route follows the crest of a ridge most of the way. Camping ground for about 200 men near the village. Water from hill-side stream. Supplies: paddy and rice obtainable. The village has 15 houses. |
| | | **3. Isitên** ... ... | ... | ... | Direction north-west. Road follows the crest of the hills. Camping ground for 100 men; water, &c. The village has 16 to 20 houses. |
| | | **4. Mântwé** ... | ... | ... | Direction north. Route runs downhill into the Mântwé valley. |

FROM TAWNIO TO NANSÁNG *viâ* SHIOCHANKU—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| China. | | 5. **Chayélin** ... | ... | ... | Direction north-east. Road ascends again to village which contains about 10 houses. Camping ground near the village for about 100 men. |
| | | 6. **Möngpôn** (or **Möngphôn**). | ... | ... | Direction north. Route runs down into the Möngpôn valley. Möngpôn is a large well-to-do village with a fine fifth-day bazaar. Camping ground and water-supply for a large number of men in the paddy-fields round and near the village. All the above stages are those ordinarily in use. The route is said to be a good one and is regularly used. |

## No. 66.

### From TAWNIO to PISHÁNSHWÉ (on Möngting-Kôkáng Border).

BY LIEUT. H. B. WALKER, PAID ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, JANUARY 1892.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | 1. **Pishánshwé** ... | M. F. 1 0 | M. F. 10 0 | General direction south-east. The route leaves Tawnio and follows the Namhung-Kunlôn route, branching up the Möngting route valley (*see* Route No. 63), which it follows for ¼ mile, thence striking by a good path south-east, skirting the lower slopes of a series of hills forming magnificent ranges on either side of path which rises as it proceeds. After a mile and-a-quarter and after passing behind the southern slope of Kyin Kyu Lin Shán, a small valley running from north-east, south-west is crossed, the route then running eastward up a steep rise by a broken path for ¾ of a mile when it drops down into a small circular valley in which stands the Kôkáng village of Kyu Shin; 10 houses; few supplies; water being obtainable only from a small tank of filthy dirty water. From here along a steep climb of over a mile the path ascends south through a cultivated strip (entirely opium), the hills on all sides sloping steeply towards the path which thus runs up through an indentation. Half-way up the path makes a western bend as far as the top when running between two low hills it passes the Kôkáng village of Takantan; six or seven houses: a few supplies; a filthy tank the only water-supply. The route then bears eastward crossing a narrow valley up a steep ascent and after winding along the western side of a low hill drops down into Pishánshwé at mile 10; 15 houses; purely Kôkáng. No supplies except pig and no water except that contained in two filthy tanks which is all the inhabitants have to drink. Several other villages, each as badly supplied with water, lie south of Pishánshwé and close to the frontier which runs ½ mile east of and below the hill beneath which the village stands. |

## From THEINNI (SENWI) MYOMA to KUNLÔN FERRY.

By Capt. A. C. YATE, 2nd Belochees, 1898, and Lieuts. WALKER and PROWSE, Attachés, Intelligence Branch, Burma, January 1892.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | 1. Tánkaw ... | 10 | 4 | 10 | 4 | See Route No. 68, Stages 1 and 2. |
| | | 2. Namsarap ... | 8 | 0 | 18 | 4 | |
| | | 3. Náti ... ... | 12 | 0 | 30 | 4 | General direction east. Road very difficult for transport animals, not so much on account of the steepness of the gradients as on account of the swampy places, which are due to the fact that the hills crossed (which here form the watershed between the Irrawaddy and the Salween) are saturated with water to the very surface. Here and there this water collects and forms a bog into which animals sink to their girths. |
| | | Namtu, Namyé, Namnim, and other smaller streams. | | | | | |

Leaving the camp in the paddy-fields below the village of Namsarap the track runs through high kaing grass for ¼ of a mile crossing a nullah just after entering jungle with slippery banks and requiring bridging for much traffic. At ¼ a mile a path leads to the left or north to the Shan village of Manpôk, ¼ of a mile distant; five or six houses. The same village is approached by another path a little further on, and here also the road to Möngsi branches off (*see* Route No. 68). At 1 mile path descends about 50 yards to a nullah with swampy approaches, then along level for a short distance and up steep ascent on to firm ground passing at 1½ miles a path to left or north leading to the Kachin village of Kônlôrg, 3 miles distant, containing five or six houses. At 2 miles the Namkát stream, good water, is crossed with bad approaches. A swamp extends on the far side for 20 yards, across which path runs up slight ascent on to level ground; thick jungle and kaing grass on both sides of the path all the way. Here path to left or north leads to Paliáng, a small Shan village, ½ mile distant; five or six houses. The path also crosses a nullah here. At this point a large peak to the left front, Loi Paliáng, comes into view, beneath which a valley runs and into which a path descends just past village (off the route). The route crossing the valley, which is about 300 yards wide here, very swampy and difficult for pack animals, then crosses the Namtu or Myitngé stream (7 yards wide, 1½ feet deep and flowing 2 miles to 2½ miles an hour; stony bottom; slippery crossing) and a bad nullah immediately beyond at 2½ miles. Just beyond this a broad clearing cultivated with rice called Nahôtu and belonging to a Kachin village 1 or 2 miles off in the hills to the south. Camping ground for a large force. Water, fuel and fodder abundant. Up to this point the road runs through thick tree and grass jungle, except where there are rice clearings. The route then runs along the east (or south) side of the valley on rather higher ground and firm under foot crossing a succession of low spurs and passing Loi Paliáng at 3½ miles where there is a bad swamp 30 or 40 yards wide and only passable by a small number of troops at a time. At 3½ miles the Nam Kônlông (1 foot deep; stony and rapid; 3 yards wide) is crossed. A path to right hand or south running up ascent to Kachin village Loikáng 3 or 3½ miles off. At mile 5 the path again crosses the Namtu (or Myitngé, here a mere stream) and a very bad

FROM THEINNI (SENWI) MYOMA TO KUNLÔN FERRY—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **3. Náti**—*cont.* | | | | | swamp beyond. From here path begins to ascend crest of an easy spur rising between the hills on either side of valley which here close in, the Loi Lu Tu being passed to the left hand or north. The path now crosses the watershed between the Namta (Myitngé) and the Salween rivers. After ascending for some considerable distance the path drops down by a steep and difficult ascent, being intersected by a bad bog almost impassable for lightly-laden pack animals. Another swamp occurs 200 or 300 yards further, after which the path winds along the spur still descending. At 7 miles a path crosses the road and runs to a Kachin village on the right called Loisaung. At 9 miles Loi Náti at head of valley above Náti is seen, the path descending for 2¾ miles crossing four nullahs, unbridged, and one roughly bridged, into the valley of the Namyé stream, ¼ of a mile across old paddy and grass fields and Upper Náti is reached; a Shan village of 20 houses. It is situated on rising ground, while a short spur runs east to a knoll on which a kyaung is situated. The Namyé is 15 yards wide; stony; 1 foot deep and rapid and runs into the Namnim to the north. There is camping ground to north of village in large paddy-fields for a brigade. Water to north of camp in Namyé and Namnim streams. The knoll on which kyaung stands affords good defensive position for 400 men, the hills commanding it being too far distant to be dangerous. Grass for animals abundant. Supplies in village: few eggs and vegetables. From Náti there is said to be a difficult foot-path straight over the hills to the north-east to Möngtám, to which place the proper road branches off at Sôptáng, 5½ miles further on towards Kunlôn (*see* Alternative No. I below). |
| | | **4. Namlôk** ... Namnim and Namti. | 8 | 0 | 38 | 4 | General direction east. Leaving the camp in paddy-fields which lie to the left hand or north of the village the route runs along paddy and grass fields which lie on right bank of Namnim river (here 40 yards wide, 2 miles to 2½ miles an hour and unfordable except at a point about a mile from Upper Náti and close to Lower Náti) for about a mile, passing Lower Náti (whence an alternative route to Kunlôn branches off to the left following the valley of the Namnim, *see* Alternative No. I below), the path then crosses the Namti stream (7 yards wide; 1 foot deep; rapid current; stony bottom, with short steep ascent towards east side) and runs by a well-defined mule and bullock track for more than ½ a mile along eastern side of valley and then ascends by a steep ascent a spur from Loi Pángwa. Here the Loi Nongchu to the south or right hand, and the Loi Pansák to the north-east or left, are visible on either side. Half-way up spur the slope becomes more gradual and the path runs along below the ridge of the spur to 2½ miles where a path to left hand or north leads towards Taung chaung. The route following the spur now winds along its north-east side ascending and descending for short distances, but rising generally. At mile 3 the Loi Pengyé comes in view to the left hand or north and Loi Pyé or Loi Nung to right hand or south, the path in places becomes very narrow and difficult, and in wet weather would be impassable to mounted men. Numerous tracks of wild elephants are visible; many quite fresh. After the 3rd mile a path to right or south leads to |

FROM THEINNI (SENWI) MYOMA TO KUNLÔN FERRY—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **4. Namlôk**—*cont.* | | | Hôti, a small Kachin village, and at mile 4½ another path strikes off to the left or north-east to smaller Pôngwa; said to be difficult and not much used by other than foot traffic. At 5½ miles another path to left or north-east runs to this village; an offshoot of the larger village and only containing three houses. This descent ½ a mile difficult and steep. Scanty water-supply here. Direction now south-east. At 6½ miles the bigger village of Pôngwa is reached; six or seven houses; Kachins; from here a path to the right hand or south leads to Mêngkyet. From Pôngwa the route turning north-east again runs down a steep descent to a nullah with slippery crossing up a steep ascent and down again, three nullahs and three spurs being crossed in succession. Each passable with difficulty to laden animals and possessing slippery approaches. The last ¾ of a mile run along the spur leading to the village of Namlôk and the path here is good; the camping ground lies to the right hand or east of path, about 70 feet below it and 200 yards before reaching the village. It is a small plateau circular in shape and rather uneven on surface; capable of affording accommodation for 250 men, while a similar number could find room on the path above just before reaching the camp where the spur flattens out, though with difficulty. Grass abundant and plenty of water for 500 men in stream below or further to east of the camp. Namlôk is a Kachin village of eight houses under the Sawbwaship of Kángmêng. Supplies: paddy in small quantities for perhaps 50 horses or ponies and obtained from taungya cultivation on eastern side of camp; pigs and fowls. |
| | | **5. Kángmêng** ... | M. 7 F. 4 | M. 46 F. 0 | General direction first 3 miles east-north-east, last 4½ miles east-south-east. Leaving the village of Namlôk the route runs along a well-defined spur by a good path, descending gradually for 3½ miles. At ½ mile from Namlôk a path to right hand or south leads to the Kachin village of Loi Ning about 1 mile distant (10 houses). For the first 1½ miles the road bears towards the prominent hill Loi Pengyé in the range to the north passing Loi Namsam to the left or north at about 1½ miles. Half-a-mile further a path leads to the left to Kônsa, another path from the same place striking in again a little further on. The path here is very narrow running along the southern side of a knoll for a short distance passing on to the ridge of the spur again and descending by short stretches. At 3 miles a view is obtained towards the south of the onwards path running below in a southerly direction along valley covered with high kaing grass. At 3½ miles, just before reaching the turn south into the valley, a path to the left and running eastward leads to the Kachin village of Namleng (five houses at the foot of the hill Loi Pha Pheik). The route now follows the valley in a southerly direction for ½ a mile by a good sound path, a track crossing the road at this point leading from Namleng. A little further on a path to the right leads to the remains of a deserted Chinese village, Loi Kyáng; all its inhabitants having died from fever in 1889. At 4th mile the jungle is again entered and the path which now inclines south-east descends slightly over rough and stony ground, then across a small oval valley intersected by the stream Mônlông Hpa at 4½ miles. At mile 4¾ passing through young jungle a path crosses route |

FROM THEINNI (SENWI) MYOMA TO KUNLÔN FERRY—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **5. Kángmöng**—*cont.* | | | leading from Loi Nim into cultivation. At mile 5½ paths to left lead to villages of Nonglông and Ho Káng, two Kachin villages lying to the north and about 1½ miles distant. At mile 6 the Namtauk is crossed (a small stream 3 or 4 yards wide, 4 feet deep with slippery banks, 2½ feet to 3 feet high). An excellent path then leads through large park-like jungle for more than ¾ of a mile; fine trees capable of supplying large quantities of building timber predominating. The route then crosses the Namkángmöng (5 yards wide; 6 inches to 1 foot deep; level crossings and always easily passable), on the opposite bank of which there is accommodation for 300 men, though the surface is uneven. The route crosses this camping ground and after ¼ of a mile reaches the lower village of Kángmöng; four houses; Shan and Kachins. Here there is accommodation on a small camping ground below, and on a space capable of being cleared above the village for 200 men. Water supplied by a streamlet close to camping ground, but not of very good quality. A path from Möngkyet from the south, on another route to Kunlôn (*see* Route No. 6) passes through the upper village of Kángmöng, a little over ½ a mile distant from the lower village. It consists of 22 houses, Kachin, and is the residence of the Sawbwa, whose power extends back to Namlôk and eastward to Pángwo. Grass is plentiful though of a coarse kind. Supplies of the two villages combined: paddy in some quantity, rice, fowls, pigs, and a very few vegetables. Here the route from Möngkyet joins in from the south-west (*see* Route No. 6), forming an important connecting route between the Supkyet and Kunlôn ferries. |
| | | **6. Pángwo** ... Kangmöng and Möng-leng streams. | M. F. 7 4 | M. F. 53 4 | General direction east-north-east. Good path throughout, but steep descents and ascents. On leaving Kángmöng the path, which averages 4 feet in width, runs over undulating wooded country in an easterly direction for ½ mile, it then turns into a small valley overgrown with kaing grass crossing a small rivulet. At 1 mile the path averaging 2 feet in width runs out of the valley over the Kángmöng stream which it crosses by a ford. The stream is 15 feet broad, 18 inches deep, except when in flood; gravelly bottom; current from 1½ to 2 miles per hour. Firm banks on either side. During the rainy season it is waist-deep, but bullocks can cross it all the year round. Thence it leads through kaing grass ascending a small spur and descending to the Möng-Leng stream at 1 mile, 600 yards. One hundred yards further on another branch of the same small stream is crossed. At 1½ miles a path strikes off to the right leading to the village of Namsyékha beyond the Salween river. At 1¾ miles a path to the left leads to Namleng village and another to the right to deserted village of Patu. At 2 miles the path, which here turns to the north, begins to ascend a spur of Loi Pyé through taungya clearing. For the next mile the ascent is steep until at 3½ miles the range of Loi Pengyé to the north of the Namnim river comes in sight, the ground falling steeply away on the left hand to the valley of the Nam Leng stream. After another steep ascent the Kachin village of Lower |

FROM THEINNI (SENWI) MYOMA TO KUNLÔN FERRY—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **6. Pángwo**—*cont.* | | | Loipyé (two houses) is reached at 4¼ miles. Thence the path again ascends through wooded jungle to Upper Loipyé (Kachin 12 houses) 5 miles. A path strikes off here to the north to the village of Mankwé. From here the path runs east along the crest for another ½ mile where the descent to Pángwo commences. A view is obtained at this point over the valley of the Salween river to the north-east. The path, which continues to descend, passes through Upper Pángwo Kachin village, seven houses at 7 miles, whence Lower Pángwo is reached ½ mile further down the hill. This also is a Kachin village. Good but small camping ground in the village itself for about 100 men. Water ¼ mile downhill to the north-east and also 500 yards downhill to the north. A few pigs and poultry obtainable. |
| | | **7. Kunlôn ferry.** Salween, Namsa (or Namnim), and other streams. | M. F. 9 2 | M. F. 62 6 | General direction first 5 miles north, then east. On leaving the village of Lower Pángwo the path descends along a spur at about ½ mile, the first view of the Salween ahead is obtained while the Loi Pyé range is visible above the same valley. At mile 2½ the spur flattens and the path becomes level, while a route joins in from the right hand or south-east from upper village of Pángma, the lower village being passed at 2¾ miles; six houses; Kachin. The path is good under foot though narrow. At ¾ mile the path runs down a steep descent above and to the east of a circular valley along which the Nam Hubôn flows. At mile 4 a path to left or north leads to Namsa river, while a further descent by a rather broken path leads to the junction of the Namna stream (or Namngé as Capt. Yate calls it) with the Namsa, (or as Capt. Yate calls it the Namnim) river. The latter river is fordable here, the ford being indicated by a path on opposite bank. The Namna river is 20 yards wide; 1 foot deep, rapid; stony bottom. The Namsa or Namnim river is 40 yards broad; generally deep though fordable opposite junction with Namna; 2½ miles an hour. One-fourth of a mile past junction there is a good camping ground, on the right bank of the Namsa (or Namnim) for 300 men, and another place on the higher ground in a kaing grass clearing for as many more. Here the alternative route from Náti *viâ* Sôptáng joins in (*see* Alternative I below). The route now runs along the valley of the Namsa (or Namnim). At 5½ miles a path to the right or east leads to the village of Pansák. At mile 6½ just before junction of the Namsa (or Namnim) and Salween a bamboo bridge over former stream leads to village on opposite bank, Pônkyet. About mile 6½ the Namsán flows into the Salween which here, flowing from the north, takes an eastward bend as far as Kunlôn. The route then runs along the right bank of the Salween at an elevation of 30 or 40 feet above the stream. At mile 7½ the Namsa (or Namnim) stream is crossed. At mile 7¾ the path descends into the river bed. |

FROM THEINNI (SENWI) MYOMA TO KUNLÔN FERRY—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **7. Kunlôn ferry**—*cont.* | | | which, sometimes sandy and sometimes rocky, and intersected by strips of wet ground rising from springs, is followed as far as Kunlôn. The bank above is steep and covered with kaing grass. There is an upper path through the jungle, but it is at present broken down and out of repair. In flood season however this upper route would have to be used, the lower route being in many places much below flood level, and a good permanent road could be made there if the jungle were cleared. West Kunlôn is reached at mile 9¼. It is a Shan village of 15 or 20 houses, and the residence of a Sawbwa or Amât under the Theinni Sawbwa. The village has a good bazaar every fifth day, where food supplies in small quantities may be obtained. The wild Wâs occasionally visit this bazaar trading paddy for salt, &c. The main village which is on the east (left) bank of the river has about 30 houses. There is excellent camping ground in paddy-fields about ¼ of a mile before reaching West Kunlôn, but only available in the dry season of course. Wood, grass and water abundant. The Salween is here 226 yards wide, 18 feet deep, and it flows 2½ miles an hour. Half-a-dozen ferry boats at most obtainable. A short distance above and below the ferry rapids render navigation, even in light boats, dangerous. It is said to be possible, though very dangerous to travel by boat from Kunlôn to Môngnong ferry (*see* Route No. 5.). |

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM NÂTI (STAGE 3) TO KUNLÔN (STAGE 7).

BY CAPT. A. C. YATE, 2ND BELOOCHEES, 1883.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Sôptáng** ... Namnim river and one or two small streams. | 5 4 | 5 4 | Road very bad. The best proof of its difficulty is the fact that the rear guard of a small column, whose advance guard left Nâti at 8 A.M. did not reach Sôptáng till 4-15 P.M. The Namnim river is only once forded. This is about half-way and the ford is easy, water 2 feet deep, moderate current, bottom stony. The road at first keeps to right bank of the Namnim river. At ¾ mile cross Namhinleng stream, flowing north into the Namnim, and at ¼ mile pass Lower Nâti village; seven or eight houses. From here the road *viâ* Kángmöng branches off as described above. At 3 miles cross Namnim by ford. At 4 miles cross small stream. Here path to left to Kachin village. At 5½ miles path to left leading over hills to Môngtám. Bullocks are sometimes brought by this path, so it must be practicable for pack transport. At 5½ miles reach Namtáng flowing from the north into the Namnim. The level ground lying at the foot of the hills in the angle formed by the Namnim and Namtáng is called Sôptáng. If the jungle was cleared, this would form an excellent camping ground for a largish force. Troops can also be encamped on the left bank of the Namtáng. At this point a foot path from Môngtám to Kángmöng crosses the road. The Namnim is here crossed on a bamboo raft which is kept moored here for the use of travellers to and fro. The Namtáng stream is the western boundary of the Kunlôn district. |

FROM THEINNI (SENWI) MYOMA TO KUNLÔN FERRY—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **2. Pángpyet** ... Namnim and several small streams. | M. F. 5 1 | M. F. 10 5 | Very difficult road and, having been but little used for one or two years, had in places to be made and cleared. The baggage of a small column took 10 hours to do this stage and lost several mules and ponies that slipped and fell down steep inclines. Gradients in places very steep and in others the soil is so saturated with water as to form a bog in which mules and ponies flounder up to their girths. There is very little doubt that any force marching between Theinni and Kunlôn should use the route *viâ* Kángmöng unless its transport consists solely of coolies. The road follows the left bank of the Namnim all the way. At 2½ miles is the halting place of Pángtám. Not more than 100 men with their transport, &c., can camp there. At Pángpyet (5½ miles) from 200 to 300 Infantry with their transport can find room to camp. Water, grass, and fuel abundant. |
| | | **3. Kunlôn** ... Namnim river by ford, Sôptám and other streams. | 11 6 | 22 3 | Road is difficult for pack transport for the first 5 miles. There are swampy bits to cross, and here and there steep gradients. The road, however, throughout is much better than that of the two previous stages. For the remaining 6¾ miles the path, though often very narrow and steep, is good. The jungle and the bamboos overhead require cutting and clearing away. The path from the point where the Namnim flows into the Salween (Namkong) to Kunlôn is in many places much below flood level. Presumably in the flood season the path is carried through the jungle above. A very good permanent road could be made at the higher level, if the jungle were cleared away. At ¾ mile Pángön camping ground, room for 100 men. At 1½ miles Namleng stream comes in from south. This stream flows from Kángmöng and is crossed on the road from Kunlôn to Kángmöng. At 2 miles path to left to Kachin village of Man-wyeng-yé, said to be 2½ daings distant up in the hills. At 2½ miles Pángyi camping ground, room for 100 men. At 5½ miles Pángsán camping ground, room for 100 men. At 6 miles hills on left bank recede. Here Phásán camping ground, room for two or three battalions, but jungle requires clearing. Fuel and grass abundant. At 7¾ miles Sôpngé, the place where the Namngé called by Lieuts. Walker and Prowse the Namma, flows into the Namnim, called by the officers just mentioned the Namsa, from the south. Just above the junction is a weir. Two other weirs are passed higher up. They are made by the Kachins, of whom there are many living in the hills north and south of the Namnim valley for fishing purposes. The Namnim is forded just below the Sôpngé weir. There is no good camping ground here on the left bank of the Namnim, but from 200 to 300 men can be encamped in several divisions on the right bank in the angle between the Namnim and Namngé. Here the road from Kángmöng joins in from the south-west. The high hills to the north of Sôpngé are called Loi Pengyé. |

FROM THEINNI (SENWI) MYOMA TO KUNLÔN FERRY—*continued.*

BRANCH I.

FROM KÁNGMÖNG (see STAGE 2) TO TA SUPKYET FERRY (see ROUTE No. 30, STAGE 14).

BY CAPT. A. C. YATE, 2ND BELOOCHERS, 1888.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Mansák** ... | 6 | 0 | 5 | 0 | This route branches off from the direct route from Kángmöng to Möngkyet at the village of Maumaw 1½ miles south of Kángmöng. The general direction from Kángmöng to Supkyet is south-south-west. The road as far as the large village of Mansák is a good one for any pack transport. From Mansák to Suptaw, where the Namtaw falls into the Salween, the road is somewhat difficult, steadily and rapidly descending and traversing thickish jungle. For 6 miles from Manmaw the road traverses an open undulating and comparatively populous and fertile country. The people are all Kachins. Every village abounds with pigs, fowls and eggs, also some oxen and buffaloes. Opium, mustard, and rice are largely cultivated. Seven-eighths of a mile beyond Manmaw path to left to Kachin Kángmöng. At 1⅝ miles two Kachin villages (close together) called Lwékám (about 20 houses). At 2 miles the descent to the Salween commences, but only becomes steep a mile or two beyond Mansák. At 2¾ miles village of Nongkám (eight houses). Here path to left to village of Pákum, a mile off. At 3½ miles village of Nongmôn. Ten houses. Water from wells. From here road west by south to Möngkyet (said to be 4 daings distance). At 6 miles large Kachin village of Mansák, 40 to 50 houses. |
| | | **2. Supkyet ferry (Ta Supkyet).** | 10 | 4 | 16 | 4 | Beyond Mansák the road becomes less marked, being evidently less used. It continues good for 2 miles beyond Mansák, after which the gradients are often steep and the path narrow, rocky, and winding along the almost precipitous slopes of the valley of the Namtaw. At 4 miles reach Shan village of Wengsôn. Ten houses. Thence steep descent for 1½ miles to the ford over the Namtaw. Here there is room for 50 men to camp; 50 can camp on the opposite bank just at the mouth of the Namtaw which falls into the Salween 200 yards below the ford. The Salween is here as at Kunlôn 200 yards broad, the current being more rapid. The Namtaw is 20 yards broad by 1½ feet deep. Ford itself is easy, but banks very steep and require ramping. The right bank is especially steep and slippery. The village of Pánglôn is 1 mile distant up the same bank of Salween (right). Cross Namtaw at once. Banks steep and slippery. Then for 3½ miles through jungle by narrow paths mostly along precipitous slopes above Salween. Then descend to Tingtán. (Formerly village there, whence ferry also known as Ta Tingtán.) Thence along sands to opposite Supkyet ½ mile, Shan village of 10 houses. Pays revenue to Lawa chief of Suma. Only two small dug-outs at ferry. No caravan trade now worth speaking of. Four marches hence to Pánglôn and one to Möngkyet, see Route No. 30. |

## From THEINNI-MYOMA to MÖNGKO (Route No. 20) viâ MÖNGSI.

By Lieut. S. WILLCOCK, Gloucestershire Regiment, Intelligence Department, June 1889, and Lieut. G. W. T. PROWSE, 1st Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Attaché, Intelligence Branch, January 1891.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Tánkaw** ... Nammyin, Namsiri, and several swampy nullahs. | 10 4 | 10 4 | General direction east. Road on the whole fairly good. The path crosses several swampy nullahs, keeping along the northern edge of the valley. At 1½ miles the village of Pánglaw is passed. At 2¼ miles the path descends into paddy-fields and at 3½ miles crosses the Nammyin river (30 yards broad, 2 feet deep (in May only 20 yards broad and 8 inches deep), pebbly bottom; mud banks; 3 to 4 feet high; current from 4 to 5 miles per hour) to the village of Naku; thence it runs south-east and east to Séung, after which the country is covered with grass and scrub jungle until the camp is reached at Tánkaw, the site of a deserted village. The Namsiri (12 yards broad, 6 inches deep, good ford), is crossed at 5¾ miles. The path is unmetalled throughout; breadth from 3 to 6 feet. Very bad swamp at 9½ miles. Owing to the numerous swampy, unbridged nullahs this route would not be passable for pack transport during the rains. *Villages passed.*—Ving-náng, 1 mile, 30 houses. Pánglaw, 1½ miles; 24 houses. Manháko (or Manmaket) 2¾ miles; 12 houses. Ngnkö, 3¾ miles. Séung, 5½ miles; 30 houses. There is camping ground on the site of Tánkaw village for 100 men, also a zayát, in bad repair, to hold 20 men. Water from stream at camp, 5 inches deep and 3 feet wide. Supplies in small quantities obtainable from Tanaw village 2½ miles off. Paddy at 4 annas per basket. It might be preferable to make Séung or the Namsiri stream the first halting place and march thence to Namsaráp on the second day. There is good camping ground on the west of Séung village. Supplies and paddy easily obtainable with due notice. At Namsiri there is also camping ground in a jungle clearing by the stream, whence good and plentiful water-supply is available. |
| | | **2. Namsarap** ... Namtu, Namsán, Namkö, and Namsarap. | 8 0 | 18 4 | General direction east. The path follows the north side of the valley for the first 2 miles, then along the centre, following the right bank of the Namtu river. At 6½ miles the path leaves the river bank and ascends to Kónkaw seven houses; thence it descends steeply through thick jungle to the Namsarap stream, which is crossed by a ford, to camp at 8 miles. Camping ground for a large force in paddy-fields between Namsarap village and the stream of that name. There is a bad swampy crossing ½ mile after leaving Tánkaw. With this exception the road is good throughout. Breadth 3 to 4 feet. Namsarap is a Shan village of 16 houses. The road throughout this stage is hardly ever more than a mile from the Namtu, so that water and space for camping could be found at almost any required length of march. |

FROM THEINNI-MYOMA TO MÖNGKO (ROUTE No. 20) *viâ* MÖNGSI—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **3. Ômli (deserted).** One stream. | 5 4 | 24 0 | General direction north. The path runs through jungle for the 1st mile; bad, marshy crossing at ¾ mile from camp. At 1 mile pass Manpôk, eight houses, very little water. At the end of the 1st mile the path turns north and begins to ascend the hills on the south side of the Namtu valley. The path becomes gradually steeper ascending by zigzags, then winding along the side of a wooded ridge to Konglung (or Kungsum) 4½ miles (12 houses, Kachin) very little water. From there it descends into a grassy valley to camping ground on the edge of a stream at the site of the deserted village of Ômli. The path from Namsarap to Ômli has been recently remade by order of the North Theinni Sawbwa, and, though very steep, is good throughout and 4 to 6 feet in width. The only bridges are small single plank ones, but transport can easily cross by the side cuts. Small camping ground at Ômli for 100 men. Water-supply limited from stream 4 feet wide, 1 foot deep. Supplies obtainable from Konglung village. Paddy Re. 1 per basket. |
| | | **4. Yungmaw** ... Namnim. | 13 0 | 37 0 | General direction north. The path ascends through jungle; very steep hill at 1½ miles overlooking Konglung village, thence it passes over high and jungly ground to the 5th mile, where it skirts the side of Loi Lôngwai, crossing several swampy places at 6½ miles. At 7½ miles pass Lôngwai, eight houses, and road begins to descend to the valley of the Namnim river, which is crossed by a ford at 10 miles (depth 3½ feet, breadth 40 to 50 yards; water clear and good; low wooded banks; pebble bottom; alternate rapids and pools; current from 2 to 6 miles per hour. The bank on the Yungmau side requires clearing to enable a fresh landing place to be made, as at present there is a deep and muddy pool close under the bank; 4 feet deep). From the river the path leads through grassy jungle rising slightly until Yungmaw village is reached. Path unmetalled throughout. *Bridges.*—At 11½ miles wooden plank bridge, 12 feet long, 4 feet wide; passable for transport. There are also a few single plank foot-bridges. Yungmaw, 31 houses, is a Shan village. Camping ground for about 100 men on the north side of kyaung and for a large force in the paddy-fields on the south of the village. The kyaung is of bamboo and would accommodate about 70 men. Water and supplies plentiful, but one day's notice should be given if possible. Paddy 12 annas per basket. |
| | | **5. Môngsi** ... Namtam (or Namtin). | 14 0 | 51 0 | General direction north-east. After leaving Yungmaw the path leads over undulating country open or thin jungle, for 1½ miles, after which it drops into paddy-fields crossing three small nullahs, all of which are bridged. From here to 4 miles the path lies through grass and wooded country alternately. At 4 miles the path turns east and follows the gorge of the Namtam (or Namtin) stream (shingly bottom; current 3 miles per hour; breadth 30 feet, depth 2½ feet; muddy banks 6 feet high; paddy-fields on either side), which |

FROM THEINNI-MYOMA TO MÖNGKO (ROUTE No. 20) *viâ* MÖNGSI—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **5. Möngsi**—*cont.* | | | it crosses by a ford at 5½ miles, after which it again turns north-east and north; passes village of Sanking at 12th mile where the Möngsi valley begins to open out. The path skirts the southern edge of the valley to the 13th mile and then crosses paddy-fields to Möngsi village situated on the north side of the valley. The path is unmetalled, but very good throughout, breadth 3 to 4 feet, with the exception of a rough, stone-paved causeway, 3 feet wide for the last mile before reaching Möngsi.<br>*Bridges.*—Stone bridge at 13th mile at the edge of the Möngsi valley consisting of one segmental arch of hewn stone. Span 10 feet, breadth of roadway 4 feet. Height of key-stone above water level about 6 feet in dry weather. Built by Chinese-Shan masons.<br>*Villages passed.*—At 1¾ miles Nangu, 15 houses; at 2 miles Loi Pwi, 10 houses. Man Namting, 5¾ miles, 20 houses. Man Sanking, 12 miles, eight houses. Manpun and Pángnai, 13 miles, six houses each. Möngsi is a Shan village containing 50 houses and the residence of the headman of the circle. There is unlimited camping ground in the paddy-fields outside the village. A small kyaung with large bamboo zayáts is built on the hill at the back of the village. The zayáts would accommodate 50 to 70 men. Water and supplies plentiful; five-day bazaar held here which is well attended. Paddy 6 annas per basket.<br>*Note.*—When marching with pack-bullock transport it will be found preferable to make three stages from Ômli to Möngsi, thus—<br>(1) Ômli to Namnim river. One day's supply of paddy to be taken; camp by river side. Supplies from Lôngwai village.<br>(2) Namnim river to Namping village; camp in paddy-fields. Supplies and paddy from village. Notice required.<br>(3) Namping to Möngsi. | | |
| | | **6. Mönghawm** ... | M. 16 | F. 0 | M. 67 F. 0 General direction north. Road leads in a westerly direction through village over rough stone-paved causeway 4 to 5 feet wide. On western edge of village it crosses small stream, 10 feet wide, 18 inches deep by a ford, the stone bridge at this point being broken down; thence it skirts north edge of Möngsi valley for 1½ miles over open and undulating country. At 1½ miles meets Namnim river; leads through short pass between wooded hills and then follows left bank of river to the north-west; leads through paddy-fields following the course of the river which it crosses by ford at 4½ miles (depth 3 to 4 feet, breadth 30 feet; current 3 to 4 miles per hour; banks 6 feet high, steep and muddy; rocky bottom); thence in a northerly direction passing Pinkhán village at 6½ miles, built on a narrow neck of cultivated land; thence the path ascends steeply through narrow, hollow road thickly wooded on both sides, from there over grassy undulations to Longhoi village 8¾ miles (30 houses, Kachin). From here the path runs north-west and north through grassy valley to Mankong village 10½ miles (20 houses, Kachin); ascends slightly through grassy jungle to stream at 14½ miles; wooden bridge at this point unsound; thence through wooded valley descending sharply to Mönghawm village at |
| | | Namnim. | | | |

FROM THEINNI-MYOMA TO MÖNGKO (ROUTE No. 20) *viâ* MÖNGSI—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **6. Mönghawm**—*cont.* | | | 16 miles. Road unmetalled throughout, with exception of rough paved causeway in Möngsi village, which carts could not traverse. Average breadth of path 3 feet; passable for pack transport, but difficult in wet weather owing to sharp ascents and descents; bad swampy crossing; 10 miles.<br>*Bridges.*—All passable for transport (pack). At 1¼ miles wooden bridge, 20 feet long, 4 feet wide; at 9¼ miles wooden bridge, 20 feet long, 4 feet wide; at 10 miles two wooden bridges, 12 feet long, 3 feet wide; broken wooden bridge at 14½ miles: timber for repairs procurable close at hand.<br>*Positions.*—Strong position on wooded hill on bank of Namnim river at 1¼ miles, commanding road east to Möngsi and north to Mönghawm.<br>Mönghawm 50 to 60 houses, Shan and Palaung villages. Eggs and fowls procurable from Kachins in the neighbourhood, but notice must be given. Paddy at 4 annas per basket. Ample supply of water from two streams, the larger 10 feet wide, 18 inches deep. Unlimited camping ground in paddy-fields outside village. From here there is a road to Tawnio (Kôkáng) *viâ* Mantôn ferry (*see* at end of Route No. 64), and another to Namkham (*see* same route).<br>When proceeding with a small force it will be best to break this march at Longhoi, 8¼ miles; camping ground for 100 men on ridge on which village is built. Water, grass, fowls, and eggs procurable; one day's paddy should be taken. |
| | | **7. Möngya** ... Nammoi. | M. F. 7 0 | M. F. 74 0 | General direction north. Follows east side of Mönghawm valley skirting paddy-fields; thence north-west to head of narrow valley leading to Nammoi river. Follows down east side of valley along side of steep grass-covered hills, crossing several narrow but deep streams which are bridged and passable for pack transport with exception of one or two easily forded. At 5½ miles pass Manpa, 10 houses (Shan). Descends to Nammoi river by steep zigzags; ford at 6¾ miles (breadth 40 yards, depth 3½ feet; bad crossing owing to swift current and large boulders. Low muddy banks, 3 feet; current 4 to 5 miles per hour; water clear and good). This ford would not be passable after a slight flood rise, and the wooden bridge at 6½ miles would be the only means of crossing. Camp in paddy-fields east of Möngya village for large force. Möngya, 7 miles, 17 houses, situated on the left bank of the Nammoi at the foot of high wooded hills which here enclose the river on either side. Water from river clear and good; supplies obtainable from Kachin villages in neighbourhood; paddy 6 annas per basket. Path good, but owing to narrowness and steepness would be dangerous in wet weather. Bad swampy crossings at 4½ miles; small ones 5 miles; also on leaving Manpa village.<br>*Bridges.*—At Mönghawm wooden bridge; longitudinal planks, 15 feet long, 5 feet broad; passable. At 1 mile covered wooden bridge, 15 feet long, 5 feet broad; passable. Small plank bridges at 5 miles; average breadth 3 feet. At 6¾ miles and 200 yards west of the path a wooden pile bridge over the Nammoi river, 100 feet long, 4 feet broad, longitudinal planks: gradually falling out of repair, but at present passable. |

FROM THEINNI-MYOMA TO MÖNGKO (ROUTE No. 20) *viâ* MÖNGSI—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **8. Camp near Pángsák.** Nammoi and Möngya stream. | 7 0 | 81 0 | General direction north. Path runs along the left bank of Nammoi river for 2 miles, then turns into paddy-fields fording Möngya stream (breadth 30 feet, depth 3 feet; rocky bottom; low stony banks, 3 feet high; current 3 miles per hour) to Nasa village (eight houses) at 3 miles, passing Mankong (10 houses) ½ mile north of the road at ½ a mile, and Manhaw (20 houses and tiled wooden kyaung) at 2 miles. Thence very steep and trying ascent for 2 miles up wooded hill. The crest is reached at 5 miles, the path continuing along it descending slightly and again ascending to Pángsák village; thence through grassy jungle to roadside camp 7 miles. Short march, but very trying owing to great steepness of the ascent from Nasa village. Camping ground at 7 miles for 200 men; supplies in small quantities from Pángsák which is passed at 6½ miles (12 houses Kachin); water from small stream at camp 4 to 5 feet wide and 1 foot deep. Paddy 6 annas per small basket. |
| | | **9. Möngko** ... Namling and Namko. | 12 0 | 93 0 | General direction north. Path descends through grass jungle to Namling stream which is forded at ½ mile; breadth 30 feet, depth 2½ feet; flows through a jungle gorge; banks steep and rocky; current 3 miles per hour; rocky bottom; thence very steep ascent to Loikong village (eight houses) 1¾ miles, ascending again to 2½ miles where crest is reached, the path running along it to Pánglom, 4 miles (eight houses); at 5 miles the path begins to descend to the Möngko valley; passes through Pasông village at 7 miles (25 to 30 houses), where the path broadens to 10 feet; thence steep descent down spur of the hill to 10 miles where the path turns to the west and continues along the edge of paddy-fields to camp outside Pánglom village opposite Möngko. The path is narrow and very steep in places to Pasông, averaging 2 feet in width; from Pasông it averages 8 feet and is good though steep. There is a bad swampy crossing at 10¾ miles. Möngko is a Shan village of 20 houses situated on a slight eminence ¼ mile from the left bank of the Namko stream on the road from Mangmaw (Kókáng) *viâ* Manpán ferry to Namkham (*see* Route No. 20, Stage 5, and Alternative I, Stage 1). The defences consist of a wall of sun-dried brick forming a rectangle ¼ mile by ⅓ mile; two principal gates closed by wooden doors 7 feet by 7 feet. The wall averages 4½ feet in height, 18 inches thick, and is loopholed on each side of the two principal gates. Except at the gates this wall is in bad repair and broken down in many places. An abattis formed of thorn trees and 20 yards thick surrounds the wall, passages being cut to the entrance gates. The village could easily be made impregnable against men without fire-arms. It is commanded by hills on the north-east side at 800 yards distance. The inhabitants show a considerable admixture of Chinese blood, and live in wattle and daub straw-thatched houses on the ground level, the floor being made of hardened mud. A fifth-day bazaar held here; the buildings being 1½ miles south-west of the village. Paddy 4 annas per small basket. The kyaung was burnt by the Sawbwa of Séfán |

FROM THEINNI-MYOMA TO MÖNGKO (ROUTE No. 20) *viâ* MÖNGSI—*continued*

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **9. Möngko**—*cont.* | | | about nine months ago and has not been rebuilt. Pánglom, ½ mile from Möngko village and on south side of valley; consists of about 12 houses. *Bridges.*—At 9½ miles covered wooden bridge, longitudinal planks; 30 feet long by 3 feet wide; only available for foot traffic owing to lowness of roof; easy ford at side over small stream 3 to 4 feet wide. |

## No. 69.

### From THEINNI-MYOMA to MÖNGWI viâ MÖNGYU.

BY CAPT. R. B. SHAWE AND LIEUT. H. DALY, SUPERINTENDENT, NORTHERN SHAN STATES, DECEMBER 1889 AND JANUARY 1890.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Namhuon (or Namhu).** Several small streams with rocky bottoms much broken up. | M. F. 6 0 | M. F. 6 0 | The first ¾ mile the track, a fairly broad one, leads over level ground through a small hamlet to the foot of the pass; the track then becomes very steep and in places narrow. This track is here very trying both for men and baggage. As the track ascends several streams, shallow but with trappy bottoms, cross it and a perpendicular fall of water for some hundreds of feet is passed on the right hand. Several boggy places bad for transport animals. After about 2 miles the pass ends and undulating grassy country is met with; in places the trees, mostly the Shan oak, become fairly thick. About the 4th mile a Kachin village on the left hand (Nampakhyi) is passed and a little further on another on the right hand. Namhuon (or Namhu) is situated in a hollow with cultivated low hills on its east and south, and jungle-covered hills rise to the north of it, at the foot of which a marshy stream flows. This is a Palaung village of about 12 large houses and can supply a fair amount of paddy, but little else. Grass can be procured in abundance. Many good camping grounds can be found and the village could afford shelter to some 250 men. |
| | | **2. Pángngom (Hpángom, or Pángwam), 4,050 feet.** Two small streams, Namkhai, and two other small streams. | 10 0 | 16 0 | For the first 4 miles track is good, remainder rough and uneven. Path over low hills difficult only in wet weather. Leaving Namhuon the track crosses a stream flowing through marshy ground and then traverses some undulating country more or less under dry cultivation. About 1½ miles a marshy bit is crossed, then the village of Imöng is passed. At the 4th mile a large village of Pinghoi or (Pengwoi) on a clear shallow stream is passed and after going through tall grass and marshy land for about a mile the Namkhai is crossed by a difficult ford; bottom rocky, but the depth considerable in places; care is necessary in taking across baggage animals; the landing is bad. The track then leads over hills, passing |

FROM THEINNI-MYOMA TO MÖNGWI *vid* MÖNGYU—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **2. Pángngom (Hpángom, or Pángwam), 4,050 feet**—*cont.* | | | one village with kyaung, then gradually descends till the paddy-fields of Pángngom are reached. It is advisable to camp here and not visit the Kachin village of Pángngom, which is off the direct route and is a small one. A stream of good water, called Nampángngom, flows through these fields. Paddy is difficult to procure; grass plentiful. |
| | | **3. Möngyu (3,350 feet).** Namkhai, Namkyai, and Nammaw rivers. | M. F. 6 0 | M. F. 22 0 | The track leads over hills 1st mile rather rough, remainder easy and although the distance is short, the baggage animals have plenty to do. The Namkhai is forded midway, deep and difficult, better place for doing so about a mile further up stream. The Nammaw has a good ford. Möngyu is on the right bank of the Nammaw in a valley with plenty of good wet cultivation on the north and east sides. Several fair-sized villages are situated in the hills round it. The usual Shan bazaar every fifth day is held here. Paddy and rice procurable, and fowls and pigs occasionally are brought in by the neighbouring Kachins. For another description of these three stages *see* Route No. 42, Stages 3 and 4. From Möngyu three important roads branch—(1) to Kunlôn (no details yet recorded), (2) to Namkham (*see* Route No. 42), (3) *vid* Möngtát to Taungbain for tea (no details yet recorded). |
| | | **4. Hôpông (3,350 feet).** One small stream. | 6 0 | 28 0 | The track leads over a steep hill called Lwoi Pao by a narrow difficult path; both the ascent and descent are steep and difficult, particularly the latter. After completing the descent a small stream is crossed and the paddy-fields of Hôpông are entered. It is advisable to camp here. There are two villages in the neighbourhood, but both off the direct road. Paddy and grass are procurable here. |
| | | **5. Mankaokyé (6,400 feet).** Two small streams. | 8 0 | 36 0 | The Mankaokyé, so called by the Shans because it is a deserted village of the Líshaws, considered by the Shans to be Chinese. The track is very difficult in places, running along the side of steep hills and the last 3 miles very narrow, steep and treacherous. The camping ground at Mankaokyé is small and hilly and the water-supply scanty. This is a hard march. The mountain is called Lwoi Lông. |
| | | **6. Tunhông (5,050 feet).** | 10 0 | 46 0 | The track after leaving Mankaokyé is very hilly and bad over very little used jungle paths continually ascending and descending. Last 3 miles easy descent; afterwards it runs up and down spurs of the hills and is easier. When nearer Tunhông considerable hill cultivation is met with and many hamlets dot the hill sides. The steamers of their kyaungs are visible for some distance. At Tunhông itself there are two |

FROM THEINNI-MYOMA TO MÖNGWI *viâ* MÖNGYU—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **6. Tunhông (3,050 feet)**—*cont.* | kyaungs. The village consists of about 20 large sized houses. Water has to be brought some distance. Plenty of paddy procurable here and vegetables in season. In the winter the English broad bean and peas are cultivated. Camping grounds are hilly, but 250 men might be billetted on the villagers at a pinch. Elevation 5,000 feet. | | |
| | | **7. Möngwi (2,700 feet).** Namwi and one small stream. | M. F. 6 0 | M. F. 52 0 | Fairly easy track in dry weather, almost continuous descent. Möngwi is on the right bank of the Namwi, a tributary of the Shwéli. The valley of the Namwi is almost entirely under paddy. Many villages, Shan, Kachin, and Palaung, nestle in the neighbouring hills. At Möngwi there is a bazaar every five days. Namkham is two marches to the north-east, *see* Route No. 45. Crops, sugar-cane, cotton, maize, tobacco, sweet potatoes, yams, mustard, fruit, cucumber and pumpkins. Eggs also procurable. |

## No. 70.

### From THEINNI-MYOMA to MÖNGYIN.

BY CAPT. A. C. YATE, FROM NATIVE INFORMATION, JANUARY 1888.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Möngpa** ... Namtu. | 8 4 | 8 4 | General direction west-south-west. Road at start runs along causeway through swamp. At ¼ mile river Namtu is crossed by ford, gravelly bottom, current moderate, easy approaches. At 1½ miles village of Myohaung, 20 houses. At 2½ miles road branches off left to Manmaw (or Manmao). At 2½ miles village of Tunkaw (four houses) on the right. At 3½ miles village of Namsángsök to right. From 4 to 8 miles pass through grass and tree jungle. At 8 miles village of Nongpyali (20 houses) to left, good camping ground. At 8½ miles Möngpa (15 houses) to right of road. Camping ground for small force. Fuel, grass, and water procurable. Water from wells according to Native information. Kyaung and several zayáts. Road so far level and good; probably deep in mud in rains. |
| | | **2. Manhyu** .. *Nil.* | 5 0 | 13 4 | Good, level road. At 1 mile village of Thaikôn (Kônkut) to left, 30 houses. Good camping ground. Between that and Manhyu thick jungle. Manhyu has 10 houses. Small camping ground. Fuel, grass, and water procurable. Namtu river is 300 yards north-north-west of village, 150 yards broad, and about 6 feet deep; crossed by ferry. From this point there are two |

FROM THEINNI-MYOMA TO MÖNGYIN—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **2. Manhyu**—*cont.* | | | | | roads to Möngyin. The longer one does not cross the river here, but follows its left bank. The road is in places hilly and bad. One and-a-half miles from Manhyu village of Tákhai, 10 houses, and another small village ½ mile further. Four and-a-half miles from Manhyu reach the right bank of the Namtôn river. The village of Möngtôn, a stage on the road from Láshio to Möngwi (*see* Route No. 14), lies from here about 1½ miles to left. The road then follows the right bank of the Namtôn for some 2 or 3 miles; hilly and bad, steep ascents and descents, and then crosses it by a ford. The Namtôn falls into the Namtu. From the ford over the Namtôn to Möngyin is about 12 miles, passing the village of Namhong half-way. By this road the Namtu is crossed only once between Theinni and Möngyin. The other route crosses it three times, once close to Theinni, again at Manhyu (Native information states that the Namtu at Manhyu can be forded in the dry weather), and a third time at Möngyin. As the passage of even a few hundered men and animals across one of these ferries takes from 24 to 48 hours, it is obviously easier to take the longer route and avoid the ferries. It is probable, however, that there is a road from Theinni keeping to the right bank of the Namtu to Nakaw (*alias* Banmakaw) and Tákhai. Under any circumstances, however, the Namtu must be crossed once. The road by the ferries is the best of the two and is as follows :— |
| | | **3. Tákhai** ... ... Namtu and Namkhai. | 9 | 0 | 22 | 4 | Road good and level. Pass three Kachin villages called Pánglut, Lôkpáng, and Nakaw (*alias* Banmakaw). A direct road from Láshio to Möngyu crosses here, passing from Möngtôn by the villages of Nákaw and Nákyem to Kaleng and Möngyu. Roads from Láshio and from Theinni to Möngyu meet some 5 miles north or north-east of Kaleng. Road crosses Namkhai river by ford just east of the village of Tákhai. In rains Namkhai is crossed by a ferry. Tákhai, 15 houses, one kyaung. |
| | | **4. Möngyin** ... Namtu. | 8 | 0 | 30 | 4 | Good level road. Pass at 4 miles Nálôklôn (Shans, six houses). At 5 miles Násán (Shans, kyaung, five houses). At 6 miles Bansáon (Shans, 10 houses, kyaung). At 6½ miles Bansalôn (Shans, 25 houses, kyaung). Cross Namtu just east of Möngyin, a village of 50 to 100 houses, seat of Myoza, kyaung and sayáts. Supplies procurable, such as bullocks, rice, fish, salt, vegetables, fruits, fuel, grass, &c. From Möngyin there are roads south-east to Láshio or west to Mantôn (*see* Route No. 13), to Namsán and Thíbaw, south-west (*see* Route No. 49) and to Möngwi and Namkham, north (*see* Routes Nos. 45 and 49). |

# No. 71.

## From THÍBAW (MÖNGSIPAW) to MÖNGYAI (MAINGYÉ) viâ SAUNKYE.

By Capt. H. R. B. DONNE, Norfolk Regiment, 25th December 1888.

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| | | | M. F. | M. F. | |
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Namun (Nammôn), 2,000 feet.**<br>Namtu (Myitngé) and Namláng. | 12 4 | 12 4 | General direction south-east. For the first 3½ miles the path is perfectly level, running east close to left bank of Myitngé, after which it continues south-east to end of march. It is easy throughout except at 5½ miles, where the ascent at 20° is a little rough for 70 yards. The track is through jungle, and after the first 5 miles of level ascends abruptly for ½ mile and then runs along fairly level ground gradually ascending to Namun. At 1½ miles the small hamlet of Sinkwot is reached; it consists of two houses with a small guard of the Sawbwa's men. At 3½ a path leads off to the small village of Supláng on the left, situate on the right bank of the Nam Láng, 200 yards off; consists of seven huts; no accommodation or supplies. The track follows the left bank of this stream for 1½ miles; breadth of stream 4 yards, depth 1 foot, rate 2½ miles per hour. At 4½ open spot sufficient to encamp 200 men. At 4¾ path crosses small stream; water good. At 6¼ and again 6½ sites for encampments for 400 men in each. At 9 path crosses small stream; water good; 4 yards wide, 6 inches deep; 2 miles per hour. At 9½ track crosses another small stream. At 10½ Nákaw is on the right, consisting of three huts and a bazaar held once every five days. At 10¾ path on left leads to village of Manlôn. At 11 miles ground available to camp 500 men; 100 yards further crosses small stream; water good. At 11¼ small well on left, wants cleaning; at this point there is a strip of open ground on the left sufficient to encamp 800 men. At 11¾ path crosses stream; paddy-fields on right. For the rest of the march the path is raised 18 inches above the ordinary level. There are 19 wooden bridges in this march by which the streams and dry nullahs are crossed, 4 feet wide, and ranging between 13 and 60 feet long, all passable for transport animals; the camping ground, sufficient for 500 men, lies 600 yards to the south-west of Namun village. Good water from stream close by. Paddy pentiful. Namun consists of 17 houses with a bazaar held every five days. |
| | | **2. Saunkyé (2,600 feet).**<br>Small streams. | 13 2 | 25 6 | General direction east-south-east. The path which lies through long grass and jungle is good and generally level with the exception of a few gentle undulations gradually ascending to Saunkyé. At 1½ paddy-fields on right sufficient to encamp 1,000 men in dry weather; water close. At 1¾ small village of Kátkao at 300 yards on the right, which consists of five huts; no accommodation; a little paddy. At 2¾ village of Kwaláng at 100 yards on left, consisting of seven huts. At 3½ village of Husôn on right; four huts; small supply of paddy. At 3½ and 3¾ open places sufficient for small encampments. At 5¼ steepest part of path is reached, gradients of one-fourth for 40 yards. At 7¾ the village of Hôna is 100 yards on the left, consisting of eight huts, one kyaung on the right, one sayát; accommodation 30 men; 200 yards further the track leaves the main route to the left and does not join it again until the Lekha (Líkka) bazaar. Of these two routes the main track is the shorter by ¼ mile. |

FROM THÍBAW (MÖNGSIPAW) TO MÖNGYAI (MAINGYÉ) *viâ* SAUNKYÉ—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **2. Saunkyé (2,600 feet)**—*cont.* | | | It is a level and easy path throughout, passing through jungle with occasional partial clearings. One or two small streams have to be crossed, but there is generally no difficulty. About midway between Hôna and Lekha, a path to the left front leads to Sailé (or Sili) 200 yards distant; it consists of 16 houses and a small bamboo kyaung with two sayâts attached; camping ground on paddy-fields close by for 1,000 men. Water close by and good. At 8½ small stream flows at 20 yards on right. From 9½ to 12¾ there is a succession of small strips of paddy cultivation on the right, affording excellent camping ground for a large number of men in dry weather. Water close. At 11 miles path runs across taungya cultivation and is fenced on both sides for 200 yards. At 12½ track crosses small stream by wooden bridge, passable for animals. At 13½ village of Saunkyé, consisting of 13 houses. A stockade, 50 yards square, 9 feet high, surrounds the Hein's quarters; one kyaung at ½ mile to north-east, 24 by 20 yards; one sayât, accommodating 18 men. At 13¾ path crosses small stream by wooden bridge passable for animals; camping ground on paddy-fields on the right of path and left bank of stream sufficient for 600 men. Saunkyé belongs to Thíbaw; has a bazaar every five days. |
| | | **3. Senkyao (3,100 feet).** Small streams. | M. 13 F. 6 | M. 39 F. 4 | General direction east-north-east. The path lies through thin jungle and long grass, occasionally traversing patches of taungya cultivation. It is good and easy throughout. At 600 yards the Saunkyé kyaung lies on the right; 160 yards further small stream is crossed by wooden bridge, passable for animals; water good. At 1½ good open camping ground 250 by 100 yards. At 2 miles the path commences to ascend. At 4¼ spring on right; water good. At 4½ the small village of Wansing is 300 yards on the left and consists of 14 huts; no accommodation. At 5½ pond on right and good site for camp for 1,000 men on left, but water is ½ mile away. At 5¾ a path leads to a village ½ mile distant on the left. At 7¾ Lehka bazaar. At this point the track joins the main route (which after leaving Hôna lies through the village of Sailé). The village of Lekha is situated ¼ mile to the south; the bazaar is held every five days. At 8½ and at 10½ the route strikes two small streams crossed by wooden bridges, passable for animals. At 12¾ path crosses small stream by foot-bridge; water fair. Just beyond this point is the steepest gradient in the march, being one-fifth for 50 yards. At 13½ small village on left, 13 huts; name not known. At 13½ spring on right; water good; 70 yards further small stream is passed by wooden bridge, practicable for animals; paddy-fields on right and left sufficient to encamp 600 men in dry weather. At 13¾ camping ground on the left sufficient to accommodate 600 men; on the right of path cluster of pagodas enclosed by a 3-foot brick wall, 45 yards square. The village of Senkyao is situated 400 yards north-east of halting place and contains 19 houses, one kyaung, and two sayâts; accommodation 20 men. The bazaar lies 300 yards north-north-west of camp and is held every five days. Principal articles for sale—paddy, rice, tobacco, sweet potatoes, salt, vegetables and clothing, &c. |

FROM THÍBAW (MÖNGSIPAW) TO MÖNGYAI (MAINGYÉ) *viâ* SAUNKYÉ—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **4. Mansáng (3,000 feet).** Small streams. | 12 4 | 52 0 | General direction north-east. At first the path lies through thin jungle and long grass, but the country is open for the latter half of march. It is easy throughout except at ¼ mile, where the bed of a small stream is very soft, and also at 4 miles, where the track runs through a swamp for 170 yards, which would be very awkward in the rains. The path is generally level leading over gentle undulations. At ½ stream crossed by foot-bridge; animals must cross 80 yards to the left. At 3¼ path crosses bit of soft ground for 20 yards. About here is the boundary between Thíbaw and Theinni. In the above-mentioned swamp at 4 miles the water is not more than 1 foot deep, and a small stream runs through it. At 7¼ path crosses stream in deep nullah by wooden bridge, passable for animals, but in bad repair. The stream is 14 feet wide, 3 feet deep; 2 miles per hour. There is in some places 6 feet of water; 150 yards further on another small stream is crossed; water good in both; and between these two there is a capital site for a camp sufficient for 1,000 men. At 7¾, 15 yards of soft ground. At 8¼ small stream; further bank a little steep. At 11¼ small villages of Kungyôn half burnt and altogether deserted. At 12¼ small stream; water good. At 12½ camping ground close to dilapidated kyaung, one zayát; accommodation 20 men. The deserted village of Mansáng lies 300 yards to the east, consists of 21 huts, and belongs to Southern Theinni. Bazaar held every five days in quiet times. Is situate ¾ mile north-east (Snipe *jheel* close by). Here the road from Láshio *viâ* Mamé joins in (*see* Route No. 15). |
| | | **5. Möngyai (Maingyé).** Small streams. | 10 1 | 62 1 | General direction east. Path good the whole way, except at 7½ miles where the right bank of stream descends at an angle of 25° for 20 yards. It is fairly level. As in the previous march travelling over undulating grass covered ground and occasionally thin jungle. At 1½ path crosses stream by covered wooden bridge, passable for animals, 30 feet by 5 feet. At 2 miles a deserted village on right containing 13 huts in good repair. At 2½ small stream is crossed; bamboo foot-bridge. At 4½ track strikes another small stream; water good; 200 yards further dilapidated bazaar sheds. At 4¾ the village of Hunkwin on left, deserted. It contains 15 huts, one kyaung; on the right, 30 yards by 15 yards, no accommodation. At 5½ and again at 6½ miles the path crosses small streams by wooden bridge, the last being a covered one passable for animals. At 7½ path crosses stream 9 yards wide, 8 inches deep; 2½ miles per hour. There is a rough bamboo foot-bridge, below crossing, but is not safe. At 8½ pôngyi kyaung, 24 by 24 yards, with five small pagodas on the left and three deserted houses. At 9½ three pagodas on the right. Between this and the camping ground are the blackened remains of several houses on both sides of the path, which once formed the village of Möngyai. At 9¾ a rough stockade, 50 yards square, newly erected, lies on the right and constitutes at present the head-quarters of the Nanmaing. The camping ground is situated on a small hill, good ground and sufficient for 600 men. Water close by. The whole of the Möngyai valley was once covered with paddy |

From THÍBAW (MÖNGSIPAW) to MÖNGYAI (MAINGYÉ) *viâ* SAUNKYÉ—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **5. Möngyai (Maingyé)**—*cont.* | | | cultivation, but at present only small patches here and there are kept up.<br>A portion of the Shan columns of 1887–88 followed this road generally, halting as follows:—1. Söpláng, 4 miles; 2. Kátkao, 9½; 3. Namlaktong, 11¾; 4. Namsáng, 8½; 5. Kunkaw, 11; and 6. Möngyai, 10½—total 55¼ miles. Grass and water plentiful at all of these stages, and ample room for camping at each, though clearing and cleaning required at some if the force marching is a large one. |

## No. 72.

### From THÍBAW to NAMSAN (TAUNGBAIN).

By Capt. A. C. YATE, 1st Beluch Light Infantry, December 1887.

| | | | M. F. | M. F. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Nam-ngum or Namwum.**<br>One or two streams near Thíbaw town, all bridged for pack transport. | 7 0 | 7 0 | General direction 322°. Starting from the north-west corner of the Sawbwa's residence the road runs for ¼ mile westward through the western part of the town. It then turns north-west crossing two bridged streams to the Kôdaung kyaung, a distance of ¼ mile. Here a road branches off west or west by north, said to lead to Kôdaung, distant some 20 miles from Thíbaw. This road passes the villages of Manpyet (5 miles), Ummu (10 miles), and Pángnim (17 miles). Kôdaung is 1 or 2 miles beyond Pángnim. Round Kôdaung are the Thíbaw Sawbwa's tea plantations. Kôdaung is a big village with one or more kyaungs and sayáts. From Manpyet there is a path passable, but very difficult for pack transport, to Nam-ngum. Consequently this may also be used as an alternative route to Taungbain. There is said to be a foot-path direct from Kôdaung to Namsán. From Kôdaung kyaung the road runs nearly due north, and at 1½ miles the steep ascent commences. The road henceforward is steep, often exceedingly steep, stony and trying to pack animals. The jungle on either side is small and not very thick. As Nam-ngum is approached the fir trees grow more and more numerous. At 2½ miles there is a path to the left (245°) to the village of Punkaw, distance 3 or 3 miles. From here the general direction of the road as far as Nam-ngum is north-west or north-west by west. At 3¼ miles cross two nullahs bridged. Here there is a halting place (*sakhán*) and water. (There is a scarcity of water on this route.) At 4½ miles road to Taungbain *viâ* Paungmaláng, Namlu, and Taungma branches off to right (360°). This latter route is said to be more difficult than the one now reported on. From here to Paungmaláng is said to be one bullock march (viz., 5 or 6 miles). At 4¾ miles path to left (185°) to Manpyet (on Thíbaw-Kôdaung road), distant 2 to 3 miles. From here onwards the road is very steep indeed. At 6¾ miles path to left (300°) to Manpyet, distant 2 or 3 miles. At 7 miles reach Nam-ngum, village of 10 houses on confined level space on a spur, great difficulty to camp even a small force |

FROM THÍBAW TO NAMSÁN (TAUNGBAIN)—*continued.*

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **1. Nam-ngum or Namwum**—*cont.* | | | of 200 men. Must scatter here and there wherever ground is fairly open and not too steep. The halting place for caravans is about ¾ mile beyond, *i.e.*, north-west of village on the banks of a small stream which forms the boundary between Thíbaw and Taungbain. A small force of 50 to 100 men with transport could camp there. Great difficulty about water at Nam-ngum. |
| | | **2. Pángwonsai** ... | M. F. 8 6 | M. F. 15 6 | The road is an alternation of steep ascents with shorter and somewhat easier descents. The height of Nam-ngum above sea-level is estimated at 3,500 feet, and of Pángwonsai 5,500 feet. The hills are covered with firs (*Pinus longifolia*), a species of oak (*ilex*) among other vegetation. Bullock *sakhána* are passed every 2 miles on confined open level spaces on tops of spurs or ridges. There is no water near the road, except at Pángsápyé village, but it can be obtained by descending several hundred feet into the neighbouring ravines. About ¾ mile beyond the village of Nam-ngum is camping ground for a small force of 200 or 300 men. There is a fair supply of water there. The ranges of hills crossed on this route have no names, being designated either from the village near them (as Loi Nam-ngum) or from their nature (as Loi Pek—fir tree range—or Loi Lôn—Big range). At 2 miles pass *sakhán*. Thence ascent up ridge westward. Fine valleys north and south. The road generally is carried from one range to another along a *col*. At 2¾ miles come in sight of Pángsápyé. At 3½ miles (descent steep) reach Pángsápyé, 20 houses. Fair water-supply. No good camping ground. From Pángsápyé there is a bullock road east-north-east to Paungmaláng, distant 3 or 4 miles, the first stage on the easterly route to Taungbain. One mile beyond Pángsápyé largish *sakhán*, but no water near. At 5½ miles another small *sakhán*. Here long and steep ascent. At 7½ miles reach top of ascent some 6,000 feet above sea-level. Thence descend for 1¼ miles to Pángwonsai Sakhán. Village (deserted) ¾ mile south of Sakhán, very difficult to camp troops here. Level ground very limited; have to camp anywhere on level and slopes. Spring in ravine below to west. If dam made, ample water could be stored for 1,000 animals. Water good and sufficient for any force that could encamp near it, on a knoll just to left of road near remains of some formerly fortified position. Caravans send their bullocks to graze near old village of Pángwonsai; grass scarce here as also at Nam-ngum. Fuel abundant, climate invigorating. The site of Pángwonsai lies ½ mile south-west of the *sakhán*, and there both fair grazing and picketing ground for 500 animals can be obtained. It is, however, very damp down in the hollows. There is a spring below the old village, and by damming it up a tank could be formed. In the event of a force of more than 250 men marching by this route, this additional camping room would be necessary. It is, moreover, nearer to water. |

FROM THÍBAW TO NAMSÁN (TAUNGBAIN)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **3. Namlu Sakhán.** Several little streams. | 7 6 | 23 4 | Road as before hilly with steep ascents and descents; jungle very thick; vegetation luxuriant. Water more plentiful near the road, but camping grounds few and very limited in extent. At ¾ mile is a *sakhán* where 150 men would be encamped. At 1 mile road to left (215°). At 4½ miles reach village of South Kunwot (or Kunhot), 10 or 12 houses, the main street used as a caravan halting place. Water plentiful, no accommodation or supplies, and no camping ground. At 6 miles reach North Kunwot (kyaung, pagodas and 30 houses). Here troops can camp, water sufficient for a force of 500 men. From here steep descent to Namlu Sakhán, where water good and plentiful, but camping ground very bad. Some miles lower down on this stream is the Namlu Sakhán on the eastern road from Thíbaw to Namsán. For another description of the road hence to Namsán *see* Route No. 48, Stages 1 and 2. |
| | | **4. Taungma** ... Namlu and Namchôn streams, both fordable, water 1 foot deep. | 5 6 | 29 2 | This is the most difficult portion of the road from Thíbaw to Namsán. Crossing Namlu stream, steep ascent for ½ mile, then continues steep descent for 3¼ miles. At 3¾ miles cross Namchôn stream by easy ford (a road here branches off up the near or right bank of the stream to Kwanhai, through which village the roads to Namsán from Nammaw, Kyaukmé, and perhaps Thônné pass). Small Sakhán on bank of Namchôn stream; crossing it very steep ascent. At 4½ miles road to left direct to Sétônhôn and Namsán. I went along this road for 2 miles, and though evidently regularly used by pack bullocks, it was from its narrow and precipitous nature decidedly dangerous for mule or pony transport. It avoids, however, the very steep ascent to Taungma and descent thence to Sétônhôn. Between Namlu and Taungma noticed very little tea, but much rice cultivation. At 5¼ miles pass to west of and below Loiseng pagodas (road to right leads up to them), and at 5¾ miles reach Taungma. In last mile passed two hamlets perched on spurs below the road. Taungma has 15 to 20 houses; one kyaung; a zayát; good camping ground. Water sufficient, but has to be brought from springs below village. Here road from Lilu joins in (*see* Route No. 47). |
| | | **5. Namsán** ... | 7 4 | 36 6 | Road comparatively level throughout; steep ascents and descents in one or two places. (At 2¼ miles the direct road from the Namchôn ford to Sétônhôn comes in. There are several hamlets along this road.) At 2 miles a spring of water by road side. At 4 miles Sétônhôn, good kyaung; 25 houses. Accommodation for a small body of troops and some supplies available there. At 5 miles village of Sentauk, 10 houses. At 5½ miles road to right diverges to a village, road to left goes to Namsán which is built in straggling fashion on several eminences. The Sawbwa's residence, a stockaded tumble-down old barrack, is on the highest point. The houses are on the slopes all round. Here paddy, rice, tea, bullocks, and vegetables can be obtained. There is a fine kyaung. Camping room for a small force obtainable. |

FROM THÍBAW TO NAMSÁN (TAUNGBAIN)—*continued.*

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | **5. Namsán**—*cont.* | | | Convenient site for a cantonment in the immediate vicinity on a commanding site and yet near water difficult to find if to be found at all. From here roads diverge to Láshio (*see* Route No. 47), to Mômeik (Mongmyit), and Môgôk *viâ* Mantôn (*see* Routes Nos. 49 and 13), and to Namkham (*see* Route No. 49). |

## No. 73.

### From YÁTSAUK (LAWK SAWK) to HÔPÔN viâ MÖNGPYING (MAINGPYIN.)

BY CAPT. DAVIES, OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, DECEMBER 1892.

| | | | M. F. | M. F. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Nampamôn camp.**<br>Zawgyi and small streams. | 12 0 | 12 0 | General direction south-east by east. Good mule road. The Zawgyi chaung is crossed at ½ mile, from the right, 20 or 30 yards wide. Good cart bridge. For 2 miles through scrub jungle in a plain, thence through tree jungle among hills, but not very steep up and down. No villages passed. At Nampamôn no villages but sayát for 15 men; camping ground 150 by 100 yards, and more room could be cleared. Water from stream (2 yards by 8 inches). No village. The stream is said not to dry up in the hot weather. |
| | | **2. Möngpying (Maingpyin).**<br>Namet and small streams. | 11 4 | 23 4 | General direction east. Good mule road among hills for 2¼ miles, thence descent to the Namet valley, but not very steep. For the last 6 miles across a level plain, through jungle the whole way. At 11 miles the Namet from the right (15 yards by 4 feet). Good cart bridge. At Möngpying (30 houses) room in sayáts for 80 men, in kyaung for 70 and in bazaar sheds for 80 more. Good water from Namet and plenty of room to camp. |
| | | **3. Saikhao** ...<br>Namet and Nam Saikhao. | 16 4 | 40 0 | General direction south. Good mule road through tree jungle nearly the whole way. Level as far as Naungyôn bazaar at 14 miles, thence uphill, but not very steep. At 6 miles cross two branches of the Namet, from the left. The first (a backwater) 10 yards by 2 feet, the second 15 yards by 4 feet; both crossed by wooden cart bridges. At 7¼ miles Laisák (Lethet), 30 houses; sayáts for 40 men and room in kyaung for 100, and in bazaar sheds for 80; plenty of room to camp Water from the Namet. Between this and Saikhao there is no good water on the road. At Saikhao, a Taungthu village, a camping ground (100 yards square), and more room in taungyas to right of road. Water from Nam Saikhao which crosses the road just this side of the camp. It measures 1 yard by 3 inches. |

FROM YÂTSAUK (LAWK SAWK) TO HÔPÔN *viâ* MÖNGPYING (MAINGPYIN)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **4. Hôpôn** ... ... <br> Nam Kyeng (Tabet chaung) and several small streams with easy crossings. | 9 4 | 49 4 | Ascent for ½ mile, thence gradual descent. General direction south. Good mule road. Pass several Taungthu villages. Through jungle for 1 mile, thence open ground. At 8 miles Nam Kyeng (Tabet chaung) from right (10 yards by 3 feet); good cart bridge. At Hôpôn (*see* Route No. 7, Eastern Division, Stage 11) room for 250 men in zayâts, 250 in kyaungs and 350 in bazaar sheds. Large camping ground. Water from Nam Kyeng. As the stream at Saikhao is very small, it would be better for a large column to clear a camp at LÁngso, 12 miles from Möngpying and get water from the Namet which is not far off. Three marches may be made of it by halting at Lethet, and again at Saikhao, and if there was not enough water at Saikhao, part of the column might camp on another stream (1 yard by 3 inches) ¾ mile further on, and on the Nam Tawng (1 yard by 3 inches) 1½ miles further on. Lieut. Wallace, 27th Punjaub Infantry, reporting on the same route in April 1887, makes the distance from Yâtsauk to Möngpying only 20 miles, thence to Hôpôn 27 miles, the total distance thus 47 instead of 49½. His third halting place is called Metlinso (?LÁngso, *vide* above) 15 miles from Möngpying. This is a market place (no village) at the foot of the hills. This road connects the routes from Fort Stedman to Thibaw (No. 3) and from Meiktila to Mômé (No. 7, Eastern Division). |

## No. 74.

### From YÂTSAUK to KYWETNAPA viâ YÉ-U and MYOGYI.

BY LIEUT. J. A. S. TULLOCH, R.E., FEBRUARY 1888.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Shwépángwet.** | 15 0 | 15 0 | Road starts west, but soon changes to south-west. At ¾ mile pass a small village on the left. At 2 miles cross a stream in a deep nullah, by a bridge, in bad repair, then over some paddy-fields and marshy ground. Ford a small irrigation stream. The village of Myénigôn is seen 1 mile off on the right. This looks a large place, and is said to possess a big kyaung. Pass Magyigôn ¼ mile to left, and ford the Kandia creek. Road now turns west and is fit for carts. Pass some high ground on left; village of Kanaingyi is seen ½ mile to right. Half mile on pass Nyaungbu village 200 yards to left. Road turns south-west. Pass village of Naungthakaw on hill, ½ mile to left. Road slopes down at a very easy gradient. About 10 miles out a small stream of good water is passed in hollow. Country thickly wooded. From this to the hills cross another small stream. At 12½ miles road turns north-east to Alégyaung, a place of 12 houses. Then east to Shwépángwet, another 2½ miles. A kyaung (in bad repair) and three zayâts (100 men). Water a few yards off. Lots of bamboo jungle here. Village of 20 houses. A herd of buffaloes, but no other cattle. |

FROM YÁTSAUK TO KYWETNAPA *viâ* YÉ-U AND MYOGYI—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **2. Kyauknet** ... | **14 0** | **29 0** | The road winds about a good deal owing to the hilly character of the country passed through, but the general direction may be taken as east to west. Almost immediately after leaving Shwépángwet the ascent commences and is very steep, being 20° in places, but the general slope is 15°. About 1 mile out the slope becomes easier and the path follows the back of a narrow ridge with valleys on either side. At 2 miles an open place for camp, but no water to be had. At 3 miles there is a very difficult bit for a short distance of 50 yards or so. Laden animals would probably require to have their loads taken off for this portion. From here the path runs at an easy slope along the side of the hill. The slope of the hill side is very steep. At 4 miles a magnificent view of both the Yátsauk and Ywangán plateaux can be seen. Here the road takes a bend, goes south-west for 1½ miles, then north-west. About 5 miles out a difficult rocky bit leads to the highest point of the ascent. The path then runs up and down for about a mile, and then the real descent begins. This lasts for about 2 miles and is very steep. It is 20° nearly the whole way, and is very trying to man and beast. At the bottom is the head of a valley in which a little water from a stream is to be got. This stream is lost sight of soon after and disappears somewhere into the ground. From this point the path for 2 miles follows the valley, crossing and in many places following the bed of a mountain torrent. Up to about 1 mile this bed is now dry, but at that point a lot of water comes down from the sides of the hills. A little further on the stream drops down a fall of some 30 feet, and at 2 miles it has to be forded. It is here a rushing stream, about 12 yards wide and 1 foot deep. The valley is very narrow, being more a gorge than anything else, the hills on either side being very steep. On crossing the stream the path leaves the valley and commences a second ascent (gradient 12°). The stream turns north a mile or so below the ford. The second ascent is soon surmounted and then the path runs with easy gradients uphill. A mile from Kyauknet a very steep (25°) ascent for 150 yards is surmounted. The slope then is downwards to Kyauknet. Laden animals could come all the way along this road with help at one or two places. They would require to be lightly laden and would have to halt frequently. There are plenty of open places for halting, but no water except from the streams in the valley mentioned above. Kyauknet is a straggling village of some 50 to 100 houses. Kyaung and two sayáts (100 men). Water from valley below (stream). A valley lies to north and south, the latter is closed and has no outlet. The hills on east of this place are much higher than those on west. From here there is a route to Ywangán (*see* Route No. 78). |
| | | **3. Yé-u** ... ... | **6 0** | **35 0** | There are two routes, one through the silver mines and Theingôn (*see* Route No. 79). The other runs west, following the Ywangán road for 2 miles (*see* Route No. 78) and is difficult and rocky in places. The most difficult bit occurs just before the plateau is reached. It is, however, practicable for animals. From this point the road branches north-west and is level and easy. Pass |

FROM YÁTSAUK TO KYWETNAPA *viâ* YÉ-U AND MYOGYI—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Bangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **3. Yé-u**—*cont.* | | | | | between two villages which go by the name of Kábyen at ½ mile. At 2 miles Kaséywa. Kyaung (100 men and animals). Water from stream. |
| | | **4. Sakhángyi (1,800 feet above Mandalay).** | 15 | 0 | 50 | 0 | Road west. At ½ mile village of Taungôngbaw. Kyaung and zayát. At 2½ miles cross a spur on which is a kyaung and four zayáts (100 men). The country to north of road is all high hills, to the south lie the Yé-u and Ywangán plateaux. A good view can be obtained to the summit of the Náteik pass. Pass through two villages both called Kyaukubyin. Bad water-supply. These are the biggest villages in Yé-u. At 5 miles the road turns north, descends a valley, and then ascends a steep, rough, and rocky road. It then turns north-west, which is the general direction to Sakhángyi. It now follows course of a valley to north-west for some way. Descent to valley very steep and difficult. It then ascends hill on right after which the gradient is easy. At 7 miles is the camping ground of Sekubyin. Two zayáts (30 men), but no water. The road now follows course of a valley; gradient easy. In places it overhangs a nullah (stream in rains). Here it would probably be difficult in the rains. After this the road is cut up into deep ruts by the passage of oxen and is very trying to ponies. There is very little rock here. Road leaves valley and ascends hill to left at a steep gradient. This is the highest point of road. From this to Sakhángyi is a descent of 4 or 5 miles. The road follows course of stream (now dry) which brings it to the valley. Sakhángyi village, 40 houses, lies 1 mile or so from the foot of the descent. Kyaung and two zayáts (100 men). Very little water and that bad and a distance of ½ mile. This is a very trying march, as no water is to be had the whole way. Sixty baggage animals took nine hours to do the distance. Sakhángyi valley is almost entirely given up to the cultivation of pine-apples, of which there are several acres. From here there is a route to Ywangán *viâ* Myogyi (*see* Route No. 5, Eastern Division). |
| | | **5. Myogyi (1,000 feet above Mandalay).** | 8 | 0 | 58 | 0 | Road good for ½ mile, then there is a steep, rocky ascent and descent. For 4 miles the road is difficult and rough for laden animals. Here the Myogyi valley is reached and the road runs through level paddy-fields. The valley is ¼ mile wide with hills, about 400 feet high on either side. The paddy lasts for 1½ miles, and then it is a flat road to Myogyi. Large village. Head-quarters of Baw. Stores of paddy, &c., available. Excellent grass and water. The place is said to be very unhealthy in rains. There is plenty of accommodation. The houses in village are of a good class and could be utilised for troops. Zayát in middle of village (50 men); also a pôngyi kyaung with two zayáts (100 men). There are three kyaungs about 1 mile to west of village (200 men). The latter lies somewhat off the main road to Yéwun. Zawgyi river ½ mile to north. A tank in the village of excellent water. This place is the residence of the Ngwégunhmu and Shwéda Bo of Baw. There are routes from Myogyi to Yéwun and Kyaukié through the Daunghmé pass. The Kyaukié route is not much frequented (*see* Routes Nos. 4 |

FROM YÁTSAUK TO KYWETNAPA *viâ* YÉ-U AND MYOGYI—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Burma Division. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **5. Myogyi (1,000 feet above Mandalay)**—*cont.* | | | | | and 5, Eastern Division). There appears to be a much shorter route between this and Yátsauk (*see* Route No. 4, Eastern Division), the distance by it being 36 miles instead of 58. |
| | | **6. Yethéyauk (500 feet above Mandalay).** Zawgyi river. | 11 | 0 | 69 | 0 | Road north. Cross the Zawgyi river, which here splits up into four branches. In the rains it is one river and the whole space between the banks is under water. It is then quite unfordable and very difficult to cross owing to the swiftness of the current. At present (February) none of the above branches are more than 2 feet deep and so are easily fordable. They are each about 20 yards wide. On opposite bank is the village of Séywa (50 houses). Kyaung on river (100 men). Road good, of sandy clay, for 1½ miles. It then becomes somewhat rocky, but carts could go along easily. At 5 miles road follows what appears to be the dry bed of a water-course. Country bamboo jungle, long grass, and scrub. View restricted, as ranges of hills lie not far off on either side. Road descends gradually. Carts could go along for 7½ miles. At this point cross a steep, low hill, then ascend a high hill. The descent of this is long and tedious. It is very steep, difficult, and rocky (20° in many places). In the valley there is a deep nullah or water-course, along which the road runs. The rock on these hills is of a slaty character, with veins of very good white marble showing through. Road turns north-west and continues bending round until it becomes west, ½ a mile or so from Yethéyauk. Here there is a large kyaung and two mayáts, both in bad repair; fairly good roof covering, but the side walls are gone in many places. Accommodation for 40 men. The village lies ¼ mile further on. There is accommodation here for 100 men. Thorn stockade, 30 houses. The valley is fairly big, surrounded by high hills. Excellent grass and plenty of it. Water-supply from springs, but limited. |
| | | **7. Yé** ... ... Myitngé river. | 9 | 0 | 78 | 0 | Road north-east ascends steep hill, part of range which runs east and west and lies north of the village. This is a steep and rocky, but short ascent. The road then runs level on a plateau for 4½ miles. Very little view, as the country is all bamboo jungle. Some hills skirt the plateau on the right to the east. These lie generally ½ mile off, but at places approach close to the road. The latter runs north on the plateau, but it then turns north-east and descends a steep hill (20° in places). A difficult rocky descent with a deep valley on either side. On reaching the latter the road runs along a water-course, crossing and following it alternately. It then bends round north-west to Yé (*see* in Stage 1 of Route No. 36, Northern Division). The latter is a village of 50 houses. Kyaung and three mayáts (120 men). Water from the Myitngé river 200 yards off. The river now (February) is about 70 yards wide. The main channel hugs the right bank and is about 7 feet deep. The river, however, covers a much greater area in the rains, the banks here being 200 yards apart. Bamboo rafts can be easily made here. On the opposite bank is Gwébin or Magyidaw, a place with seven houses. Yé is head-quarters or capital of Yéyamán. The latter is under the Baw Chief, |

FROM YÁTSAUK TO KYWETNAPA *viâ* YÉ-U AND MYOGYI—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Bangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | 7. Yé—*cont.* | | | who receives a monthly salary of Rs. 250 for administering it. At Yé there is a great scarcity of grass, in fact none was obtainable (February). The bamboos also were all burnt, and the animals had to fall back on plantain leaves, of which there were plenty. No supplies to be got here. A road runs east to Yátsauk territory, two marches off. Yóyaman district lies between the Zawgyi river and Myitngé, south and north, and Yátsauk and Kyaukó, east and west. It is a wild and very poor place. Hardly any water to be had except at the above rivers. Along the route taken no water was met with between the above rivers, except the scanty supply at Yethóyank. |
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay. | 8. Kywetnapa ... Myitngé river. | M. F. 15 0 | M. F. 93 0 | Road runs north-east (290°). Range of hills close to river all the way. A steep range on right bank about 500 feet high. Easy gradient, but road is rough and rocky. Bamboo jungle. At 3 miles a rocky and difficult bit is passed. River here is about 100 yards wide. Road about 30 feet above the present level of river. At 5 miles a good open space for camp. Direction now 300°. Reach village of Thayetpin, 50 houses. River, 120 yards, can be crossed on rafts. A road on the opposite bank, which runs to Kywetnapa, said to be a difficult path. One and-a-half miles from here is the village of Kyuywa or Kyówa, 15 houses. A mile further on is the village of Hngetgyiteik on the right or opposite bank of the river. There are some Burmese police here. A road runs from here to Kyaukó. Very little to note about road from here to Kwetnapa (*see* Route No. 53, Northern Division, Stage 2). It lies through bamboo jungle all the way, which wants clearing in many places. The road makes a great bend from the river just before coming to Kywetnapa which is on opposite bank of the Myitngé river, unfordable. |

## No. 75.

### From YÁTSAUK to MÖNGNONG (MAINGNAUNG) viâ MÖNGKÓNG (MAINGKAING).

BY LIEUT. H. E. STANTON, ROYAL ARTILLERY, FROM NATIVE INFORMATION, 6TH FEBRUARY 1888.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Bangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | 1. Mékwi ... ... Zawgyi. | *Note.*—This road is practicable for laden bullocks, but is not much utilized and is very difficult. The length of Stages 1 to 5 varies from 7 to 10 miles, the whole distance is three marches on foot and will be about 45 miles. Pack track. General direction east. Cross the river Zawgyi Myaung by a substantial bridge. On leaving the town cross level open country, crossing some small streams. Camp in a small open valley cultivated with paddy round the village. Water and forage good and plentiful. |
| | | 2. Paingnam ... | Pack track. General direction east-north-east. Over low forest clad undulations to the foot of the range, which bounds the Zawgyi valley on the east. Road good over |

FROM YÁTSAUK TO MÖNGNONG (MAINGNAUNG) *viâ* MÖNGKÖNG (MAINGKAING)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **2. Paingnam**—*cont.* | | | | | loam soil. Accommodation in a kyaung. Water from a brook. Grass plentiful. Village is on rising ground. It is situated on the main road from Möngsipaw (Thíbaw) to Höpön. This road is the Möngköng Yátsauk boundary. |
| | | **3. Möngláng (Maingling).** Cross Möngbyen (Maingbyin) stream. | ... | | ... | | Pack track. General direction east-north-east. Over some small hills. Road rather rough in places. Pass through jungle. Camp in a valley near the village. Water from a stream. Accommodation in a kyaung with sayáta. Grass plentiful. |
| | | **4. Kömöng Sakhán.** | ... | | ... | | Pack track. General direction east. Cross the Loi Anpa hill, the watershed between Irrawaddy and Salween; steep ascent and descent. Camp at the foot of the hill in a jungle sakhán. Grass and water good and plentiful. The peak of Loi Anpa is the highest in the range. From it the whole surrounding country can be seen as far as the eye can reach. |
| | | **5. Möngköng (Maingkaing).** | ... | | 45 | 0 | Pack track. General direction east-north-east. Over low undulations divided by two or three rather muddy valleys of from 20 feet to 80 feet wide. Camping ground and sayát. Accommodation plentiful, as also water and forage. Residence of a Myosa. Five-day bazaar. On the main road from Légya to Möngyai (*see* Route No. 24, Stage 9). |
| | | **6. Waunglialön** ... Namting. | 12 | 0 | 57 | 0 | Cross Namting ferry. Good camp. Water and forage plentiful. |
| | | **7. Manna** ... ... | 14 | 0 | 71 | 0 | Road over undulating country. Good camp. Water and forage plentiful. |
| | | **8. Möngnong (Maingnaung).** | 14 | 0 | 85 | 0 | Cross rough difficult pass of Loi (Lwé) Nakat. Residence of Myosa. Good camp. Water and forage plentiful (*see* Route No. 12, Stage 3). |

## No. 76.

### From YÁTSAUK to TA KAW FERRY.

BY CAPT. H. R. DAVIES, OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, APRIL 1893.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Wampamong** ... Zawgyi. | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 | General direction south-east by east. Good mule road. At ½ mile cross Zawgyi chaung, from the right (25 yards by 2 feet) by good cart bridge. For 2 miles through scrub jungle in a plain. |

FROM YÁTSAUK TO TA KAW FERRY—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Nampamong**—*cont.* | | | | | Thence through tree jungle among hills, but not very steep up and down. At 8 miles Nammawlong on the right. At Nampamong no village; zayát for 10 men; camping ground (150 by 100 yards), and more room could be cleared. Water from stream (2 yards by 8 inches), which does not dry up in the hot weather. |
| | | **2. Maingpyin or Möngpying.** Nam Et. | 11 | 0 | 23 | 0 | General direction east. Good mule road; nearly level on top of range for 2¼ miles; thence descent to the Nam Et valley, but not very steep. The last 6 miles across a level plain. The whole road through tree and bamboo jungle. At 8½ miles village of Namkön. At 10½ miles cross Nam Et, from the right (20 yards by 4 feet) by cart bridge. At Maingpyin large camping ground; room in zayáts for 80 men; good grass; water from well ¼ mile north of the kyaung and from the Nam Et 600 yards off. The village contains 30 houses. |
| | | **3. Natit** ... ... Nam Khuklao. | 13 | 0 | 36 | 0 | General direction east-north-east. Good mule road; level for 4 miles through jungle. Thence very gentle ascent for 2 miles; cross two small spurs and descend slightly to the Namkhuklao (5 yards by 1 foot) at 8½ miles; follow it up for a mile, then ascend slightly to the Nam Et; Nam Pawn watershed at 10½ miles. Thence easy descent to the Nam Pawn valley. The following villages are passed:—At ¾ mile, Nalôn; at 1¾ miles, Kungwon; at 4 miles, Kungyawng; at 9½ miles, Khuklaw, ½ a mile away on the right. At Natit large camping ground; good water and grass; five-day bazaar. There is a Hein here under the Lêgya Sawbwa. |
| | | **4. Namsim** ... Nam P'awn, Hwé Heo, and Nam Sai. | 13 | 0 | 49 | 0 | General direction east-north-east. Good mule road, up the Nam Pawn valley and cross the Nam Pawn at 1½ miles (50 yards by 2 feet, easy ford). At 2 miles cross the Nam Nama: thence uphill to Sampán at 4¼ miles. Cross a spur and descend to the Hwé Heo at 6 miles (2 yards by 6 inches); camping ground, but grass scarce. At 7½ miles good camping ground on the Nam Sai (1 yard by 6 inches); more grass than on the Hwé Heo. Cross some small spurs and ascend slightly to 5,800 feet at 8½ miles; thence easy descent to the Nam Pawn valley. At 12½ miles cross Nam Pawn again from the right, 30 yards by 2 feet, easy ford; ½ mile further reach Namsim kyaung. No village of Namsim, but three or four other villages close by. Large camping ground; good water and grass. |

FROM YÁTSAUK TO TA KAW FERRY--*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **5. Légya (Laikha).** At 2¾ miles Hwé Kom and small streams by easy fords. | 11 | 4 | 60 | 4 | General direction east-north-east. Good mule road, up the valley of Nam Pawn for 1½ miles, then gentle ascent to 4,750 feet at 2¼ miles. Easy descent to the Hwé Kom at 2¾ miles (3 yards by 8 inches). Then cross some small spurs and streams, and at 5 miles descend rather steeply for a mile. Thence a nearly level road through scrub jungle to Légya (100 houses), under a Sawbwa. The best camping ground is to the north-west of the town, 600 yards off across the Nam Pwi (15 yards by 2 feet) on some rising ground, where there is a large pôngyi kyaung. Good grass; water from the Nam Pwi. |
| | | **6. Namkát** ... Nam Teng and Nam Kát. | 9 | 4 | 70 | 0 | General direction east. Good mule road. Across flat ground to the Hôta ferry across the Nam Teng at 2½ miles. The Nam Teng is 80 yards by 6 feet; sandy bottom, gentle current, steep banks; but the approaches to the ferry are good. Crossed by one raft, taking three mules or 15 men, but mules are easily swum across. Besides the raft there are three small dug-outs, out of which another raft could be made. Ferry men live in Hôta on the left bank. Large camping grounds on either bank. Thence over bare undulating country. At Namkát large camping ground and good water from the Nam Kát (5 yards by 1 foot) and good grass, but firewood rather scarce. |
| | | **7. Nampángsuk.** Nam Kángwun and Nam Pángsuk. | 8 | 2 | 78 | 2 | General direction east. Good mule road. Over a bare undulating country. At 2¼ miles Namkángwun from the left (8 yards by 1½ feet); good mule bridge. At 2½ miles Kángwun: good camping. At 6¼ miles deserted village of Nawngkaw. At 8¼ miles Nam Pángsuk from the left (10 yards by 1½ feet); ford rather muddy, but passable. At Nampángsuk no village. Good camping ground, water and grass. |
| | | **8. Nam Mawng** ... Nam Makai and Nam Mawng. | 15 | 6 | 94 | 0 | General direction east. Good mule road. Over a nearly level country, with rocky isolated hills in places. At 1½ miles Nawng Ché, a lake (500 by 200 yards) on right of road. At 7¾ miles, villages of Htaolai and Loisao: from here the best road makes a detour to the left to avoid a bad ford over the Nam Makai, rejoining the regular road again at Kungtáp at 13¾ miles. At 9½ miles Nam Makai from the left (4 yards by 8 inches). At. 15¾ miles Nam Mawng from the left (50 yards by 5 feet). There is marshy ground for 50 yards on each side of the river crossed only by a foot-bridge, mules have to be swum across and their loads carried across the foot-bridge, which is 150 yards long. At the Nam Mawng no village. Good camp, grass and water. |

FROM YÁTSAUK TO TA KAW FERRY—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **9. Tasai (Hônawng).** | 10 | 0 | 104 | 0 | General direction south-east by east. Good mule road except for some unbridged streams. Over undulating country at first bare, then covered with scrub jungle. At 1¾ miles Nam Nö, from the left (8 yards by 1½ feet). At 2¾ miles Hwé Maklup, from the left (5 yards by 1 foot): muddy and difficult; wants bridging. At 7 miles Nam Nakha, from the left (4 yards by 1 foot): muddy and difficult ford. Tasai is on the Meng Kyaw lake. Camping ground round pôngyi kyaung: good grass: water from pools dug on the shore of the lake. This halting place is sometimes called Hônawng from a deserted village of that name. |
| | | **10. Saikhao** ... Nam Makpai. | 14 | 4 | 118 | 4 | General direction south-east. Good mule road; level through thin scrub jungle for 3 miles. Then slight descent to the Nam Makpai (2 yards by 4 inches) at 3½ miles: here is the village of Kángtilap. Level again and at 6 miles cross Nam Kung, from the left (5 yards by 1 foot), and passing among some low hills, ascend Loi Pángkhan for ½ mile, the top being reached at 10½ miles. Thence descent of 800 feet to Hôti at 12 miles. Room can be found to camp here, but the water is from a very small stream. At 12½ miles Pángsáng, a large village in three bits. Then cross a low hill and descend slightly to Saikhao, 30 houses and large bazaar; large camping ground and good water and grass. Here the Môné-Kyengtung road joins the route (*see* Route No. 23). |
| | | **11. Kyaingkán (Keng Kham).** | 9 | 4 | 128 | 0 | General direction east. Good mule road. Across a flat grassy plateau for ¾ mile Nam Saikhao, from the left (4 yards by 1 foot) at ¼ mile; then steep descent for ½ a mile to the valley of the Nam Keng (40 yards by 2 feet), which is crossed at 2 miles. Pass through some low hills and at 4¼ miles cross the Nam Páng (a small stream, not the big Nam Páng), from the right (7 yards by 1 foot). Thence up and down by easy slopes over low hills and descend to the Nam Loi at 7 miles (from the left 40 yards by 5 feet; good mule bridge). From here over level plain, partly cultivated, passing several villages, to Keng Kham, 60 houses, under a Sawbwa. Camping ground on the bank of the Nam Páng (Ben chaung): good grass and water. At Keng Kham, Nam Páng or Ben chaung flowing from the left, 450 yards wide, bottom sandy with occasional rocks sticking up: current moderate, though there is a rapid ¼ mile higher up. At the ferry are one raft taking 30 men, or five mules and 10 men, and one boat taking eight men. There are also five or six more boats which could be made into rafts. Camping ground on either side of the river. Ferrymen live on both sides. |
| | | **12. Keng Lom** ... | 13 | 0 | 141 | 0 | General direction north-north-east. Good mule road, nearly level all the way, passing among rocky hills. Cross the Nam Páng at Keng Kham. At 6¼ miles pass Mak Kyeng: good camping ground, water and grass. At 9 miles Weng Tong, a village with a five-day bazaar. Most |

FROM YÁTSAUK TO TA KAW FERRY—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **12. Keng Lom** —*cont.* | | | of the road is through jungle, not very thick. At Keng Lom camping ground in paddy (700 by 400 yards), good water and grass. Keng Lom belongs to Mônê and contains about 30 houses. The Nam Nakak is crossed three times in this stage, viz., at 4½, 5½, and 6½ miles (10 yards by 2 feet). At 9 miles cross Nam Wantong, from the right (7 yards by 1 foot), and the Nam Phawm is crossed twice, viz., at 12 and at 13 miles (10 yards by 1½ feet). |
| | | **13. Ta Kaw ferry.** Hwé Pung, Hwé Hôk, and Nam Kyé. | M. F. 13 0 | M. F. 154 0 | General direction east-north-east. Good mule road. For the first 8 miles the road is nearly level, passing among rocky hills, the only difficulty being at 1½ miles where there is a steep rocky descent for 100 yards. At 7 miles cross the Hwé Pung (from the right, 5 yards by 10 inches) and at 8 miles the Hwé Hôk (from the right, 5 yards by 8 inches), both these streams run into the hill to the north. At 8 miles ascend steeply for 600 yards to a height of 3,520 feet; thence steep descent for a mile and more gentle descent for another mile and-a-half; level for ½ a mile to the Nam Kyé at 11½ miles (from the right, 7 yards by 8 inches). Pass the village of Nanô; good camping ground and water. At 12¾ and at 13 miles, Nam Aw (10 yards by 1 foot). Then ascend for 200 yards and descend gently to Ta Kaw. Small camping ground. For a large column it would be best to camp at Nanô. The Salween or Nam Khong, here flowing from the left, channel 400 yards wide, water 180 yards wide: bottom sandy with rocks sticking up; rapid current: good approaches to the ferry. Crossed by one raft taking six mules or 20 men; there are two boats besides, out of which another raft might be made. Camping ground on the left bank. Ferrymen on both banks.<br>Lieut. H. E. Stanton, Royal Artillery, followed an apparently somewhat different route to the above between Légya and Ta Kaw with the Southern Shan column of 1887–88. His account of the route is contained in Route No. 23, Alternative II, and Branch II. |

## No. 77.

### From YWANGÁN to HMAW-AING viâ NÉYAUNGA.

BY LIEUT. J. A. S. TULLOCH, R.E., JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1888.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Néyaunga** ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | From Ywangán there is a second pass leading down to the Pánláng valley. It is said that Shans prefer this pass to the Nattik at certain seasons of the year, but have been afraid to use it on account of dacoits. It comes out at Néyaunga and the back of Hmaw-aing. On leaving Ywangán there are two routes to the head of the pass:<br>*Route No.* 1.—Road starts in south-west direction (210°). At ½ mile pass village of Kángyi, a dozen huts. At 1 mile there is some difficult rocky ground. Then cross a valley running north and south in which paddy is largely cultivated in the rains. Excellent water to be got here from a |

FROM YWANGÁN TO HMAW-AING *viâ* NÉYAUNGA—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Néyaunga** —*cont.* | | | mountain rivulet. The path which has been bearing more and more to the west now turns north-west along the lower spurs of the range of hills which lie south-west of Ywangán. The head of the pass is about 4 miles out from Ywangán. Practicable for laden animals.<br>*Route No.* 2.—Direction west. At ½ mile pass village of Shiscbôgyin. A narrow gap which occurs about a mile from Ywangán could be avoided by a detour. At 2 miles hamlet of Lézaing (15 houses). Animals could go to the head of the pass without much difficulty, the road being at about the same level throughout, though here and there rough and somewhat difficult bits are met with, but on account of several narrow places with rocky sides and the steepness of the road the descent of the pass itself to the Pánláng valley is impracticable for laden unimals. From the head of the pass the descent to the Pánláng valley is rapid and the path is exceedingly bad, worse than the Nattik pass. The descent is 4 miles in length. On reaching the valley the path turns southwards and continues along the right bank of the Pánláng river for 3 miles. It then crosses the river by a ford and reaches Néyaunga on the left bank at 11 miles. The valley of the river is only about 300 yards wide. In February there was about 3 feet of water in river. Néyaunga has 12 houses and a ruined pôngyi kyaung. At the village itself the valley is somewhat broader than usual, being about 500 yards across. A path leads from this village through the Hmaw-aing gorge, and there is no doubt that the dacoits when driven out of the latter place from the Thábiyédaung side retreated on Néyaunga. The latter place was burnt by our troops (April 1887), but was formerly a large village. A path is said to lead up the valley to Minpalaung, but this requires confirmation.<br>*Note.*—From some high ground near the head (top) of the pass the bearings to the Pyetkawé west was 292°. This high ground lies a little to the south. The general bearing of the pass itself was taken as 250°. The Hmaw-aing gorge was distinctly visible from this point. The hills on the opposite side of the Pánláng valley looked bare and rocky. |

## No. 78.

### From YWANGÁN to KYAUKNET (Route No. 74, Stage 2).

BY LIEUT. J. A. S. TULLOCH, R.E., JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1888.

| | | | M. F. | M. F. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Kyauknet** ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | The road runs through undulating but uninteresting country. General direction west. At present (January) it is covered with long grass which is being burnt down. The valleys are being prepared for cultivation. The hill-tops are covered with a few trees and some scrub jungle. After leaving Ywangán road descends to a valley, at the bottom of which is a small stream. A sharp ascent up the opposite side and then the road descends gradually down a valley running to east. At 2 miles pass village of Myélezôn, a few huts ½ mile to the south. This village is not seen until |

FROM YWANGÁN TO KYAUKNET (ROUTE No. 74, STAGE 2)—*continued.*

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | 1. **Kyauknet**—*cont.* | | | some time after it is passed, as it lies in a hollow. Several cross paths are met with, those on the left all lead to Yé-u. Just ½ mile before reaching the foot of the hills the village of Öktwit is passed ¼ mile to the north. From here Kyauknet is reached by a narrow winding and rocky path through the hills about 2 miles long. This path is steep in places and would be difficult though practicable for laden animals. For description of Kyauknet (*see* Route No. 74, Stage 2). |

## No. 79.

### From YWANGÁN to YÉ-U (BAW), (Route No. 74, Stage 3).

BY LIEUT. J. A. S. TULLOCH, R.E., JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1888.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | 1. **Yé-u** ... ... | M. F. ... | M. F. ... | On leaving Ywangán bazaar the road turns northwards, bearing 10°. About a mile out it bears off more to the eastward (40°) and its general direction to Yé-u may be taken at north-east. The road or track is excellent and fit for transport of any kind up to the top of the descent to Yé-u. Here it is in one or two places too narrow for wheeled transport. A very little labour, however, would remove these obstructions which only extend over ¼ mile of the road. No cultivation was passed along the road, but the valleys all grow paddy in the rains. About half-way the boundary between Baw (Yé-u) and Ywangán is crossed. It is marked by a big tree. Soon after a sort of plateau is reached, from which the road gradually descends to Yé-u. Quarter mile from head of what is called the Yé-u pass a road branches to the village of Taung Kombaw. The village of Kaséywa can be seen about 2 miles to right (*see* Route No. 74, Stage 3). The descent to Yé-u is down the side of a hill and is not through a pass. It is short and not steep. Yé-u itself is a small place as a village, but is important as possessing the district bazaar. There are two zayáts in the latter with accommodation for 30 men, but more could be put up under cover in houses and in the bazaar sheds. There is a stout wooden palisade stockade round the bazaar. An excellent and ample water-supply is obtained from stream close by. The latter is a foot deep and 4 or 5 yards wide. The Yé-u valley here is narrow (¼ mile); is enclosed by steep hills; it runs generally north and south, the slope being to the south. It is used for paddy cultivation. The village lies a ¼ of a mile higher up the valley than the bazaar. There are about 30 houses. Some of a good class. The road from Ywangán lies through very open country. Grass land with a very few trees. A very good view can therefore be obtained on either side of the hills. The latter appear to be thickly wooded. From Yé-u a road runs north-east to Theingôn, 1 mile away, 40 houses, a large kyaung with zayáts. Accommodation for 150 men and stabling for 100 animals under kyaung. Water-supply good, but limited from springs. From here a road runs south-east through the hills to Kyauknet passing the old silver mines (not being worked now) about 4 miles out. |

## From YWATHIT to KUNYUOM (KKUNYOM, SIAM).

By Capt. WALKER, Intelligence Branch, Native information, March 1893.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Mé Saya** ... The Salween and the Mé Saya. | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | The route runs down to the Salween at Ta Saug Lé along an easy spur for 2 miles, last 1½ miles steeper, the road being broad enough for men to march in "fours." On the right bank of the river where the village stands, there is a fine sayát capable of accommodating two companies. The ferry consists of the usual "dug-out," the river here being about 270 yards across and very deep and swift. After crossing, the route runs along the left bank of the Salween southwards, the going being sandy and rocky under foot. At 5½ miles from the ferry a small stream, the Mé Saya, about 10 feet across, 1 to 1½ feet deep, and a steep crossing on the left bank. Here there is the Karen and Shan village of Mé Saya (nine houses). Camping ground in paddy-fields for 1,000 men or more. |
| | | **2. Me Sipaw** ... | 8 | 0 | 17 | 0 | Leaving Mé Saya the route continues along the banks of the Salween southward through big tree jungle for about 3 miles to where the Mé Sipaw stream flows into the Salween, the route now runs up the valley of the Mé Sipaw eastward, crossing and recrossing for about 5 miles. A shady camp with room for 500 men on the river bank. For another description of those two stages *see* Route No. 83. |
| | | **3. Nam Pé Kyauk.** Nam Pé Kyauk. | 13 | 4 | 30 | 4 | *See* Route No. 83, Stage 2. |
| | | **4. Mé Sé or Mé Ché.** Mé Sé. | 13 | 0 | 43 | 4 | *See* Route No. 83, Stage 3. Mé Sé (southern) situated on the left bank of the stream of that name contains 30 houses, with a large kyaung and a large camping ground in the fields to the east of the village. Accommodation in and about the villages for 800 to 1,000 men. Supplies plentiful. Grass, fruit, &c. |
| | | **5. Camp on Nam Pông.** Nam Pông. | 8 | 0 | 51 | 4 | General direction north-east. Path follows Mé Ché stream for first 3 miles and is good. At 3 miles village of Nampông (18 houses, Shan). Accommodation for about 500 men in and about the village which is a point for concentration of troops of some importance. Remainder of stage up Nam Pông valley, path good; crossing and recrossing the stream which flows from north to south frequently. Camping ground (elevation 2,000 feet) at 8 miles on the stream room for about 300 men. Grass and bamboo available for fodder, no other supplies. The valley is here steeply enclosed. Heavy open jungle on both sides; mostly teak. |

FROM YWATHIT TO KUNYUOM (HKUNYOM SIAM)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Siam. | **6. Mé Ngau**<br>Tunun, Hwé Pông, Mokpai, and Mé Ngaw streams. | 10 | 4 | 62 | 0 | The path now ascends the Loi Tunun which is the watershed between the Hwé Pông on the Siam side and the Nam Pông on the Burmese. It crosses the frontier ridge at an elevation of 3,500 feet at 1½ miles, the ascent being steep but good under foot, descending in the valley of the Tunun, which stream is followed until absorbed by the Hwé Pông, when a steep spur is crossed into the valley of the Mok Pai, which flows into the Mé Ngau (Nam Méngau) stream near the eastern portion of the double village of the same name. There is accommodation in the taungya above this portion of the village for 100 men; below the western portion in fields for 300 men. |
| | | **7. Kunyuom (Hkunyom).**<br>Mé Ngau and Mé Kunyuom streams. | 8 | 0 | 70 | 0 | General direction first 5½ miles east-south-east, then east-north-east. For the 1st mile and a-half the route runs down the Mé Ngau valley, when it crosses a low ridge and descends into the valley of the Mé Hkunyom, which it follows, crossing and recrossing it eight or nine times to mile 4, where the village of Tawhpé (20 houses, Shans) is passed to the right hand and situated on a small stream flowing into the Mé Hkunyom. The route then rises slightly and crosses the lower slopes of a low ridge lying to the right hand or south-east and enters Hkunyom at its south end. (For description of Hkunyom, *see* Appendix III, Route 2.) |

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM MÉ SIPAW (STAGE 2) TO MÉ NGAU (STAGE 6) *viâ* PONG PING LONG.

BY CAPT. WALKER, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, NATIVE INFORMATION, 1893.]

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Pong Ping Long.**<br>Mé Sipan and Mé Ngau streams. | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | General direction east-south-east. The route follows the course of the Mé Sipaw to its source, crossing and recrossing by a path overgrown and needing clearing; otherwise it is said to be a good one. Since 1890 it has only been used to convey rations to the Siamese post at Mé Sipaw. At mile 8½ the route crosses the frontier ridge by an easy ascent, the boundary mark lying to the left hand or north of the route. The path now almost immediately strikes the course of the Mé Ngau, narrow and containing but little water, its valley being about 50 to 100 yards wide and the route almost level as far as the camp at mile 9. Here there is accommodation for 200 to 300 men on the left bank of the stream, the water-supply of which is very scanty and requires husbanding. Grass in abundance and wild plantains for roofing "machans" or sheds. |

FROM YWATHIT TO KUNYUOM (HKUNYOM SIAM)—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **2. Pong Wong Long.** The Mé Ngau rising below the frontier flowing south-eastwards, 5 or 6 yards broad, 6 inches to 2 feet deep; gravelly bottom; muddy crossings and apt to become difficult with much traffic. | 9 | 0 | 18 | 0 | General direction east-south-east. Leaving the small camp at Pong Ping Long the route follows the course of the Mé Ngau. The valley of this stream is enclosed on either side by two minor ridges clothed with jungle, the valley itself varying in width from ¼ to 1 mile and containing dense jungle. Large teak, bamboo, and tropical undergrowth. The route, which is only faintly defined, having been but little used during the years of 1890-92, is narrow and in the month of March 1893 choked by fallen timber and bamboos, though easily clearable. The stream, which maintains an average width, is crossed and recrossed many times. The route is passable for laden animals, but requires widening and repairing in places. There are several places *en route* which could be utilized as camps for small parties, but there is no regular encampment until Pong Wong Long is reached at the 9th mile. Here there is accommodation on the left bank of the stream for 250 men. Grass of good quality and bamboo leaves. |
| Siam. | | **3. Mé Ngau** .. Mé Ngau and Mok Pai. | 12 | 0 | ... | | General direction east-south-east. The route continues along the Mé Ngau, crossing and recrossing, narrow in places, put passable for laden animals; thick jungle on either side; the path being now better defined. At mile 11 lower or western portion of the village Mé Ngau is reached (six houses, Shans; a few supplies only). Here to left hand of the route there is accommodation in old paddy-fields for 300 men and grass for animals, while between this and the eastern portion of the same village 1 mile further on there are taungya clearings affording accommodation for 300 more, though the ground slopes unevenly. The eastern portion of the village contains 12 houses and tolerable supplies. Just below and to the south of the village the Mok Pai stream joins the Mé Ngau flowing west-south-west, along the course of which runs the route to Ywathit *viâ* Nampông and Mésé described above. |

## No. 81.

### From YWATHIT to MÉHAWNGSAWN (Siam Water Route viâ Mépai River).

BY CAPT. WALKER, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, NATIVE INFORMATION, MARCH 1893.

From Ywathit to Méhawngsawn is said to take four days by boat; from Méhawngsawn to Ywathit one day. The *Mépai* is navigable all the year round by small boats. The valley sides are steep and only small encampments can be obtained. At the junction of the Mé Hsulin the latter stream can be followed until the frontier at Paktumöng, and thence to Hkunyom. There is a bullock track along the Mépai, but it is out of repair and in 1893 said to be impassable.

# No. 82.

## From YWATHIT to MÔNÉ viâ SATAW (SADAW) and MAUKMÉ.

By Major E. G. BARROW, 7th Bengal Infantry, 1890.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Paw Kôta or Wan Nakún (1,600 feet).** Small stream. | M. F. 9 4 | M. F. ... | The first 4 miles easy and level between hills. The next two still level, but the ground more or less broken along the banks of a shallow stream which it crosses several times. At 6 miles a wall-like cliff bars the way, this is ascended by a zigzag which in places is very rocky and bad for mules. The total ascent is about 200 feet, at the top one reaches a small plateau, whence after a slight descent one follows the rocky bed of a dry ravine between high banks overhung by trees. At 7½ miles there is a steep ascent nearly ¾ of a mile in length (altitude about 2,200 feet). Follow the crest for ½ a mile or more, after which the path descends rapidly to camp on the left bank of a stream flowing towards Paw Kôta. The camping ground is a paddy-field between steep jungle clad hills. Water, firewood and bamboo forage abundant. |
| | | **2. Na Môn (1,800 feet).** Small stream. | 8 0 | 17 4 | The first ½ mile easy and level, then a stiff ascent of a mile, to a point about 2,500 feet above sea. At the crest the Salween comes into view rather a stiff descent to the paddy-fields known as Na On. Cross streams both on entering and leaving Na On (altitude about 1,600 feet). At 3 miles a stiff ascent of about 400 feet, the path then becomes fairly level for a bit, and then another ascent brings one up to 2,500 feet at 4½ miles. At 5 miles a Karen village, near which one gets a good view of the Salween (here a mile or so distant and flowing from north-north-east). At 6 miles cross a narrow brook. At 7 miles gain the valley and cross a clear sparkling stream. At 8 miles cross another stream and camp in the paddy-fields known as Na Môn. Forage, firewood and water plentiful. One mile to the westward there is a gap in the hills, through which runs a path to Sawlôn, said to be practicable for bullocks. |
| | | **3. Na Makwán (1,800 feet).** Small stream. | 8 0 | 25 4 | For 5 miles along the lower slopes of the western watershed. There are one or two rocky bits, especially 1 mile out of camp, and some of the ascents are troublesome, but on the whole the road is not bad. At 5 miles ascend to and pass through a sort of natural gateway between some peculiar limestone crags. At 5¼ miles Karen village on knoll to right of road (no water). At 6 miles a path goes off to left towards Tilanga, *see* Branch II below. From this point there is a long winding descent of a couple of miles to camp on the banks of a shallow stream, 40 feet wide. The best place probably for camping is a paddy clearing ¼ of a mile to north of stream. Forage and firewood abundant. This march is not, on the whole, a very bad one, except for the want of water *en route*. |
| | | **4. Na Môn (2,350 feet).** | 8 0 | 33 4 | Stiff ascent of a mile or more to about 2,800 feet. From the top a gentle descent to a Karen village at 2½ miles. At 3½ miles another village. From here the road goes up and down along the hill slopes crossing spur after spur and hamlet after hamlet, the path generally a very narrow one through tall |

FROM YWATHIT TO MÔNÉ *viâ* SÁTAW (SADAW) AND MAUKMÉ—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **4. Na Môn (2,350 feet)**—*cont.* | | | grass or low jungle. At 7½ miles a path from Tilanga joins in and at 8 miles reach some paddy-fields where there is space for a camp. |
| | | **5. Sataw (900 feet).** Sataw stream. | 7 0 | 40 4 | Cross the southern watershed of the Sataw chaung by a low and easy *kôtal* not more than 300 feet above camp. The descent is long and gradual. At 4 miles strike the Sataw chaung and follow the stream, crossing it repeatedly, to the south gate of Sataw. The best camping ground is perhaps the paddy-fields to the north of the town. There is no shade, but the water is unpolluted. Sataw lies at the junction of the trade routes from the Shan States and Karenni to Méhawngsawn. It has a population of nearly 2,000, mostly Shans, and supplies are procurable in considerable quantities, especially paddy and rice. From here there is a branch road to Tilanga, *see* Branch II below. |
| | | **6. Camp on the Hwé Lôn (900 feet).** Hwé Lôn and small streams. | 8 4 | 49 0 | General direction north-east by north. Road excellent. Cross Sataw chaung (12 feet broad) on leaving camp and again at 2 miles. Here there is a short rather steep rise. Near the top of which are springs. At 3¼ miles road crosses a stream twice. At 4½ miles a slight rise and descent, and at 5 miles reach Nga Kyaing village and stream. Village about dozen houses with good camping ground in paddy-fields. Stream about 20 feet broad; good bottom about 1 foot of water; swift and running south-east. Road then crosses between two low hills for ¾ mile, cuts into a dry nullah with very steep banks and proceeds up it for 1½ miles, direction north-west by north, then leaving nullah by short steep ascent turns north-east and north along the hill top and down an easy descent to the Hwé Lôn river running south-east, where there is excellent camping ground. Hwé Lôn 40 yards broad, rapid, good bottom, low banks, and 1 to 1½ feet water. |
| | | **7. Camp Na-On (1,450 feet).** Hwé Lôn, Nam Pakpai, Pankôn, and another stream. | 9 0 | 58 0 | Road onwards follows bed of the Hwé Lôn and along its banks. Fairly high hills on both sides; several open places in jungle, where camps could be formed. At about 3 miles, the river bed is strewn with large boulders which delayed baggage mules considerably for nearly a mile, when the track leaves the river bed at a narrow gorge and passes above it on right bank. The remainder of the track is good across low undulating hills and river bed till Na-On village is reached. Ample camping ground on paddy-fields on left bank of stream. Na-On about 15 houses, considerable amount of teak logs in river bed. Close to the village the Hwé Lôn is joined by the Nam Pakpai from the north-west and the Pan Kôn and another stream from the north and north-east respectively. |
| | | **8. Katulon (or Kadawgyi), 1,900 feet.** HwéLon, Pankôn, Nam Sangan or Mé Ngain. | 11 0 | 69 0 | Cross Nam Pakpai, a small stream with about 9 inches of water. Proceed north along Hwé Lôn for 1 mile, it is there crossed and left; road continues up the Pankôn river (stream rocky bed) for 2½ miles where river is left. Next 3 miles good going |

FROM YWATHIT TO MÔNÉ *viâ* SÂTAW (SADAW) AND MAUKMÉ—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **8. Katulôn (or Kadawgyi), 1,900 feet**—*cont.* | | | over undulating hills north-east by north when the track becomes broad and beaten amongst groups of pine trees. Then turning a little west of north continues over undulating low hills crossing a couple of dry nullahs. Two and-a-half miles further on there is a sharp but easy descent near the bottom, of which a road goes east to Taung Ku under La-Kao-Wen Taung. At the foot flows the Nam Sangan or Mé Ngam river about 10 yards broad, swift with steep banks about 1 foot water, on the far side of which is a small village. Continuing north-west the country becomes cultivated and fairly open, and two streams flowing east are crossed, then after a slight ascent to the top of a plateau Katulôn is reached. Camped on east side. Katulôn is really a group of village. The largest near the camp has a double row of bamboo stockading round it and about 30 houses. Supplies paddy and fowls. Camping ground very extensive on large paddy plain and dub grass plentiful.<br>*General remarks.*—Along all the river beds the jungle is almost entirely bamboo and on the higher and undulating hills also interspersed with large trees. After leaving the Pankôn there is no water along the route till the Nam Sangan is reached. The road in the dry season is practicable for all arms (not wheeled), but in the rains it would be absolutely impassable, for most of the streams carry timber and run many feet deep. |
| | | **9. Salaung (700 feet).**<br>Mé Ngam and Nam Yum. | 13 4 | 82 4 | There are two routes from Katulôn to Maukmé, one is as described below *viâ* Salaung, the other practicable for pack transport is *viâ* Hwé Hlwet 14 miles (passing Pánglu, 20 houses at 5 miles), where there is bad camping ground on a stream surrounded by hills and very feverish looking; thence to Maukmé 11 miles. Road difficult. Direction north. Leaving Katulôn track proceeds east-south-east for 2 miles passing small village on left and the Mé Ngam stream (bridge broken), then north-east with a gradual rise over undulating hills through *in* and bamboo jungle. At 8½ miles the highest point is reached some 500 feet above Katulôn. The descent is steep and rocky, working down a spur in an easterly direction for 3 miles (100 laden mules took 1 hour 50 minutes to cover these 3 miles). Half-a-mile from the foot of the hill strike the Nam Yum and cross it a little lower down opposite some huge irrigation wheels. The river is about 40 yards broad and 2 feet deep, good bottom, low banks. Road follows left bank to Salaung, a Shan village of 40 houses. (There is a very good camping ground 1 mile east of Salaung near some tamarind trees, but it is of course off the Maukmé road.) |
| | | **10. Nam Pôk** ...<br>Nam Nu Gyo. | 11 0 | 93 4 | Leaving the village of Salaung the road turns north, crossing the Nam Nu Gyo stream thrice, it continues up a constant ascent, partly over rocky ground, till Nam Nu Gyo camping ground is reached. There is a sayát (= 30 men). The water at this season is somewhat scarce confined in pools in the stream bed on the north side of the camp. Ground open. Three miles further on over a fair track is Páng Kyeng sayát and camping ground (sayát = 50 men), large clear space. Water from the bed of a stream about 300 to 400 yards from camp, |

FROM YWATHIT TO MÔNÉ *viâ* SATAW (SADAW) AND MAUKMÉ—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **10. Nam Pôk**—*cont.* | | | | | obtained at this season by digging holes. One and-a-half miles on there is a zayát, but no water. Here a road branches off north-east to Banhát, *see* Branch No. IV below. The track here turns north-west, and at 2½ miles on passes Nampôk camp, ground open, and water obtained by digging in stream bed (200 bullocks obtained water by this means on 8th February). |
| | | **11. Maukmé (Mokmai).** Nam Yum. | **10** | **4** | 104 | 0 | Two miles on (the track from Nampôk turns north-east) is Nyaung Su camp. Water obtained by digging. There is a little cultivation. The track now ascends over boulders, but is quite practicable for laden mules, and then taking a sharp turn west ascends for 3 miles to the top (2,600 feet) of the range of hills which run north and south. The last mile and-a-half is very steep and stony, but presents no insuperable difficulty to laden transport. Turning north for a few hundred yards on level ground it turns north-west and after a steep descent for a mile reaches the level again. Here there is a stream with ample water for, say, 300 animals. Continuing in a north-west direction across undulating ground and paddy plain, it reaches the bridge over the Nam Yum and Maukmé. Camped on banks of river, which is here about 60 yards in breadth, but barely fordable for men. Maukmé is rapidly regaining its old importance and has some 400 houses; bullocks, fowls, paddy, rice, tinned-milk, &c., can be purchased. Paddy and rice are very plentiful, and the grazing is excellent, but climate has proved unhealthy; bullock carts are used (for local purposes only). *General remarks.*—Bamboo can be got in small quantities as forage at all halting places between Salaung and Maukmé, and the camping grounds are good but water is scarce, and "hard" at this season, and probably by the end of April unobtainable. Most of the timber along the route is *in.* From Pángkyeng to Maukmé is a six hours' march for mules. |
| | | **12. Camp on Mélôn stream or Myelwán Sakhán.** Nam Yum, and Méln stream. | **12** | **0** | 116 | 0 | Road proceeds north through paddy-fields and crosses two streams, tributaries of the Nam Yum river. At 3 miles reaches the foot of a steep ascent, up which a zigzag road runs (carts used to traverse the entire road between Maukmé and Mône, but the road has fallen into bad repair, and requires bridges at various points), from the top of this rise the road passes over a plateau (700 feet above Maukmé) and through the village of Möng Law at about 5 miles crosses the Nam Yum by a bridge about 20 yards in breadth, and bending north-east. At 9½ miles branches off north and north-east. The former is the direct Mône road, but the latter is used in the dry season. Following it Mélôn village is reached at 11 miles, and a mile further on there is a good camping ground on paddy-fields on the Mélôn stream. This stream, like so many others, after flowing above ground for some distance, suddenly becomes a dry bed. The water was good and ample. |

FROM YWATHIT TO MÓNÉ *viâ* SATAW (SADAW) AND MAUKMÉ—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **13. Mône (Mông-nai).** | 11 | 4 | 127 | 4 | Three-quarter mile after leaving camp the track strikes into the main road again at a camping ground on the same stream. Here water was unexpectedly found. The road continues a constant though easy rise for the next 5 miles north-east when the ascent becomes steeper and the highest point is reached (about 3,700 feet) and the gradual descent begins. Four miles on there is a zayát and well, in which there is always water through "hard" and another mile on there is a bridge over a deep ravine, from which water could probably be got by digging. Two miles further on Mône town is reached. It like Maukmé is recovering rapidly and has some 400 houses, with notice 200 to 300 pack bullocks can be collected and rice and paddy in almost any quantities. |
| | | **14. Mône Police Post.** Mône river. | 4 | 4 | 132 | 0 | Leaving the town to the east and proceeding north by the Fort Stedman road the new post is reached, after crossing the Mône river a mile to the south of it by a long wooden bridge which, though safe, requires repairs. The road from the town to the post is flanked by a brick wall for the last 2 miles. The police post consists of 75 rifles Shan Levy and a small earthwork has been built near the barracks. The barracks are supplied by water from springs and a well. *General remarks.*—This road from Maukmé is in the dry season very good, but in the rains bad, especially the first 3 miles from Maukmé which becomes a quagmire, raising this and a little blasting on the zigzag path, and also 2 miles from Mône, would make the road quite practicable for carts and would greatly open up the country. |

BRANCH I.

FROM SATAW (STAGE 5) TO MÉHAWNGSAWN (ROUTE No. 32) *viâ* TA TA MAW.

BY MAJOR E. G. BARROW, 7TH B.I., J. G. SCOTT, ESQ., 1890, AND H. G. A. LEVESON, ESQ., FEBRUARY 1893.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Ta Ta Maw ...** Sataw chaung, Salween river. | 7 | 4 | 7 | 4 | Leave the town by the east gate and go through the paddy-fields on the left bank of the Sataw chaung. At 1 mile pass a hot sulphur spring in the river, at 2 miles the road may be said to enter the bed of the river, that is to say, in the next 3½ miles it crosses it ten times. It is nowhere more than a foot or so deep and about 30 feet wide. At 4½ miles pass the Shan village of Salaung (three houses). At 5½ miles leave the river which flows south-east to the Salween. At 7½ miles Ta Ta Maw (50 houses). This is the ferry for Sataw. Boats are always procurable. It is probably best to encamp on the right bank of the Salween, though room may also be found on the left bank. |
| | | **2. Mé Hsaté ...** Mé Sisap, Mé Hsaté. | 8 | 0 | 15 | 4 | The road runs south-east over a low spur to the Mé Sisap, and so far is very good. Ford the Mé Sisap, which, in the dry season, is only a few inches deep. A spur from the Loi Lán 2,500 |

No. 82.

FROM YWATHIT TO MÔNÉ *viâ* SATAW (SADAW) AND MAUKMÉ—*continued.*

BRANCH I—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **2. Mé Hsaté**—*cont.* | | | | | feet high has now to be crossed, the ascent is somewhat steep, but the gradient on the southern side is better and the road fairly good. Mé Hsaté is a Shan village of about 40 houses, paddy procurable. |
| | | **3. Tin Loi** ... Mé Hsaté, Mé Layu. | 9 | 0 | 24 | 4 | Ford the Mé Hsaté. The road which is fairly good and level goes up the Mé Hsaté On, it then crosses the water-shed between the Mé Hsaté and Mé Layu 3,450 feet high, but neither ascent nor descent are very difficult. Camp at the foot of the hill. Ground confined but otherwise good. |
| | | **4. Hwé Káhán** ... Mé Layu, Hwé Káhán. | 7 | 0 | 31 | 4 | Cross the Mé Layu three times, then up the Hwé Káhán crossing it repeatedly. The last 3 miles are rocky and bad. Camping ground limited. |
| China. | | **5. Méhsoi** .. Hwé Pángsalán, Mé Hsoi. | 6 | 4 | 38 | 0 | General direction south-east up to Méhawngsawn. Cross the Loi Lán, which is here only 2,500 feet, by the Pángsalán pass which is very gradual and easy. The crest which is about 500 feet above camp is reached in ½ a mile and here is the boundary pillar erected in February 1893 to mark the boundary between Siam and Eastern Karenni. At 1 mile reach the Hwé Pángsalán stream and follow its course to its junction with the Mé Hsoi at 5 miles. It then follows the course of that stream to Mé Hsoi, Siamese village of eight houses. Road generally good and passable for pack animals. Camp near village; the Mé Hsoi is a tributary of the Mé Pai. |
| | | **6. Méhawngsawn.** Mé Hsoi, Mé Pai. | 8 | 0 | 46 | 0 | Down the Mé Hsoi to its junction with the Mé Pai at 6 miles, which is crossed at the village of Hsuppawng lying on both banks, 45 houses in all, thence over undulating country to Méhawngsawn, a Siamese town of 2,000 inhabitants in a large paddy plain; road good throughout; supplies procurable, *see* Route No. 32. |

BRANCH II.

FROM SATAW (STAGE 5) TO TILANGA (ROUTE NO. 4, STAGE 10).

I. B. COMPILATION, 1888.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Lokoru** ... Streams. | 13 | 0 | 13 | 0 | General direction of road south-west. The road running through the large rice plain, in the centre of which Sataw is situated, leads along a winding stream from 1 to 2 feet deep, which it crosses several times. At 3 miles the plain is left and the road begins to ascend. At 5 miles cross a shallow stream of good running water springing from a big rock on the right. Here there is a good shady space for a camp. At 7 miles the road crosses a bad bit of slippery shelving rock for 50 yards. A mile further |

FROM YWATHIT TO MÔNÉ *viâ* SATAW (SADAW) AND MAUKMÉ—*continued.*

BRANCH II—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Lokoru**—*cont.* | on reach a shallow stream of good water with sandy bed. From here the road rises steadily to the top of a ridge, which it crosses at the height to 3,500 feet and descends to the Karenni village of Lokoru, with extensive paddy cultivation in the valley. Supplies of pigs, fowls, and paddy plentiful. Water good and plentiful. Camp to west of village. | | | | |
| | | **2. Dorda** ... ... Small streams. | 6 | 0 | 19 | 0 | Path continues good and rises through jungle for first 4 miles, passing villages in jungle on both sides. Two very small streams on road. For the last 2 miles the path turns south and descends steadily to the small Karenni village of Dorda, supplies as before, camp small, one spur 1,000 yards beyond the village, near a small stream. Water scarce and requires banking and damming up to water animals. |
| | | **3. Tilanga Ferry.** Pôn river. | 7 | 0 | 26 | 0 | Road still good; ascends for the 1st mile to the top of the ridge at 2,550 feet and then, after running up and down hill, descends at 5 miles to the valley of the Pôn river. Rough stony bit for 100 yards, difficult for transport animals, three-fourths of the way down. At 5 miles a little water, though scarce. The last 2 miles runs over fairly open wooded level ground to Tilanga ferry (*see* Route No. 4, Stage 10). |

BRANCH III.

FROM KATULÔN (STAGE 8) TO MÖNG MAÖ (ROUTE No. 32) *viâ* TA HSUP TENG.

BY HAVILDAR SEWAMBAR SING, 7TH BENGAL INFANTRY, 1890.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Ta Hsup Teng.** Hwé Pásu, Salween, Nam Teng. | 16 | 4 | 16 | 4 | For 7 miles road good over slightly undulating ground. Here the track cuts into the Hwé Pásu river and for a short distance there are large boulders along the track. Onwards follow the river bed or its banks. The river when first encountered is dry, but at 8½ miles, there are pools of water, another stream joins it from the south. The road which hitherto ran south-east by east, turns more southwards, and at 19 miles almost due south, from 2 miles onwards south-east. At 12½ miles there are some hot springs, from this spot to where the river flows into the Salween there is water all along the river bed. The entire track is at this season of the year practicable for laden mules. The Salween is reached at 15¼ miles, and then following Salween to north-east for ¼ mile, the ferry is reached close to mouth of the Nam Teng (or Tein river). Ta Hsup Teng village consists of three houses, but a small quantity of rice and paddy is stored there for use of traders; excellent camping grounds on both banks. There are 6 (six) ferry boats which could carry 60 to 70 men across in one trip. |

FROM YWATHIT TO MÔNÉ *viâ* SATAW (SADAW) AND MAUKMÉ—*continued.*

BRANCH III—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **2. Hsup Hwé Lông Wai.** Mé Sé, Hwé Lông Wai. | 8 | 4 | 25 | 0 | Fairly good path, an old bullock track spoilt by disuse. The Mé Sé is so rapid that at any time except in the dry weather it would be difficult to cross. At 5 miles Hsup Hwé Paw, camping ground on the sands. From there road is mostly over the sands with here and there rather troublesome places over the rocks and boulders. At 8½ miles Hsup Hwé Lông Wai, good camping ground. The Ong Mu ferry is a short mile further up the river. |
| | | **3. Hwé Yúp Yáp (2,900 feet).** Hwé Lông Wai, Hwé Yup Yáp. | 10 | 2 | 35 | 2 | General direction east-south-east. The path goes for 2¼ miles up the rocky bed of the Lông Wai or along its banks. It then turns sharp to the south-west and sigzags up the hill for 1½ miles to the crest of the spur (3,350 feet). From the top the Salween is visible below almost due west. The path now turns sharp to the left, and runs along the crest or the higher slopes for 5 miles, the highest altitude reached being about 3,700 feet above sea. It then descends pretty steadily to camp which may be made on the left bank of the Yúp, Yáp, a trickling stream of indifferent water sufficient, however, for the needs of a small camp. Fuel and forage plentiful. |
| | | **4. Kong Long (2,950 feet).** Streams. | 3 | 6 | 39 | 0 | An easy downhill march, the last mile and-a-half in the flat. At 2 miles road to Ta Hwé Pôn goes off to the left. It is said to be an easy one. The village of Kong Long contains 12 or 15 houses and two or three shops. Rice and paddy procurable. Camp ½ a mile beyond, fuel and forage plentiful, water from streams. |
| | | **5. Möng Maö (2,300 feet).** Hwé Möng Maö, Mé Lé. | 9 | 0 | 48 | 0 | General direction east-south-east. The road ascends for nearly 2 miles to a point about 3,100 feet above sea. Then descends slightly and again ascends to 3,400 feet at 2½ miles after winding for a couple of miles among spurs, the road descends at 4½ miles to the valley of the Hwé Möng Maö, which it follows mostly on the left bank all the way to Möng Maö, the stream is a mere brook and the valley a ravine till about the 6th mile near the hamlet of Ho Möng, where paddy-fields are reached. From here onwards the valley is from 100 to 200 yards broad and mostly cultivated. Pass two other hamlets Káng Möng and Háng Möng 6½ and 7 miles respectively, each of these hamlets has about 12 houses. At 8½ miles the Hwé Möng Maö turns off south-west to join the Mé Lé which stream is about 10 yards wide and 1½ feet deep. Ford it and enter Möng Maö 60 houses. There is a good camping ground just west of the village. Forage, fuel and water plentiful. Supplies of rice, &c., procurable. |

FROM YWATHIT TO MÔNÉ *viâ* SATAW (SADAW) AND MAUKMÉ—*continued.*

BRANCH IV.

FROM SALAUNG (STAGE 9) TO BANHÁT (ROUTE No. 21, STAGE 11).

BY LIEUT. F. C. COLOMB, 42ND GURKHA INFANTRY, 1890.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Na Kun** ... Nam Teng. | 16 | 0 | 16 | 0 | For the first 9 miles the road is the same as Stage 10, Route No. 80, after which cross numerous dry nullahs. At 12 miles descend slightly to broad flat valley; track is then level, through bamboo jungle to within 1 mile of camp when cultivation commences. Camp on the right bank of the Nam Teng requires clearing. In dry season camp may be formed in paddy-fields on the bank of the river where space is unlimited. The want of water *en route* is a serious drawback to this route. |
| | | **2. Banhát (or Wanhát).** NamTeng. | 4 | 0 | 20 | 0 | Good path across open paddy-fields leaving the Nam Teng about 1½ miles to east. Banhát is a large village with a bazaar every fifth day. Supplies available for a small force. There are two good camps, one in grounds of a ruined kyaung to north of village, water from wells, which are numerous in the village, the other ¾ mile to the east on the right bank of the Nam Teng, ground here available for a large force if scattered. |

BRANCH V.

FROM SALAUNG (STAGE 9) TO TA UNG MU (SALWEEN).

BY CAPT. F. G. PINK, "THE QUEEN'S," 1890.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Ta Pon Ku Ferry.** Nam Teng. | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | Leaving Salaung village the road goes south-east for 1 mile to a tamarind grove which is a favorite camping ground. Here it turns almost east for 1½ miles to the Nam Teng. The river is here about 90 yards broad, but a shoal 20 yards from the right bank lessens the distance for swimming or ferrying. The ferry boats maintained here are only two in number, capable between them of carrying 28 bullock loads a trip, or 15 to 20 men. Stream swift and deep. Elephants (unladen) can ford it. Excellent camping ground for 1,000 men or more on left bank. About ½ mile down stream the Nam Yum flows in. Salaung supplies, paddy and vegetables. |
| | | **2. Ta Ung Mu** ... Pengleng stream, Ung Mu, and Salween river., | 12 | 0 | 14 | 4 | Track takes general south-west course to the Salween. Steep rise ¼ mile from camp and continues to rise for the first 6 miles passing at 4 miles Penleng village on the stream of that name (only a few pools of water in the bed). This stream flows into the Hwé Pon Yán up the dry bed of which the road passes for over a mile. After leaving Penleng village which consists of only about 10 houses, the ascent becomes a series of steep short ascents and fairly level resting places like a succession of large steps. At 6 miles the highest point which is 2,000 feet above the ferry. The descent is 2 miles long and like the ascent, steep in places and easy in |

FROM YWATHIT TO MÔNÉ *viâ* SATAW (SADAW) AND MAUKMÉ—*continued.*

BRANCH V—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **2. Ta Ung Mu**—*cont.* | | | others. Near the bottom it is very steep and zigzagged, and cuts into the Ung Mu river continuing along its bed till its junction with the Salween 2 miles further on. The Ung Mu is shut in by steep high hills on either side; water lay along its course in pools only. Following down the banks of the Salween for 1½ miles Ta Ung Mu ferry is reached. The Salween is about 130 yards broad here, but the stream being swift, the boats have to go some 300 yards, two boats capable of taking about 10 men each. On the left bank the track goes south for a mile and the turning up the Hwé Lông Wai river goes on to Möng Maö (*see* Branch III). |

BRANCH VI.

FROM MAUKMÉ (OR MOKMAI), (STAGE 11) TO TA MÉ SAKUN (SALWEEN).

BY HAVILDAR JAGAT SING, 19TH PUNJAB INFANTRY, 1890.

| | | | M. F. | M. F. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Na Kun** ... Nam Yum, Nam Peng. | 12 0 | 12 0 | From Maukmé the shortest route to the Salween is that leading through Salaung to Ta Ung Mu, but as a route to Möng Maö and Méhawngsawn, this is a very bad one. The best would appear to be *viâ* Ta Hwé Pôn. The Havildar unfortunately did not take this route, but still it is all given below except the last stage. General direction east. Cross the Nam Yum by a good bridge, after crossing a little paddy ground the road goes through jungle. At 3 miles the ascent to the watershed of the Nam Yum and Nam Teng commences. At 5 miles again the crest. At 7½ miles reach the foot of the hills and cross a level plain mostly jungle, but with cultivation near villages. Pass a hamlet of six houses at 9 miles and another of 10 houses at 10 miles. Just beyond this enter a fine paddy plain stretching to the Nam Teng. At 12 miles reach Na Kun, a village of 50 houses close to the Nam Teng. Carts are used here and large supplies of grain are obtainable. From Na Kun roads go to Banhât (4 miles) and Salaung (16 miles), *vide* Branch No. IV below. |
| | | **2. Camp on Hwé Pin.** Nam Teng, Hwé Pin. | 7 4 | 19 4 | General direction east-south-east for 2 miles, then south. Over level cultivated ground through Té Kan village (15 houses) to the Ta Ung ferry (2 miles). The Nam Teng is here a deep unfordable river nearly a hundred yards wide. At the ferry there are two small boats. The village of Ta Ung is on the left bank and consists of 15 houses. From Ta Ung the road goes south along the left bank of the Teng and is very good indeed. At 7 miles reach the Pin stream. At 7½ miles cross to its left bank and camp. |
| | | **3. Kua** ... ... Streams. | 10 0 | 29 4 | General direction south for 4 miles, then east-south-east. Commence ascending at once on leaving camp. Up a spur for about 3 miles, then along crest. At 7 miles commence descending. At 9 miles reach a stream. Road goes up its bed for a mile or so to Kua. There is a good camping ground here on the right bank of the stream just above the village. |

FROM YWATHIT TO MÔNÉ *viâ* SATAW (SADAW) AND MAUKMÊ—*continued.*

BRANCH VI—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **4. Camp on Bat Ung.** Hwé Pôn, Bat Ung stream. | 9 | 0 | 38 | 0 | General direction east-south-east. For 1½ miles up stream. The road then ascends to the crest of a ridge along which the road now runs. At 3 miles hamlet of Ku Mung, eight houses. At about 5 miles a path turns off south down the hill side to the Hwé Pôn ferry, which is about 8 miles further on. This is the best road to Möng Mǎd and Méhawngsawn. To continue: the Mé Sakun road still runs along the crest of the hills. At 6½ miles Bat Ung (nine houses); water from spring 700 yards west of village. At 7 miles the road descends by a long spur to the Bat Ung stream. Half-a-mile down stream there is a fair camping ground. |
| | | **5. Ta Mé Sakun.** Salween. | 6 | 4 | 45 | 0 | General direction south. Road down stream for 5½ miles, mostly in the bed and rather bad for pack animals. Then up the right bank of the Salween for 1 mile to the ferry, one small boat. The route up the Mé Sakun valley is very bad. |

## No. 83.

### From YWATHIT to MÖNG CHÉ (or MÖNG SÉ), for KYAUKHNYÁT and PÁPHUN, viâ TA HSANG LÉ.

BY CAPT. F. G. PINK, "THE QUEEN'S," 1890.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Mé Sipaw (Camp).** Salween, Mé Saya, Mé Sipaw. | 15 | 0 | 15 | 0 | From Ywathit to Ta Hsang Lé, 3½ miles, good road. For description of which place *see* Route No. 4, Lower Burma Division, Stage 15. From the ferry a foot-path turns south along the left bank of the Salween. (There is a wet season, road running almost parallel a short way to the east.) Track sandy and in parts rocky. At 5½ miles reach the Mé Saya which cross, width 10 feet, depth 1 foot left bank, very steep and about 30 feet high; 3½ miles further on the road makes a sharp turn east up the Mé Sipaw crossing and recrossing the stream many times. The whole way from Mé Saya the road passes through fine forest. |
| | | **2. Nam Pé Kyauk (Camp).** Mé Sipaw, Nam Pé Kyauk. | 13 | 4 | 28 | 4 | Path continues along the bed of the Mé Sipaw * for close on 5 miles. It then leaves it, crossing a hill some 400 feet above the river, ascent and descent both steep. The road runs in a south-west direction for 4 miles, then south-east. At 12 miles first cross the Nam Pé Kyauk. Water a few inches deep. River bed 40 yards broad; banks steep. The ground between the two streams is undulating forest land. Chiefly *in* and bamboo. |

* The road up the Mé Sipaw goes to Kunyuom (or Hkunyom) 3 days' march from the Salween (*see* Route No. 80, and Appendix III, Route No. 2).

FROM YWATHIT TO MÖNG CHÉ (OR MÖNG SÉ) FOR KYAUKHNYÁT AND PÁPHUN, *viâ* TA HSANG LÈ—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **3. Mé Sé or Mé Ché camp.** Nam Pé Kyauk, Nam Pé So, Hwé Tum Kai, Mé Sé river. | 13 0 | 41 4 | Route goes almost due south whole way. At 2½ miles arrive at the junction of the Nam Pé Kyauk and Nam Pé So, which united turn west. The next 2 miles follow the Nam Pé So, leaving it (where it flows in for the west) the road begins to ascend a somewhat steep *in*-covered hill and making an equally steep descent continues along dry nullahs, and through bamboo jungle till the Hwé Tum Kai river is reached at 10½ miles; following down its course for a short distance it again passes through "*in*" forest and at 1½ miles crosses the Mé Sé river; banks rather steep; river about 30 to 40 yards broad. Water 1 foot deep and rapid. Cross Mé Sé twice more and then camped. |
| | | **4. Möng Ché or Möng Sé.** Mé Sé, Nam Man or Nam Pông. | 13 0 | 51 0 | At ½ mile cross Mé Lé river, then 3½ miles over high ground; direction little south of east. Again cut into Mé Sé and for 4 miles follow up river course to where it is joined by the Nam Man or Nam Pông from the east. The Mé Sé here turns due south. The road crossing it four or five times in the next 1½ miles, runs parallel to it on its left bank. At 11 miles old Mé Sé is passed (15 houses and a small kyaung), 2 miles on new Mé Sé is reached, 20 to 30 houses, one kyaung. Inhabitants Shan, Burmese, White and Red Karens, few Laos. For another description of the first two stages of this route *see* Route No. 80, Stages 1 and 2. |

*General Notes on Route.*—(*a*) This road was followed up for another 6 miles south, it crossed the Mé Sé twice, but the river here is not far from its source and is a small though rapid stream. This road is said to be the main route from Ywathit to Páphun or rather to the Kyaukhnyát ferry opposite on the Salween. At 6 miles, on a pine-covered water-parting it enters undoubted Siamese territory at a spot called Kyaukdain, where there is a large natural pillar in a ravine just off the road. This is said to be a boundary mark between Karenni and Siam. The road so far is excellent and the onward road to Kyaukhnyát is reported equally good. An account of it, from Native information, is contained in Route No. 2 of Appendix III.

(*b*) Elephants or mules lightly loaded find no difficulty, except in a few places where logs of timber have got wedged in between rocks and blocked the roadway somewhat. The entire road at this season is quite practicable. A Mountain Battery could march along it. A few charges of dynamite would do all that is required.

(*c*) The jungle (undergrowth) is suitable at all the halting places for the construction of shelters for men, tents need not be carried.

(*d*) All the rivers are rapid and utilised for floating "teak logs" into the Salween. Till the rains are over the route is not practicable and the jungles are poisonous with malaria till December at earliest.

# No. 84.

## From YWATHIT to TA HSUP TENG viâ TA HSANG LE and TA TA MAW.

By J. G. SCOTT, Esq., Burma Commission, 1890.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | | | | | | *Note.*—This route along the left bank of the Salween was taken by a detached party of the Anglo-Siamese Commission in 1890. The party was accompanied by elephants and mules, but the route cannot be considered fit for laden animals, and as a matter of fact is never used by local carriers. It was only used under special circumstances. |
| | | **1. Kyok Ting** ... Salween, Mé Pai. | 11 | 4 | 11 | 4 | Very good road from Ywathit to Ta Hsang Lé (*see* Route No. 4, Lower Burma Division, Stage 5) 3½ miles. Cross the river at Ta Hsang Lé by ferry boat. Thence fair road for 2½ miles over sand and boulders to Ta Hsup Pai. The Mé Pai very rapid and unfordable by laden mules; boats have to cross in the Salween, Mé Pai being too rapid. Above Ta Hsup Pai heavy going over sand for 2 miles. Then rough road along steep bank, good deal incumbered with jungle and fallen bamboos. Camping ground on sands. |
| | | **2. Tá Hsai Cheong.** Salween. | 6 | 0 | 17 | 4 | Narrow path on slope of the bank, very bad going in some places. Much blocked with fallen trees. Good camping ground on sand bank. There is a foot track from here to Méhawng-sawn, impassable for animals; very mountainous. |
| | | **3. Kyok Peit On.** Salween. | 9 | 0 | 26 | 4 | Six miles on the sands to Tong Ni passing the Paw Kuta ferry about half-way. Then over huge boulders under precipitous cliff, impassable when the river is high. Very bad going for animals. Camp good on high bank. |
| | | **4. Camp "Narrows of the Salween."** Salween. | 11 | 0 | 37 | 4 | Fairly good path for 3 miles. Then along face of very steep bank rising to 500 feet above the Salween. Very dangerous road, but would be improved very easily. About a mile of this, then alternate heavy sand and steep bank. |
| | | **5. Mé Ksaté** ... Salween. | 7 | 0 | 44 | 4 | Rocky just at the start for ½ a mile. Then path over loose sand. At 2 miles Mé Layu. From here the road is rocky in places, but, on the whole, good over the sand. |
| | | **6. Ta Ta Maw** ... Salween. | 6 | 0 | 50 | 4 | One or two difficult places, otherwise heavy work over the sand. |
| | | **7. Hwé Lôn** ... Salween. | 4 | 4 | 55 | 0 | Road up the river bank very bad for animals in a good many places, but nowhere dangerous and capable of easy improvement. The Hwé Na Cheng and the Hwé Lôn are crossed, neither offering any difficulty at this time of year. Camp on the sands. |

FROM YWATHIT TO TA HSUP TENG *viâ* TA HSANG LÉ AND TA TA MAW—*continued.*

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | | Total. | | |
| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **8. Hsup Hwé Kwai.** Salween. | 5 | 4 | 60 | 4 | Fairly good path all the way, except near the Hwé Tam, where the track climbs high up the side of the hill and is rather bad going for a mile and-a-half. The Hwé Tam is a little beyond the half distance. Good camping ground. |
| | | **9. Hsup Teng** ... Salween. | 10 | 4 | 71 | 0 | Path, on the whole, good for the greater part of the way, crossing the Hwé Lai and the Hwé Kha, which offer no difficulties except in the rains. Close to the Nam Teng the banks become very steep; the path rises along the side of a precipitous bank and is very troublesome for animals. Good camping ground on the spit between the Nam Teng and Salween (*see* also Route No. 82, Branch III, Stage 1). |

# PART VII.

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## ROUTES IN THE LOWER BURMA DIVISION.

# PART VII.

## ROUTES IN THE LOWER BURMA DIVISION.

### No. 1.

**From AKYAB to LAUNGSHÉ viâ MYOHAUNG and "The Sawbwa's Route."**

By Lieut. H. B. WALKER, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Intelligence Department, April 1891.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Lower Burma. | **1. Myohaung** ... Lemru river all the way. | 44 | 0 | 44 | 0 | River steamers ply twice a week each way. Land route impracticable, owing to the numerous backwaters rivers and streams to be crossed. For Myohaung *see* Route No. 23, Southern Division, Stage 23. |
| | | **2. Léyingdôn** ... Two small nullahs. Lemru navigable for steam launches at low tide, and in dry season up to but not beyond Sino. Tide scarcely felt here; depth from 2 to 7 feet; good supply of boats always plying on river. | 12 | 0 | 56 | 0 | Direction east-north-east. Road level and good; evidently remains of old Government road. Thick jungle on both side. Two large tidal tanks are passed at miles 2 and 3. Sino at 4½ miles is half Arakanese, half Chin; has 15 houses. Stands on the right bank of the Lemru. Supplies large quantities of jack fruit. Direction north-east. At first the road is dead level and good for 2 miles, then it runs over the lower edge of steep hill covered with jungle for nearly 3 miles, and then along a good level path into Léyingdôn along river all the way. Léyingdôn is an Arakanese village; has 30 houses. Clean and well kept. Supplies small.<br>*N.B.*—The headman of Léyingdôn has traversed the Sawbwa's route and is the best informant on the Arakan side. |
| | | **3. Kyépaung** ... | 8 | 0 | 64 | 0 | Direction north-north-west. The road runs within a short distance of the Lemru, separated from it only by a low, long hill. It ascends and descends short gradients till within ¼ mile of Ryaktala (2 miles) when ascent is long and steep up to village, which has a most commanding position of the Lemru and opposite bank. Path good under foot, but overgrown being little used. Supplies *nil*. The village is Chin; stockaded; 25 houses. |

FROM AKYAB TO LAUNGSHÉ *viâ* MYOHAUNG AND "THE SAWBWA'S ROUTE"—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Lower Burma. | **3. Kyépaung**—*cont.* | | | | | *N.B.*—Simbawgaing, a large Burmese village with good bazaar, is on the opposite bank, and from it there runs, first, the supposed Sawbwa's route as far as Hetwai over the hills now overgrown and not easy to be discovered; and, secondly, the alternative route along the river on the other bank as far as Kônchaung, and the better route of the two. Here it may also be said that the plains are left and the hills entered. From Kyaktala direction north, through jungle; path good and open, though in places washed away by the rains. At 4 miles Nakún or Payágyi. Five houses. Supplies *nil.* Thence direction north-west. The road striking from the river runs for 1½ miles along a bund, 6 feet wide and the remains of a good road, the level plain is then entered, the path being good though probably marshy in wet weather. Two villages unseen from the road are passed here lying between the road and the river. Kyébaung is reached at 8 miles a large Chin village on a small eminence. Supplies: a few pigs and fowls. Inhabitants are Saidoos. |
| | | **4. Kônchaung** ... Wet nullah bed along which route runs for nearly 9 miles. Lemru. The river here narrows and is only 300 yards (or less) wide; fordable (except for 100 yards) between the two villages; stony bottom. | 11 | 0 | 75 | 0 | Direction north, along a stony nullah, wet and slippery with precipitous hills on either side. Very difficult marching and impassable for horses. In places the nullah is left for a short distance for the jungle though there is practically no road, the nullah bed being the only marked route. At about 7 miles the path turns east towards the river (Lemru) which is struck at 9 miles and thence the path runs down the right bank of the river to Kônchaung (11 miles), and is easy going. Kônchaung is a Chin village (Laidu); 20 houses on each bank of the river. Supplies: pigs, fowls, and paddy, rice, &c., and an abundance of grass. There is fair supply of boats to be obtained, small and cranky, the usual dug-out, but available for ferry boats. *N.B.*—This bad stretch of road can be avoided by crossing the river at either Kyaktala or Léyingdôn and proceeding by the opposite or left bank. The road on that side is better by far, and more frequented, the two routes joining at Kônchaung. |
| | | **5. Hmet** ... ... The Lemru crossing the Kyi chaung and Pein chaung; both dry except in the rainy season, rising in the interior and flowing into the Lemru between Kôn chaung and Hmet. | 12 | 0 | 87 | 0 | Crossing from the right to the left bank the route runs the bed of the Kyi chaung for 4 miles; rough and stony, but passable for laden animals; then into the jungle by an easy but little used path striking the Pein chaung at the 8th mile. The route then runs along the bed of the Pein chaung striking the Lemru again 1 mile to the north of Hmet. Hmet is a Chin village (Laidu); 20 houses. Supplies few. By the river to this point, the easiest and most used route, the following villages are passed situated on the river banks:— *Right bank.*—Aletsingyi, Pyilôngyi, and Lower Lemru Guard. The latter being a well constructed and situated guard |

FROM AKYAB TO LAUNGSHÉ *viâ* MYOHAUNG AND "THE SAWBWA'S ROUTE"—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Lower Burma. | **5. Hmet**—*cont.* | | | | | garrisoned by Gurkas belonging to the Palawak district on the Koladyne. From this guard a patrol road runs across the hills to the Yan chaung and from thence on to the Koladyne river. *Left bank.*—Auksingyi and Ngalôn all are Chin villages (Laidu) averaging 15 to 20 houses each. Small supplies. Boats obtainable in small numbers. |
| | | **6. Kwépéshé** ... The Lemru all the way, the route running along its bed. The last mile along the Thán chaung, the Lemru flowing from the west. | 12 | 0 | 99 | 0 | Direction east as far as the junction of the Thán chaung with the Lemru, then north-east. The road runs along the bed of the river, crossing and recrossing the stream; always fordable except once; stony but good marching. Small boats can pass up, but at every crossing there is a shallow rapid up which the boat must be pulled or pushed. At junction of Thán chaung the Lemru is left, and the Thán chaung rapidly narrowing and becoming more shallow is followed, its average depth being 9 inches to 2 feet; banks on either side precipitous. Only lightly laden boats can go up here and that with difficulty. In the rains this route must be impassable at this point. Kwépéshé and Kwépégyi are two Chin villages (Laidu), each of 50 houses; unstockaded. Considerable supplies of paddy, fowls, and pig. Said to be very unhealthy. |
| | | **7. Lemru guard patrol hut below Alangtingé.** The Thán chaung bed to its junction with the Maw chaung at the 6th mile. | 6 | 0 | 105 | 0 | Direction north-east still along the Thán chaung river bed crossing and recrossing, always fordable for 6 miles, when the patrol hut is reached on the junction of the Thán chaung and Maw chaung. Alangtingé is ½ a mile higher up on the left bank of the Maw chaung. It has 25 houses, few supplies, and is the first point on the Man chaung of the Lower Yanan route, which here follows the bed of the Thán chaung, east Yanan being three days' journey distant. Good camping ground is all along as far as Alangtingé. |
| | | **8. Kôkh** ... ... The Maw chaung along which the route runs. At Kôkh the Met chaung joins the Maw chaung. | 6 | 0 | 111 | 0 | Direction north, along Maw chaung bed, crossing and recrossing; very rough marching and impassable for heavily laden animals, the ground being covered with large boulders, slippery and firmly bedded. Thick jungle on either side on the hills which are very precipitous. Small camping ground at junction of streams, water being scarce in the village and of inferior quality. The village which is 1½ miles up the road towards (Hetwai) is small and untidy: Chins, Laidu inhabitants; 12 houses. Supplies *nil.* |

FROM AKYAB TO LAUNGSHÉ *vid* MYOHAUNG AND "THE SAWBWA'S ROUTE"—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Lower Burma. | **9. Kyauksein-Yé-Sanán.** | 10 4 | 121 4 | Leaving junction of the Maw and Met chaungs the road runs north-west for ½ a mile through a thick jungle, then up a steep ascent by a much overgrown path, north, for nearly 3 miles passing the village on the right hand in a clearing ½ a mile off the path at a mile and-a-half from the junction of the river, the spur then flattens out for nearly 2 miles, the jungle still being very thick, and then the road ascends again as far as mile 10 sometimes gradual, sometimes steep, the whole road running along a series of spurs which abut from the Yômas at right angles. At the 10th mile there is a descent into a valley, the road rising again to run along the side of a hill north-east, the path being narrow and broken, from which the old village of Hetwai, now deserted, can be seen on the parallel spur to the west. Half-a-mile further on at Kyauksein-Yé-Sanán the first water on the route can be obtained down a steep descent to the left of the road; its whereabouts being indicated by the circular bend the path makes, leaving a small, flat space to its left immediately over the descent to the water. This space is generally covered with traces of fire, bamboos shaped for drinking, &c., while the jungle below is green and fresh looking. With this exception there is no water the whole way from Kôkh to Hetwai. |
| | | **10. Hetwai** ... | 11 4 | 132 0 | Leaving Kauksein-Yé-Sanán the path runs along the side of a spur for a mile and then rising to the top, Hetwai is seen on the same level on a parallel spur to the north-west and from here into Hetwai the road is open and good, only light bamboo jungle on either side, and the ground soft. The whole route is passable for laden animals and merely requires to have the jungle cleared away a little on either side. The slopes along which the path runs are, on the whole, gradual and comparatively easy; the soil all the way is good and firm and a good hard road could be easily made. Traffic by the route is comparatively small and it soon gets overgrown. Hetwai is a large Laidu Chin village of 40 houses, well stockaded, situated in a good position at the extremity of the spur before it begins to descend to the Set chaung; its inhabitants are not paying revenue to Government at the present date. Supplies considerable: paddy, fowls, pig, &c. No grass obtainable for horses, but bamboo leaves are plentiful. Water is obtained from the Set chaung some little way off. Kantôkh is a small village on the side of the spur to the right hand of Hetwai, under the authority of the same Taungmin, and yielding the same supplies. |
| | | **11. Tôgyi (1st route; that taken by the Sawbwa).** Set and Kyi chaungs. | 9 0 | 142 0 | From Hetwai to Tôgyi there are two routes: the first, the original Sawbwa's route, being by far the better of the two; the second route is only useful as being as far as Shâli the same as the Upper Yanán route. It is necessary to bear in mind the fact that there are two routes, since the Chins of Hetwai being extremely averse to disclose the better road will, if it is possible, direct the traveller on to the second or |

FROM AKYAB TO LAUNGSHÉ *vid* MYOHAUNG AND "THE SAWBWA'S ROUTE"—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Lower Burma. | **11. Tôgyi (1st route; that taken by the Sawbwa** —*cont.* | | | Yanán route, and endeavour to persuade him to proceed so far towards Yanán that he will not care to return and find out the direct route to Tôgyi which is an easy day's journey, the other being two days' severe marching and climbing. Direction north-west down a steep spur to the Set chaung, then north-east up a long, gradual easy spur passing Tonu at mile 4, a village of no importance. A short descent leads down to the Kyichaung and up a gradual rise by a long, easy spur into Tôgyi, the (upper) village which lies on the flattened out summit of the spur. The road all the way is soft, good marching, and open; passable for laden animals. Tôgyi consists of two villages, upper and lower. Both well stockaded, each containing about 55 houses. Inhabitants are Chins and Yindus. Supplies considerable as in Hetwai. Water is obtained from (1) the Klôn and Hpa chaungs at the foot of the hill, and (2) from small springs on the hill side, the water being brought within the stockades by means of bamboos. Lower Tôgyi is situated in a circular valley, lower down the same spur on which Upper Tôgyi stands. It is ½ of a mile up the hill from the bottom, and is immediately above the junctions of the Klôn and Hpa chaungs which are crossed in the Sháli or second route from Hetwai, *vide* Alternative I. |
| | | **12. Yánlaung Toë.** Bulaung and Yánlaung chaungs. | 16 0 | 158 0 | From the lower village, past the Upper Tôgyi, the path runs directly north up to the top of the spur ½ of a mile distant, then it turns east running along the top of the spur which juts out at right angles from the Yômas, while Hetwai is distinctly visible almost due west. The whole hill side is largely cultivated with rice; the road gradually ascends, being soft and good marching, till the higher ground running perpendicular to the spur is reached at 2nd mile, where it becomes broken and stony and running along the side of a hill is narrow and impassable for laden animals. Jungle bamboo for first 4 miles, when the thick and larger jungle is entered and the path becomes good, again and hard, and after a further mile and-a-half debouches on a small camping ground for 150 men, with plenty of shade and water for about 100 men with care, in a small hollow to the left of the path beneath a tree. From here the road runs up a steep ascent north-east, afterwards turning north to river along the side of a hill covered with bamboo jungle, descending slightly, the path being broken away, the originally broad, carefully engineered road being overgrown with jungle, though still distinguishable. The route runs alternately along the side of the spur where it is narrow and bad, or along the summit where it flattens out and is good, for 6 miles, when a long steep descent runs into the Bulaung chaung. At the top of the descent a large Chin village (Yindu), called Satu, is visible north-west about 5 miles distant. Crossing the chaung the road runs due north up a short spur and then down a long gradual spur covered with bamboo jungle, when the Yindu village of Yánlaung Toë is reached at the 16th mile from Tôgyi. The Chin villages of Maungdu, Bawza, Hmuntu, Dikma, Kinsaw, and Kinéywa all lie within a radius of 4 miles north-west. Yánlaung Toë is a well-stockaded village of 44 houses. Supplies considerable: paddy, fowls, pigs, and a few plantains. Water from the river ½ a mile distant. |

FROM AKYAB TO LAUNGSHÉ *viâ* MYOHAUNG AND "THE SAWBWA'S ROUTE"—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Lower Burma. | **12. Yánlaung Toë**—*cont.* | | | The whole of the Yánlaung valley is largely cultivated, while grass can be obtained; game abounds along this valley both large and small. |
| | * Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku. | **13. Camp on Yômas.** | 10 0 | 168 0 | *N.B.*—From Yánlaung Toë to Kindwé there are two routes: the first, namely, that taken by the Sawbwa and, by far the best, does not touch at any village until Kindwé is reached 26 miles from the Yánlaung chaung. The other, a longer and more difficult route, passes through the villages that lie between the Yánlaung chaung and Kindwé, *see* Alternative II. It is necessary as at Hetwai to be aware of these alternative routes, since the Chins are strongly averse to disclosing the shorter and better route, and invariably endeavour to persuade the traveller to advance by the longer and more difficult one.<br>Leaving Yánlaung Toë the route runs down a steep slope south-north-east to the Yánlaung chaung, a distance of about 1 mile, leaving the second route more to the left hand, crosses the Yánlaung chaung and ascends a moderately steep spur east-north-east. For nearly 6 miles the first-half through bamboo jungle, the rest of the path as far as the top of the Yômas being bare of trees, though towards the north side the jungle is thick and dense; the route then runs along the top of the Yômas slightly descending for 3 miles to a small camping ground on the ridge of the spur, the water being obtained from a small spring 300 yards off the road. There is water for 400 or 500 men with care. For large bodies of troops a further advance would have to be made of 3 miles down towards junction of Ai and Pu chaungs, and the stream gained by leaving the road and striking down the valley 1½ miles. |
| | | **14. Junction of Ai and Pu chaungs.** | 11 0 | 179 0 | From this camp the path runs down to the junction of the Ai and Pu chaungs, ascending and descending the small knolls which are crossed *en route*, descending nearly 3,000 feet in the 11 miles; the road is soft and good and marching easy. From Yánlaung Toë laden animals can march with ease. |
| | | **15. Kindwé** ... | 6 0 | 185 0 | Leaving the junction of the Ai and Pu chaungs the route runs up bed of Ai chaung for 2 miles, when it reaches the Môn chaung and runs up its course for 4 miles north when the Chinbôk village of Kindwé is reached. The road is rough along the river bed, but passable for laden animals except at flood time. Grass and bamboo leaves are obtainable for horses or ponies. Kindwé is a well-to-do village. Supplies as usual—rice, paddy, kyaung, fowls, &c.<br>*N.B.*—The Taungmin of this village is the only man who is thoroughly acquainted with the Sawbwa's route all through, and who can be depended on to show it to any one connected with Government. |

* *Note.*—*Probably*; the crest of the Yômas being probably the dividing line between Lower Burma (Arracan) and the Southern Division, but it appears to be as yet uncertain how far south the Chin Hills District extends.—A. F.

FROM AKYAB TO LAUNGSHÉ *viâ* MYOHAUNG AND "THE SAWBWA'S ROUTE"—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku. | **16. Paukaing** ... Môn chaung. | 12 0 | 197 0 | Leaving the camping ground on the left bank of the Môn chaung (direction south-east), the route follows the left bank of the river for ½ a mile, when it strikes up a long, steep spur (east) for 4½ miles. Bamboo jungle on both sides of the path which is well worn, and though requiring repair is in fair order on the whole. Reaching the top of the spur the route then runs along a valley, open, covered with grass and with a good supply of water off the path to the right down the face of the hill. The valley is 1½ miles long, slightly rising the last ½ mile where the top of the Yômas, east of the Môn valley, is reached and a magnificent view of the surrounding country is obtained. From this point a gradual descent commences through dense forest of the finest timber largely interspersed with fir or pine trees. (The *valley* at the top of the Yômas (*sic! plateau*) is capable of being rendered a powerful defensive position, and but for its inaccessibility from the Irrawaddy would make a capital sanitarium for troops.) The descent is gradual for the next 6½ miles as far as the camping ground of Paukaing, which is reached at 12 miles. It is a small, hollow plateau, capable of camping 300 men, water-supply being obtained from a well or spring down the hill to the north for about 250 men with care. |
| | | **17. Laungshé** ... Nanaing, Mania, and Salin chaungs. | 16 0 | 213 0 | Leaving Paukaing the route runs in an easterly direction, descending towards the valley by a capital path (though narrow in places) and easy gradients for 4½ miles. Here two roads meet, one to the left hand leading towards Laungshé, the other to the right, and the better path, to the Chin village of Zingé, the last Chin village along the route and 6 miles off. Following the Laungshé path the descent is very steep and broken under foot, though passable for laden animals as far as the valley of the junctions of the Nanaing and Manin chaungs. The route then follows the latter for about 6 miles, constantly crossing and recrossing from one bank to the other. Direction south-east. The junction with the Salin chaung is then reached, and the route runs along its bed into Laungshé, which is reached at the 16th mile from Paukaing, this latter part of the distance being through paddy-fields, and passing several small villages the pathway being good though rough along the river bed. Laungshé is a large dilapidated but picturesque town, purely Burman. It is on the right bank of the Salin chaung. It has a new, well-built civil guard, has a Myo-ôk, and is in the Pakôkku district. The Salin chaung only has water in it in the month of May, the others being dry. The Salin chaung has plenty of water though shallow and impassable for boats. Native information reports another route from Kindwé which, leaving the Môn valley more to the north, strikes the Nanaing chaung above its junction with the Manin chaung and runs through the jungle parallel with the Manin chaung junction when Salin chaung is reached, but it is an inferior route to that along the river bed though the latter is rough going, and from Paukaing till the Salin chaung is reached there is no water except a very small supply in the Nanaing chaung at the foot of the hill where it joins with the Manin chaung. Capt. Harvey, R.A., traversed yet another route between Laungshé and Kindwé in April 1889, *see* Alternative No. III, below. |

FROM AKYAB TO LAUNGSHÉ *vid* MYOHAUNG AND "THE SAWBWA'S ROUTE"—*continued.*

## ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM HETWAI (STAGE 10) TO TÔGYI (STAGE 11).

BY LIEUT. H. B. WALKER, DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY, INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, APRIL 1891.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Lower Burma. | **1. Sháli** ... ... Set chaung. Maw chaung stony and rapid; shallow; fordable; 20 to 25 yards wide. Kyi chaung, along the bed of which for 3½ miles the route runs. | 6 | 4 | 6 | 4 | Direction north-west down spur to Set chaung, then north-east over difficult and stony crossing (impassable on landing side for laden animals) across a small taung or hill down to the Maw chaung, then across a strip of jungle down to the Kyi chaung; distance about 3 miles. From here the route runs along the bed of the Kyi chaung; direction east-north-east for 3½ miles as far as Old Sháli, the point at which the two roads branch off, namely, to Yanán eastward and Tôgyi north-east. The route is bad, stony, and wet, impassable for animals, and excessively difficult marching. The river bed has precipitous sides covered with jungle through which a pathway could not run and hence the river bed has to be followed. |
| | | **2. Tôgyi** ... Klôn chaung and Hpa chaung junction; two small mountain streams, shallow and rocky. | 12 | 0 | 18 | 4 | Leving Old Sháli the road crosses the Kyi chaung and strikes at once into the jungle north-north-east up a long, steep spur for about 2 miles when the top is reached, water being found off the road to the right down a steep descent of ¼ of a mile, and is the only water until the junction of the Klôn and Hpa chaungs are reached on the route. The route then runs north-west up a further ascent for a mile when it begins to descend though loose jungle, the pathway being good under foot and soft. Where it runs along the side of any hill it is dangerous for animals on account of the recent fires which have loosened the soil. From mile 8 without interruption the path runs down an easy spur to the junction of the Klôn and Hpa chaungs, crosses the former and runs along its banks for a few hundred yards, then along its bed for nearly ¼ of a mile and up a steep ascent of ¼ of a mile into the lower village of Tôgyi. (*N.B.*—This being a route little used, it is very indistinct and difficult to trace.) |

## ALTERNATIVE II.

FROM YÁNLAUNG TOË (STAGE 12) TO KINDWÉ (STAGE 15) *vid* SETWAI AND PUZAW.

BY LIEUT. H. B. WALKER, DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, MAY 1891.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Commr., Southern Divn., and Deputy Commr., Pakókku. | **1. Lesser Setwai.** Yánlaung chaung; narrow, shallow, and rocky. | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | From the village the road runs down a steep descent for ½ a mile to the Yánlaung chaung, striking it nearly 2 miles north of the first or Sawbwa's route. Crossing the river at right angles the route runs up a long steep ascent for |

**From AKYAB to LAUNGSHÉ *viâ* MYOHAUNG and "The Sawbwa's Route"—*continued.***

ALTERNATIVE II—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku. | **1. Lesser Setwai** —*cont.* | | | 3 miles, through bamboo jungle, the path being scarcely discernible. At the summit of the spur the path runs north into a valley which runs up at right angles from the Yánlaung chaung. Here the small Chin village of Lesser Setwai lies on a half dry nullah or stream. |
| | | **2. Greater Setwai.** Yánlaung and Lulong chaungs. | M. F. 12 0 | M. F. 16 0 | From Greater Setwai the bed of the nullah is followed east for a short distance when it strikes north across a bamboo covered hill, the ascent being steep and the path scarcely discernible. It then turns east again and runs for several miles up a half-dry chaung; rough, stony and impassable for horses; it then leaves the chaung and runs for ¼ of a mile across a strip of jungle to the Lulong chaung. From here the route rises for ½ a mile up a spur and runs along the top and then down along gradual descent into the valley of the Yánlaung chaung again, the river being considerably narrower and stony than when crossed at Yánlaung Toë village. Crossing east a winding ascent leads to the large stockaded Chin village (Yindu) of Setwai; 50 houses. Supplies: plenty of rice and paddy, pigs, and a few fowls. Water-supply from the chaung below village. There is a small camping ground on the river, but none other. |
| | | **3. Yinywa** ... Kyi chaung; narrow, rocky, with little water. Pí chaung 20 yards wide; rapid and shallow; stony crossing. | 10 0 | 26 0 | Leaving Greater Setwai the road ascends east a narrow, rocky path and crossing the spur runs down to the Kyi chaung; distance 2 miles. Crossing north-east the path ascends through bamboo jungle, a rocky, precipitous ascent for ½ a mile descending again on the other side of the hill to the Pí chaung. From here a good path east ascends a long spur till near the top when it turns south and winds along the side of the hill; narrow and precipitous, rising gradually until the Yindu village of Yinywa is reached; 15 or 20 houses; unstockaded. Supplies *nil.* Water from a spring just outside the village supplies about 200 men with care. |
| | | **4. Pusaw or Buruya.** Pá chaung; narrow, stony and rapid. Pu chaung; narrow and sandy. | 10 0 | 36 0 | Leaving Yinywa a long steep descent with a general direction of north-east leads to the Pá chaung at the 1st mile. Crossing the Pá chaung a wearisome ascent for nearly 3 miles still north-east, eventually debouches on the summit of the spur, which, gradually widening with the route, becomes a thick forest of fine timber, while the road becomes 6 feet broad and capital marching; dead level and soft under foot. The road runs thus for 4 miles when water in a hollow to the left is passed; a scanty supply for 50 men only. The spur then runs down into the valley of the Pu chaung at mile 8. The Pu chaung is then followed for another mile when the Chinbôk village of Nataingzin, stockaded and new, is passed on the left bank; 15 to 20 houses. Supplies *nil.* A mile further on the village of Pusaw or Buruya is reached (Chinbôk). No supplies. |
| | | **5. Kindwé** ... | (?) | (?) | Route incomplete. |

FROM AKYAB TO LAUNGSHÉ *viâ* MYOHAUNG AND "THE SAWBWA'S ROUTE"—*continued.*

## ALTERNATIVE III.

### FROM LAUNGSHÉ TO KINDWÉ (OR KYINDWÉ).

BY CAPT. J. HARVEY, ROYAL ARTILLERY, ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, APRIL 1893.

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| | | | M. F. | M. F. | |
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku. | **1. Bôzain Sakhán.** Salin and Nganaung chaungs. | 15 0 | 15 0 | Road runs through rice fields along right bank of stream. At 1½ miles Embu, two villages—57 houses. One is Burmese, the other Chinbôn population. Road crosses the Salin chaung at about 2¼ miles and is somewhat stony in places; when rice is growing there are many small streams, diversions from the river, to cross. At 3 miles Ayainké, large Burman village, surrounded by rice fields and pagodas. Opposite Ayainké is Sitaw village on right bank, in two parts; has 58 houses. Road now turns to south and runs up the bed of the Nganaung chaung, which is dry in hot weather, leaving Pyingé or Swélwégyin to its north. At 7 miles Thessédaung, Chéyin Sakhán. This sakhán is principally used by bullock-drivers before commencing the steep ascent in front of them. There is a little water here in the stream. Road ascends steeply through bamboo jungle up a spur of Thessédaung for 1,500 feet, then it becomes gradually easier and finishes by a gentle up and down rise along the watershed between the Môn and Salin chaungs, through oak forest. A few fir trees. At Bôzain is a small stream 150 yards to the north and 60 feet below ridge, giving (on 7th April 1893) 1¼ gallons per minute at its source and more lower down. This is in a very dry season. |
| | | **2. Kindwé (Kyindwé).** Môn chaung. | 13 0 | 28 0 | Road runs along ridge up and down, easy gradients, gradually ascending under the highest point on the Samboyu hills; then gradually descending about 2¼ miles. Kampillé Sakhán is reached at 7 miles on the borders of a small lake (dry in hot season), passing over about 3 miles of fine grassy downs. Water flows perennially from a stream rising 500 yards to westward of the lake, which gave 2 gallons per minute at source on 10th April 1893. There is water also obtainable in some quantity about 30 yards from and 30 feet below the path at about half-way, to the north of the biggest saddle a good stream rises from under a big rock. Path now runs straight down a steep spur through oak and bamboo jungle to the banks of the Môn river. Fall is about 4,500 feet. The river here is 100 yards wide and 1 to 2 feet deep in dry season, with a current of 2 to 3 miles per hour. In flood it is an unfordable torrent. It abounds in mahseer. In the rains a foot-bridge of cane ropes is made of similar pattern to the Himalayan rope bridges for crossing the river. Kindwé has about 20 good houses and no stockade. About ½ mile down the left river bank from the village are excellent bamboo huts for about 300 men. |

FROM AKYAB TO LAUNGSHÉ *viâ* MYOHAUNG AND "THE SAWBWA'S ROUTE"—*continued.*

BRANCH I.

FROM LAUNGSHÉ (STAGE 17) TO KINDWÉ (STAGE 15).

BY CAPT. J. WILLCOCKS, D.S.O., 1ST BATTALION, LEINSTER REGIMENT, AND LIEUTS. RAINEY AND DALY, 2ND BURMA BATTALION, MARCH 1890.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku. | **1. Chaungzôn Sakhán.** River Salin, Nanaing and Twé chaungs. | 8 0 | 8 0 | *N.B.*—This is really an *alternative* route, but is so round about that it could never be followed in preference to the main route; so it seems best to show it as a branch route, by means of which the centre of the Yindu country can be reached either from Laungshé or Kindwé. General direction north-west. Road level throughout and along bed of stony stream. First 4 miles through cultivation, then through steep and precipitous hills on both banks of stream; fit for all laden beasts. Camp in dry bed of stream. Water good and fodder of all kinds abundant. Camp not well situated and limited, but good enough for a day's halt. In rains this road would be impassable. |
| | | **2. Pinda Sakhán (4,150 feet).** Salin chaung. | 8 0 | 16 0 | The road is over boulders of Salin bed for ½ mile, then turns north and up a steep bit for ¼ mile; after that it ascends gradually up the spur or range between the Salin and Twé chaungs till it reaches camp. Road fit for all laden transport. Water 200 yards from camp on south side of ridge plenty. Fodder for all animals (except elephants) plentiful. Road passes through oak, bamboo, firs, &c. |
| | | **3. Zaiti Sakhán (7,150 feet).** | 8 0 | 24 0 | Road ascends by an easy slope along the ridge for 3 miles through open pine forests for a mile, it then runs through grass over a steep ascent; after this for 4 miles road goes up and down through dense forest to camp at Zaiti. Firs cease on beginning steep ascent, and evergreen and oak prevail. Camp fairly level ground between two springs. Water plentiful. Fodder of sorts, but no grass. Road fit for laden transport. |
| | | **4. Kachaungzôn Sakhán.** | 8 0 | 32 0 | For first 4 miles the road runs by ups and downs over small spurs to a bare stony patch covered with short grass; height by barometer 7,400 feet; the next 4 miles is down a steep ridge for 4 miles to camp. First 4 miles of today's road is through dense forest. After leaving the bare peak it again goes through forest for a mile, when it becomes more open and jungle is succeeded by grass. The last 2½ miles are very stony. The camp is situated between the Ka and Hnaw chaungs at their junction, and is commanded by hills, but is an important position, being in the middle of the Yindu country. Water plentiful. Space limited. Fodder and grass abundant. |
| | | **5. Sainbôn Sakhán (1,600 feet).** Ká stream, Twédu stream, Auks n Pauktu stream, and Môn. | 11 0 | 43 0 | General direction south. First ½ mile the road is over rough ground. Crossing the stream it ascends a very steep bit for ½ mile; then 1½ miles up good easy slope to 4,000 feet; for 2 miles more it rounds the hill by easy gradients and then descends very steeply by a spur to village of Auksôn Pauktu; rising for a bit it again goes down |

FROM AKYAB TO LAUNGSHÉ *viâ* MYOHAUNG AND "THE SAWBWA'S ROUTE"—*continued.*

BRANCH I—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku. | **5. Sainbôn Sakhán (1,600 feet)**—*cont.* | | | a steep path to the river Môn; up bed for 2 miles to camp. This is on level ground on left bank. Fodder and water plentiful. Road only fit for cooly transport. Local supplies *nil.* |
| | | **6. Tainkwé Sakhán (1,250 feet).** Môn chaung. | 7 0 | 50 0 | Road runs along bed of stream the whole way, crossing several times from bank to bank. Bamboos and grass, &c., plentiful. Large and good camp. Road only fit for cooly transport. |
| | | **7. Kindwé (Chindwé).** Môn chaung. | 11 0 | 61 0 | For 7 miles the path runs along left bank of Môn over spurs; here it joins the stream and keeps in its bed for 3 miles. At this point it meets the old Tilin Sawbwa's road from Laungshé to Arakan and, still keeping to the bed of the stream, reaches camp over a fairly level gravelly path. The first 3 miles from Tainkwé Sakhán are very bad and slippery. Kindwé is a Chinbôn village of 15 houses built on poles about 40 feet high. Water, grass, &c., all plentiful. A few pigs and fowls can be obtained here. |

## No. 2.

### FROM KÔKARIT (KÔKAYIT) TO SAWLÔN *viâ* PÁPHUN, PAZAUNG and BAWLAKÉ.

BY LIEUT. E. W. M. NORIE, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, APRIL 1888, AND LIEUT. W. HUSSEY WALSH, CHESHIRE REGIMENT, JANUARY 1889.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Lower Burma. | **1. Camp** ... ... Salween and Yunzalin rivers. | 12 0 | 12 0 | From Kôkayit, at the mouth of the Yunzalin river, a good government road for pack animals and foot-passengers runs all the way to Páphun. It follows generally the course of the river, running along the right bank as far as Kusaik, where it crosses the stream and then continues up the left bank to Páphun. The entire distance by road is 67 miles. Water is plentiful along the road, as it seldom goes far from the river. The larger streams are bridged, but the bridges are out of repair. The first night it would be necessary to camp unless a long march were attempted. The road is quite level, and places suitable for camping on are frequent. Provisions are not procurable on the road and there is no accommodation. |
| | | **2. Kadinti** ... | 16 0 | 28 0 | The road continues the same as before, running through forest jungle and crosses the Karendaung creek halfway by a bridge at present out of repair. Beyond reach the village of Kadinti. This is a large village of 150 to 200 houses, stretching across a strip of land in a bend of the river. The northern part of the village is inhabited by Shans, whose chief occupation seems to be cultivating fruit and tobacco. There is here a detachment of police from Páphun and a court-house. |

FROM KÔKARIT (KÔKAYIT) TO SAWLÔN *vid* PÁPHUN, PAZAUNG AND BAWLAKÉ—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Lower Burma. | **3. Camp** ... ... | 15 0 | 43 0 | The road runs on the same as before through the same sort of forest jungle and near the river. Pass Palaung, a small Karen village of about 15 houses, between the road and the river. From here a road runs to the lead mines, 6½ miles to the west. Beyond this pass the village of Kúchaung, a good-sized village of about 30 houses. Camp in the forest. |
| | | **4. Kúseik (crossing place).** | 14 0 | 57 0 | The road goes on as before and passes no villages. The going is good and easy. At 14 miles reach Kúseik, where the road crosses the Yunzalín. Kúseik is a good-sized village of about 30 houses on the right bank of the river. The river is easily fordable in the dry weather when there is about 2½ feet of water at the crossing. If too deep there are usually boats to be had, and, if necessary, a ferry raft can be easily constructed by lashing a flooring of bamboos across a couple of boats. |
| | | **5. Páphun** .. | 10 0 | 67 0 | After crossing the river the road goes on the same as before up the left bank of the river; crosses some open ground and passes the Shan village of Thégundain at about 6 miles. Páphun is a large village on both banks of the Yunzalín. It contains numerous shops and is the terminus for trade by boat up the Yunzalín. It is the head-quarters of a Superintendent of Police, who also acts as Deputy Commissioner of the district. There is a police post (stockaded), court-house, dák bungalow, and post office. Accommodation for 150 men in kyaungs in the village. Supplies fodder, &c. Rice, Rs. 6 a basket. |
| | | **6. Takota camp**... Yunzalín river and many nullahs. | 8 0 | 75 0 | General direction first three marches north-east by north. Shortly after leaving Páphun the road becomes very narrow, intersected by numerous channels, so narrow as to seriously impede the progress of baggage mules. The river Yunzalín, which varies from 80 yards to 130 yards in width, flows in a southerly direction to the left of the road: current about 4 miles an hour; shallow and fordable in numerous places. The road crosses many nullahs, which lead to the Yunzalín. The track was very steep both when ascending and descending those places. |
| | | **7. Taungbain Sakhán.** Stream, fordable; several nullahs. | 5 4 | 80 4 | After Takota camp more nullahs. About 3 miles from Takota the track leads through sharp rocks, which impede the progress of the transport very seriously owing to the depth of their fall in many places. Road fairly good for a short way after this, but on crossing a stream a little further on it leads over a hill about 400 feet high, very precipitous in places; in fact the march up and down this hill is about as difficult for troops and transport elephants as any one could conceive in any very mountainous country. Camped at Taungbain Sakhán at the foot of this hill. |
| | | **8. Kalothuta camp.** | 4 6 | 85 2 | The track on leaving this camp is good for several miles, passing through fairly open country. Jungle cleared for cultivation in many places. Some bad bits of road on approaching Kalothuta camp. |

FROM KÔKARIT (KÔKAYIT) TO SAWLÔN *viâ* PÁPHUN, PAZAUNG AND BAWLAKÉ—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Lower Burma. | **9. Peinmabun Sakhán.** Yunzalín stream, name unknown. | 8 | 4 | 93 | 6 | On leaving camp the road changes direction and goes due north, leaving the river Yunzalín, which turns off to the north-west towards its source as far as could be seen from a considerable height. The road now ascends steadily for 4 or 5 miles till it reaches the top of a mountain, which is said to be 3,300 feet high, when it suddenly descends a steep hill, leading to the bed of a stream, along the course of which the descent continues till Peinmabun Sakhán is reached. Half-way down this hill come across the road from Kyaukhnyát. |
| | | **10. Koludo** ... Stream, name unknown. | 7 | 6 | 101 | 4 | On leaving camp the track continues along the bed of the same stream for about 5 miles, thence a short and easy ascent to Koludo. Police station, stockaded, situated on a small hill closely surrounded by higher hills on all sides. |
| | | **11. Mémulo** ... Puddi and Mémulo streams. | 10 | 6 | 112 | 2 | On leaving Koludo the track crosses a high hill by a steep and narrow pathway leading up the side of the hill, precipitous above and below in the ascent, but descent not so difficult, then reach the Puddi stream about 20 to 30 feet in width; water at all seasons. Two miles beyond this reach Mémulo camp on the stream of the same name. |
| | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **12. Pákchaung** ... Mémulo and Tuklulo streams and Pa river (fordable). | 6 | 2 | 118 | 4 | Track follows the bed of this stream for some distance until a hill, the ascent of which is very steep, is reached. This hill is covered with "*in*" forest. At the foot of it a difficult track leads along the bed of the Tuklulo stream. The mountain on both sides covered with bamboo jungle. Pákchaung, the camp on the river Pa, which marks the frontier between Lower Burma and Karenni, has been slightly cleared of jungle. |
| | | **13. Tuchaung** ... Nga river (fordable). | 7 | 0 | 125 | 4 | Cross the Pa on leaving camp, and the road leads up and down hills covered with "*in*" forest. The Nga river is reached about 4½ miles from camp. The track leads along the bank of this stream for some distance through thick bamboo jungle, then along some ravines bordered by hills, on descending which Tuchaung camp is reached. |
| | | **14. Pazaung** ... Nga river and Kemapyu stream (fordable). | 9 | 4 | 135 | 0 | The track follows bed of same stream for some distance, then up a hill, but to no great height, when the Salween river comes in view, varying from 300 to 400 yards in width, apparently very deep; current about 6 miles an hour; "*in*" forest on all sides. About 1½ miles further on enter cultivation (millet and tobacco) and pass Karen village of Kemapyu (well provisioned); about 30 houses; inhabitants shy but friendly; then cross stream of the same name 60 yards wide and shallow. Three miles beyond reach foot of very steep hill covered with bamboo on all sides but one; the ascent very steep. The stockade of Pazaung crowns this hill. Road good. |

FROM KÔKABIT (KÔKAYIT) TO SAWLÔN *viâ* PÂPHUN, PAZAUNG AND BAWLAKÉ—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **15. Bawlaké** ... | 16 | 0 | 151 | 0 | The remainder of this route is from native information. The road from Pazaung runs north and is good. The distance is from 16 to 20 miles being described as one long march. Bawlaké is a village of about 50 houses and is the head town of a Sawbwaship. The Sawbwa is very weak and his rule only extends over about five or six villages. The village is situated near the right bank of the Pun chaung. |
| | | **16. Sawlôn** ... | 5 | 0 | 156 | 0 | On the other side of the Pun river, 4 or 5 miles due east of Bawlaké, is Sawlôn, Sawlapaw's capital, situated high up on the range of hills on a sort of plateau below the crest. The approach to Sawlôn is by a steep path running straight up the face of the hill. A route runs from Bawlaké north-west to Kyetpogyi about 20 miles across a limestone range, said by one account to be a good road, but by another it is said that where the road crosses this ridge it is very rough and bad, as the ridge is covered with very sharp loose stones, over which a pony can hardly be led. |

BRANCH I.

FROM BAWLAKÉ (STAGE 15) TO NAUNGPALÉ.

BY LIEUT. E. W. M. NORIE, INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, FROM NATIVE INFORMATION, MAY 1888.

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Camp on Pun river.** | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | From Bawlaké the route runs up the Pun river and is good going. For the first two marches it is close to the river, and then striking north-west leads round the end of a limestone ridge, which runs between Kyetpogyi and the Pun river and reaches Naungpalé. |
| | | **2. Camp on Pun river.** | 10 | 0 | 20 | 0 | |
| | | **3. Naungpalé** ... | 16 | 0 | 36 | 0 | |

## No. 3.

### From MOULMEIN to RAHAING (RAHENG).

NATIVE INFORMATION, DECEMBER 1892.

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Lower Burma. | **1. Gyaing** ... ... Haungdara and Gyaing rivers. | 18 | 0 | 18 | 0 | Direction east. One day by ferry boats which run every tide. These boats carry 30 passengers usually. They are of the ordinary native rowing boat. Gyaing is a Burmese-Shan village of about 50 houses. Supplies not easily procurable, but fowls can be obtained at a cheap rate. Roads run along the bank from village to village, but these are mere paths and very little used, the general traffic being by boat. |
| | | **2. Kokhrait** ... Several small streams bridged. | 18 | 0 | 36 | 0 | Direction east. Excellent government road, level, and no hills to be crossed. Kokhrait is a Karen-Burmese and Shan town of 200 houses, with good bazaar, Telegraph and Post offices. The Forest department has also a representative there. |

FROM MOULMEIN TO RAHAING (RAHENG)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Lower Burma. | **3. Myawaddi** ... | 26 | 0 | 62 | 0 | Direction east. By road (mule or elephant track) hilly, and indifferent marching. Myawaddi is a Karen and Burmese village of 30 or 40 houses; usual supplies, though dear. A halt must be made end of first day at one of the small chaungs which are crossed at intervals. A good camping ground is met with 11 miles after leaving Kokhrait. |
| | | **4. Rahaing** ... Several streams are said to be crossed. | 45 | 0 | 107 | 0 | Direction east. Roughly speaking it is three days' march, and three days' rations should be carried. Water is said to be plentiful *en route*. Much information could be obtained from the Forest Department at Myawaddi concerning the onward route to Bangkok. Large numbers of traders pass through Rahaing, and their caravans would afford guidance and companionship to a traveller. They could also be utilized to obtain information from. |

## No. 4.

### From MOULMEIN to SAWLÔN viâ PÁPHUN (Water Route).

BY LIEUT. E. W. M. NORIE, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, JUNE 1888.

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Lower Burma. | **1. Méong** ... ... | 20 | 0 | 20 | 0 | Starting up the Salween river from Moulmein in a dinghy boat with an average cargo the course is up the left bank, on which Moulmein is itself situated. A little above Moulmein is passed an island in mid-stream, covered with pagodas, and higher up the mouth of the Gyaing river, which joins the Salween from the east and receives the waters of the Attaran river, flowing from the south-east just above its mouth. Here the Salween is very broad and the current is not rapid. When the Gyaing is full the boats have to ascend it for some distance and then cross, thus going considerably out of their way. Opposite the mouth of the Gyaing on the right bank of the Salween is the site of the old town of Martaban, now only occupied by a few huts. Continuing up the Salween the boat runs along the flat banks of numerous islands covered with elephant grass, very similar to those in the Irrawaddy. Where the true bank of the river is met with, it is covered with high grass and trees and numerous gardens of plantains are seen. The hills to the west, which descend close to the river bank at Martaban, retire further back as you ascend. Straight in front on the left bank of the river is a high ridge of rock with precipitous sides; it rises to the height of over 2,000 feet and on the highest point is the Zwagabin |

FROM MOULMEIN TO SAWLÔN *viâ* PÁPHUN (WATER ROUTE)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Lower Burma. | **1. Méong**—*cont.* | | | | | pagoda visible from the boat. Before getting opposite this hill pass the village of Méong on the left bank. This is about as far as the boat (dinghy) will get on the first day. It is a village of about 50 houses with kyaungs, and all the usual supplies would probably be obtainable. |
| | | **2. Méngtsán** ... | 20 | 0 | 40 | 0 | The boat travels all day and halts at whatever point it reaches at dark for the night. A suitable place for encamping can be found almost anywhere on the bank of the river. Continuing up stream the islands disappear and the river runs between its true banks. Pass the village of Turpula on the left bank lying a little back from the stream and little higher up Pagat on the opposite bank also lying back from the stream. This is a pretty large village. There is a landing stage here. The river now runs past the base of several small hills of limestone rock, rising abruptly out of the plain to the height of 300 to 500 feet, with precipitous sides. Pa-án is on the left bank. Here there is a small guard of police, six men under a naick. Water deep right up to the bank, which is sand. A little below on the right bank is Maungalé hidden among groves of mango, palmyra, and plantain. There is also more wood about the banks, and fine jungle trees and bamboos are plentiful. Above Pa-án at the south end of a steep rocky ridge is the small village of Méngtsán on the left bank. This is as far as the boat will probably get on the second day. |
| | | **3. Shwégun** ... | 20 | 0 | 60 | 0 | Higher up on the right bank is Mogadi. The river above this runs along the base of two high limestone ridges on the right bank, the rock rising up from the water's edge like a wall to the height of 400 or 500 feet. Between these ridges is the small village of Miging. The village of Méngtsai on the left bank is much higher up than shown on the map and lies back from the river. Above this on the right bank is Wugyi, a large village, with pôngyi kyaungs and pagodas, and opposite it is Udaung higher up than shown on the map and lying back from the river. At a bend of the river is Mibo on the right bank where there are a number of huts built on rafts floating in the river. From here can be seen Shwégun a little higher up on the left bank. At Shwégun there is a landing stage, court-house, and police post. It is a good large village of about 100 houses under a Myo-ôk. A dinghy conveying a passenger with only 1 or 1½ maunds of baggage, a very light load, that is to say, as compared with a full cargo, will come up so far in two days, and this is as high as the steam launches generally run though they *can* get up further. |
| | | **4. Kôkarit (Kôkayit).** | 20 | 0 | 80 | 0 | Immediately above Shwégun the river is split up into four or five channels by large islands, but there is plenty of water in the two larger ones. It is here that the dinghies which so far have been poling up the left bank cross over to the right bank. Further up the river becomes shallow and the water runs among limestone rocks. In the |

FROM MOULMEIN TO SAWLÔN *vid* PÁPHUN (WATER ROUTE)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Lower Burma. | **4. Kôkarit (Kôkayit)**—*cont.* | | | dry weather anything larger than a dinghy would probably be unable to ascend, but launches and cargo boats would also get up from July to March. Pass the village of Kôsing on the right bank and higher up Khôlu on the left. About ½ a mile above the latter there is a small pagoda on the same bank. The banks are now higher and well wooded. Higher up on the right bank is Kumamu. Above this the shallow Meng creek joins the Salween from the west. Here the Salween is very broad and immediately above very deep and narrow where it bends to the east with limestone rocks on both banks, through which it has apparently worn its way. At this point there is a timber trap formed of two large booms or cables of logs and bamboos lashed together and stretching right across the river. The timber floating down is caught on the first of these booms and guided inside the trap; here it is formed into rafts, which are then passed through the second boom and sent off down the river. Above this the Salween is split into two by a large island covered with grass and jungle. On the right bank of the western branch is the village of Kôkarit also very generally called Kôkayit at the mouth of the Yunzalin river. Here there is police post of Gurkhas and Karens from Páphun, to which place a good road for baggage animals runs (*see* Route No. 2). To the north and west are high mountain peaks covered with forest. It is just above Kôkarit that the first serious rapids on the Salween are met with and navigation becomes impossible. |
| | | **5. Camp on the Yunzalin.** | M. 20 F. 0 | M. 100 F. 0 | The Yunzalin flows into the Salween from the west, though till immediately above its mouth its course is south-south-east. Its breadth near the mouth is 120 yards and in the dry weather near Páphun it is not more than 20 yards broad in places. It is a clear rapid stream flowing along the bottom of a narrow valley. The bed of the river is narrow and deep, between high banks covered with forests and jungle, and winds about a good deal. In the dry weather small rapids, where the water runs pretty strong over shallows and among rocks, are of constant occurrence. The rocks are almost all limestone and in some places have been blasted to form a channel. Only dinghies ply on the Yunzalin and only the smallest size of these can get up the river in the dry season, from March to June. Even they are constantly sticking, though they are at once got off again, but if they are heavily laden the progress is very slow, as in the rapids and shallow parts the men have to get out and drag and push them through. The valley of the Yunzalin is formed by high ranges of hills. Those on the western side are at some distance from the river at the mouth, but approach rapidly as you ascend. Higher up the lower slopes begin in most places from the very banks of the stream. The hills on either side are covered with fine forest, with large patches of bamboo in many places. Cultivation there is none to speak of and hardly any villages are visible from the stream. The villages passed as you ascend are as follows:—Mégula on the right bank and Mépli and Myataung on the left. They cannot be seen from the boat as they lie back in the jungle and are small, poor Karen villages, from which no supplies |

FROM MOULMEIN TO SAWLÔN *viâ* PÁPHUN (WATER ROUTE)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Lower Burma. | **5. Camp on the Yunzalín**—*cont.* | | | | | can be obtained. The first night a halt must be made at some convenient place on the bank. Ground fit for encamping on with fodder, and firewood can be found almost anywhere. |
| | | **6. Palaung** ... | 20 | 0 | 120 | 0 | Going on Shwébelagya village is passed, but it lies about 2 miles back in the jungle. Next pass the mouth of the Karendaung creek, which joins the Yunzalín from the west, and above this the first village seen since leaving Kôkarit is reached. This village is called Kadeinti, and is situated at a bend of the river on the right bank. Directly facing the boat as it ascends is the police post and court-house. The police are a detachment of Gurkhas and Karens from Páphun. Kadeinti is a large village of about 200 houses, but no supplies beyond perhaps some fowls could be depended on. The river now makes a large circular bend and again passes Kadeinti about a mile from the former place. Here the village is on both banks of the river and is inhabited by Shans, who cultivate gardens of tobacco and fruit. The next village passed is Thawkélaw on the left bank a ½ of a mile back from the river and not seen from the boat. Next is the village of Palaung on the right bank. A small, poor Karen village close to the river. Just below this the channel is full of rocks. From Palaung a road runs 6½ miles to the west to the lead mines. |
| | | **7. Mindabi** ... | 16 | 0 | 136 | 0 | The next village is Domwé, not seen from the boat, on the left bank, and then Kun chaung on the right bank. This is a pretty big village of about 50 houses and a forest ranger lives here. The river is now getting shallower and progress is not quite so fast as before. Mindabi is a Shan village on the left bank about 100 yards from the river. It contains about 50 houses. There is an old Government sayát here on the side of the river, but it has fallen to pieces. |
| | | **8. Camp on the Yunzalín.** | 16 | 0 | 152 | 0 | Going on the river is the same as last stage. Pass the two small villages of Minulaw and Shentumaw, both on the left bank lying back in the jungle. Towards evening reach Káseik (crossing place) where the road from Kôkarit to Páphun crosses the Yunzalín by a ford when the river is low (*see* Route No. 2, Stage 4). Káseik is a village of about 30 houses on the right bank of the river. The boat will probably not get more than 3 or 4 miles beyond this before dark. |
| | | **9. Páphun**... ... | 8 | 0 | 160 | 0 | The valley above this opens out and is free from trees for some distance and there is some cultivation on the left bank, on which is situated the Shán village of Thégundain about 3 miles below Páphun. Thégundain contains about 50 houses. At Páphun the valley again closes in. Páphun is the furthest point to which dinghies can ascend (for [description see Route No. 2, Stage 5). |

FROM MOULMEIN TO SAWLÔN *viâ* PÁPHUN (WATER ROUTE)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Lower Burma. | **9. Páphun**—*cont.* | | | *Note.*—Steam launches of about 20 tons and cargo boats to carry from 35 tons to 50 tons would most probably be able to ascend the Salween as far as Kôkarit from August till January. The former would do the distance in one day, but the latter would probably take six or seven days. They could, however, be towed up in strings of two or three by the launches. Dinghies only can ascend the Yunzalín. For particulars of capacity, numbers, hire, &c., *see* separate note "Boat transport on the Salween and Yunzalín rivers" at end of this route. |
| | | **10. Camp ... ...** | M. F. 12 0 | M. F. 172 0 | The next two stages are by land. The road leaving Páphun runs east and immediately enters the hills by a small water-course. Here there is a short steep ascent, after which the road runs along comparatively level for some distance. The road is a track constantly used by bullocks and elephants and runs through bamboo and tree forest. At about 3 miles the real climbing begins and the road runs right up the face of the high steep ridge to the top. The soil is red clay, and very slippery in wet weather. Passing over the top of the ridge the road descends as abruptly on the other side. There is a halting place at about 12 miles with water, where the Shans usually break the journey. There is no village and the road lies through forest the whole way. |
| | | **11. Kyaungyát ...** | 9 0 | 181 0 | Leaving the valley it again ascends and crosses over a smaller ridge and then leads on to Kyaungyát through tolerably level forest. At Kyaungyát there is a police post of Gurkhas and Karens. It is situated on the Salween above the rapids. From here the traders carry their supplies up the river in Shan boats. |
| | | **12 to 14. Camps on river bank.** | (?) | (?) | From Kyaungyát the traders carry their stores up the Salween to Luwut by boat. Three or four days' journey from sunrise to sunset with occasional rests. Kyaungyát is situated on the right bank of the Salween river and above the rapids. There is a police guard here of Gurkhas and Karens. The navigation of the river is easy, and the boats are Shan boats, each carrying about 60 baskets (about lbs. 2,800) or 20 men. Probably 100 boats could be collected at Kyaungyàt in a fortnight. The Shans usually sleep on board their boats, but they say, if necessary, that there are plenty of places where troops could land and encamp. There are some villages along the Salween, but apparently they are not numerous. Troops proceeding up stream by boat could be landed at any point considered desirable on either bank of the river. "Luwut, better known as Ta Hsang Lé, is on the right bank |
| | | **15. Luwut or Ta Hsang Lé.** | (?) | (?) | |

FROM MOULMEIN TO SAWLÔN *viâ* PÁPHUN (WATER ROUTE)—*continued.*

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Lower Burma. | **15. Luwut or Ta Hsang Lé**—*cont.* | | | of the, Salween south-east of Sawlôn, Lat. 19° 8′ and Long. 97° 34′; altitude 550 feet. Here there is a ferry across the Salween, 3½ miles south-east of Ywathit (Wan Mau). It is the starting point for the Ywathit boat traffic with Moulmein *viâ* Kyaukhnyat and with Sataw *viâ* Ta Ta Maw, as well as with Méhawngsawn *viâ* the Mé Pai. Travellers going from Ywathit to Kun Yuom and Chieng Mai cross the Salween at this point. The Salween in the dry season is here about 250 yards broad. There are usually half-a-dozen boats of various sizes available at the ferry, but many more can be collected at a week's notice. The boatmen dwell at the village on the right bank of the river where there are 12 or 16 houses of Shans and Karens. There is also a very fine sayát of the best teak. Interior area 75 feet by 24 feet. It is capable of housing a company of infantry. There is space for encamping on the river bank, and here and there in the woods behind. Forage and firewood plentiful. Water from the Salween. In 1890 there was a Siamese post on the left bank of the Salween guarding the ferry. The right bank commands the left".—(*Barrow*).* |
| | | | M. F. | M. F. | |
| | | **16. Hôta** ... ... | 7 4 | 7 4 | The road runs north-west to Ywathit at 3½ miles. The first ½ mile is steep, the next 3 miles gradual ascent. Road very good, through jungle most of the way, with a few paddy clearings. At 1½ miles cross shallow, narrow stream. From Ywathit on to Hôta at 7½ miles, *see* Route No. 4, Shan Division. |
| | | **17. Sawlôn** ... | 12 0 | 19 4 | *See* Route No. 4, Shan Division. |

## *Boat Transport on the Salween and Yunzalin Rivers.*

BY LIEUT. E. W. M. NORIE, ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, SEPTEMBER 1888.

There are no regular routes from the north to Moulmein, almost all the trade being brought down the Salween and Yunzalin rivers by boat.

These boats are classed as follows:

1. Dinghies, or passenger boats, of which there are about 400 available. These boats are of different sizes. The small size is 45 feet in length and about 5 feet broad, manned by three men, one of whom steers, and carrying about 50

**Dinghies.**

* Captain Barrow also writes as follows with reference to this place: "Tá Hsang Lé is the 'port' of Ywathit or Wan Mau from which it is 3½ miles distant (*vide* article Tá Hsang Lé). It is apparently the same as the Luwut of the old maps and Lieutenant Norie's report, but locally the place is always spoken of as Tá Hsang Lé. I never heard the name Luwut though living at the place a fortnight."

Lieutenant Norie says: "Probably 100 boats would be collected at Kyaukhnyát in a fortnight. These boats belong to various owners, 40 or 50 to traders at Páphun and Kyaukhnyát of which 20 or 30 could most likely be got together at Kyaukhnyát for Government use at any time." He says too that the boats each carry about 60 baskets (say 2,800 lbs.), or 20 men, I think myself that the majority of the boats procurable would not take more than 10 or 12 men at the outside.

He reckons the distance at "three or four days journey from sunrise to sunset with occasional rests," and he also says the navigation is easy. My information differs; some Ywathit traders told me that the down journey took one day to Pahsaung and three to Kyaukhnyát, that the river was very difficult and even dangerous on account of rocks, snags and rapids. However from what boatmen told me I believe the down journey can be done in two days, and judging from my experience of the river between Ta Hsang Lé and Ta Ta Mau, I should say the average up journey would be at least 6 or 7 days. There are but few villages on the river, but plenty of places where troops could land and encamp on either bank.

FROM MOULMEIN TO SAWLÔN *viâ* PÁPHUN (WATER ROUTE)—*continued.*

baskets, or 2,800 lbs. They are not very suitable for carrying troops, as about 20 feet of the front part is used as a walk for the men poling and would only be available for stowing a small amount of kit, &c., which would have to be made up in small lots, say 60 lbs. or 80 lbs., to facilitate packing. The next 17 or 18 feet is decked in and covered by a mat roof, and this is the passengers' part of the boat. A trader hiring the boat will fill all this part up with his stores, only leaving room enough for himself to sit in. To make it suitable for the carriage of troops the deck would have to be removed and seats substituted; also the roofing would be taken off and an awning with open sides substituted to procure air, light, and greater accommodation. As the boats are narrow, not more than two men can sit abreast, and there would be probably six benches or sitting room for 12 men. Their kit would be packed small and stowed under the seats. A flooring would be necessary to keep kits and stores off the bottom of the boat and so enable them to be kept dry. There is no accommodation for sleeping at night on board. The last 6 or 7 feet of the boat are very narrow and occupied by the man steering. This size of boat will ply the whole way from Moulmein to Páphun all the year round. The largest size of dinghies are about 60 feet in length and about 9 feet broad, usually manned by five men including the steersman. They will carry about 120 baskets or about 6,500 lbs. In construction they are exactly the same in plan as the small size described before and could no doubt be fitted with eight seats instead of six, and would accommodate from 24 to 30 men with sitting room. They cannot ascend the Yunzalín when the river is at its lowest, which is from February or March till June, but they can always get up as far as Kôkarit at the mouth of the river. The dinghies all belong to and are manned by Chittagonians, and the steersman is usually the owner of the boat. The labour of poling is very great and the wages high. The pay of an ordinary boatman is Rs. 15 a month. The hire of a small sized dinghy from Moulmein to Páphun is from Rs. 35 to Rs. 40, according to the season of the year. The hire of a large dinghy is Rs. 65 to Rs. 70. Journey up takes eight or nine days, and if heavily laden, 11 or 12 days. The journey down takes three days. The boats are all registered in the office of the Port officer of Moulmein. They are divided into different batches, each under a tindal or foreman, who makes arrangements as to the supply of boats and terms of hire. Only dinghies ply on the Yunzalín river.

**Cargo boats.**

2. The next class of boats are those known as cargo boats, of which there are about 175 registered in the office of the Port Officer. The smallest will carry about 20 tons and the largest over 100 tons, but the majority carry from 35 to 50 tons. They can only ascend to Kôkarit at the mouth of the Yunzalín during the four rainy months of the year, namely, from June to September, and then only the smaller sized boats of from 30 to 35 tons register, partly laden and carrying 10 to 15 tons cargo, can proceed up. The draft of these boats when empty is 4 feet and when partly laden 5 and 6 feet. These boats will carry about 50 men per boat. Awnings would be necessary to protect the men from the sun and also to keep their kits dry in the event of rain. The best way of getting the boats up would be by towing. Only a single boat can be towed by a launch at a time. Time occupied would be six to seven days. (?) Boats sailing or poling would take about 15 days.(?) The number of crew per boat is six men. Terms of hire per boat, if sailing or poling themselves, Rs. 150; if towed, Rs. 100. These boats are chiefly used about Moulmein harbour and along the coast.

**Launches.**

3. Besides the dinghies and cargo boats there are about 12 private and two Government launches, They could carry about 15 to 25 tons of cargo, but are chiefly used for passengers, of whom they can carry 40 or 50. They never ascend beyond Shwégun or a little above it, doing the distance up stream from Moulmein in eight or nine hours, counting stoppages and running so far all the year round. A launch with a small draft ought certainly to be able to ascend to Kôkarit any time between June and February and should do the distance in a day. The hire of a launch is Rs. 75 a day inclusive of fuel.

## From TAUNGU (TOUNGOO) to KYETPOGYI (KARENNI) viâ BUKO.

By Lieut. E. W. M. NORIE, Intelligence Branch (from Local Information), June 1888.

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | | Total. | | |
| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| [G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Lower Burma. | **1. Seven Pagodas**<br>Sittang river. | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | The road leaving Toungoo cantonment crosses the Sittang by ferry below the transport lines and leads along a made road, or causeway, to the south-east; passing through the village of Paunglaungdain on the left bank of the river, it reaches the Shwétada (golden bridge) at about 2 miles. Here there is a bridge, capable of bearing elephants, over a deep creek. From here the road runs to the Seven Pagodas, where there is a Government rest-house. Ground for encamping and good water from a stream. |
| | | **2. Thekréklat** ... | 10 | 0 | 15 | 0 | The road is level and good, running through jungle. Thekréklat is a small Karen village lying back from the road. On the road there is good ground for encamping and good water. |
| | | **3. Péléwata** ...<br>Délao stream. | 10 | 0 | 25 | 0 | The road, the same as before, reaches Péléwata on the east bank of the Délao stream at 10 miles. Here there is a good halting place and water from the stream. |
| | | **4. Bawgalé** ... | 9 | 0 | 34 | 0 | From Péléwata the road leads up a long hill to Bawgalé. This is a large village of Christian Karens, and supplies can be obtained here in limited quantities. It is just inside the boundary of Lower Burma. Good ground for encamping and good water. There is a Mission house here where travellers can put up. The Myo-ôk of the district used to live at Bawgalé, but has lately been moved to Ombingyaung, another Karen village about 20 miles off. He speaks English well, but does not appear to have much influence or information. |
| | | **5. Klélo stream** ... | 10 | 0 | 44 | 0 | The road runs over hills and finally descends to the Klélo stream. There is a camping ground on either side of the stream, which is unfordable during the rains, when it can only be crossed by a bamboo foot-bridge made by the Karens in the neighbourhood. These bridges are constructed out of four or five bamboos laid together and another generally placed as a hand-rail. They are not practicable for animals. |

FROM TAUNGU (TOUNGOO) TO KYETPOGYI (KARENNI) *viâ* BUKO—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Lower Burma. | **6. Berkerléko** ... <br> Klélo stream. | 9 | 0 | 53 | 0 | From the stream, the road runs uphill again and finally reaches the Karen village of Berkerléko. This is a large village of Christian Karens, and a limited quantity of food can always be obtained here. There is a good camping ground, and travellers can always put up in the Mission house. There is plenty of good water. Bullocks can be used so far, but beyond this only elephants and coolies can get along as the hills are very steep. |
| | | **7. Kwaké** ... ... | 15 | 0 | 68 | 0 | From here the road leads up to the top of the main ridge of the "Gamong" range by a very steep ascent. The ridge is here very high (probably over 6,000 feet) and the path is difficult, but though steep, is fairly good. Down the other side the descent is also very steep, and for the first 10 miles of this stage there is no water. Kwaké is a Karen village, and here a little food can be procured. There is good water and ground for encamping. |
| | | **8. Buko** ... ... | 4 | 0 | 72 | 0 | Four miles further on is the large Karen village of Buko, where there is a Karen pastor and Mission house, in which travellers can put up. In this village a certain quantity of rice and fowls can be obtained. There is plenty of good water from a stream and ground suitable for encamping on. |
| | | **9. Kerpé** ... ... <br> Holo stream. | 8 | 0 | 80 | 0 | From Buko the path descends into a deep valley, at the bottom of which is the Holo stream, a large stream unfordable during the rains. Beyond is the village of Kerpé, a friendly Brék (wild Karen) village, where a small quantity of rice and fowls can be obtained. Ground for encamping. |
| | | **10. Nampolo stream.** | 20 | 0 | 100 | 0 | The road now runs down the bank of the Holo stream nearly to the point where it joins the Nampolo stream. The camping ground is on the bank of the latter stream, which is a large one and unfordable in the rain. |
| | | **11. Terko** ... ... <br> Nampolo. | 9 | 0 | 109 | 0 | From the Nampolo the road runs up a long hill to the Red Karen village of Terko, a friendly village, where a few fowls might be obtained. There is no water in this stage after the Nampolo is left. |
| | | **12. Plélo stream.** <br> Plélo stream. | 9 | 0 | 118 | 0 | The road, the same as before, leads over steep hills and then descends to the Plélo stream. Here there are two villages, only one of which, Plélo, is on the road, the other being a little to the east. Some food supplies could be obtained at these villages. |

FROM TAUNGU (TOUNGOO) TO KYETPOGYI (KARENNI) *viâ* BUKO—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Lower Burma. | **13. Talépéta** ... | 12 | 0 | 130 | 0 | Along this stage the road is good, but there is no water. Talépéta is a small village and about 3 miles beyond it is Kyetpogyi, or, as the Karennis call it, Kelea, which is, I believe, the proper name. |
| | | **14. Kyetpogyi (Kelea).** | 3 | 0 | 133 | 0 | For description of Kyetpogyi, *see* Route No. 4, Shan Hills Division, Alternative I. *Note.*—This is the most direct road from Toungoo into Karenni, but it is very steep and hilly. |

The country passed through consists almost entirely of ranges of mountains covered with forest, and, like all other roads in Karenni, no attempt has been made to avoid the steep ascents and descents, the road running straight up the one side of each range of hills and straight down the other. For a small party, it would perhaps be the best road; but for a large party, probably one of the other routes would be more suitable. This route is at present unfit after the 6th stage for troops moving with mule or bullock transport, and even small parties would have to carry their own supplies with them.

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM TAUNGU (TOUNGOO) TO KYETPOGYI (WEST KARENNI) *viâ* UBO AND POKHAI.

BY LIEUT. E. W. M. NORIE, 2ND MIDDLESEX REGIMENT, JUNE 1888 (FROM NATIVE INFORMATION).

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Lower Burma. | **1. Seven Pagodas** Sittang river. | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | *See* Route No. 5, Stages 1 to 4. |
| | | **2. Thekréklat** ... | 10 | 0 | 15 | 0 | |
| | | **3. Péléwata** ... Délao stream. | 10 | 0 | 25 | 0 | |
| | | **4. Bawgalé** ... | 9 | 0 | 34 | 0 | |
| | | **5. Nauthéder** ... | 9 | 0 | 43 | 0 | From Bawgalé the road runs across the hills to Mawkôder about 7 miles. This is a small friendly Karan village, where there is a good stream of water, and here a halt might be made. Two miles beyond is the village of Nauthéder, about 20 houses and good halting place and water. |
| | | **6. Ubo** ... ... | 10 | 0 | 53 | 0 | From Nauthéder the road runs down by a steep descent to the Kyé chaung. The Karens call it Klélo. This stream is not fordable in the rains until November; the Karens make a bridge of bamboo over it for foot-passengers. From the stream the road |

FROM TAUNGU (TOUNGOO) TO KYETPOGYI (KARENNI) *viâ* BUKO—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Lower Burma. | **6. Ubo**—*cont.* | leads up a steep high hill and then along the ridge, with some short steep slopes, to the village of Ubo. Water here good and plentiful from a stream, and good halting place. In the village there are about 25 houses. From Ubo to Berkerléko (*see* Route No. 5, Stage 6) is about 4 miles by a rough road. | | | | |
| | | **7. Halting place...** | 11 | 0 | 64 | 0 | From Ubo the road runs east and ascends the main ridge of the "Gamong." The ascent is very steep, and the top of the ridge is probably about 6,000 feet above the sea. Thus the loads of bullocks and elephants are very light. On reaching the top, which is about 10 miles from Ubo, the path descends for about a mile to the halting place on the banks of a small stream. |
| | | **8. Homulo stream** | 16 | 0 | 80 | 0 | The road continues to descend passing over some lower hills and at last reaches the Homulo stream, where there is a halting place. This stream is not fordable in the rains from June to October, when it is crossed by a bamboo foot-bridge. Between the last halting place and here there is no water along the road. There is no village here. |
| | | **9. Hosalo stream** | 30 | 0 | 110 | 0 | From the Homulo stream the road runs across two or three high ridges to the Hosalo stream: distance said to be about 30 miles. There is no water along this part of the road, travellers having to carry it for themselves and their animals. It is said to be a very bad bit of road. There is a place to halt, but no villages. |
| | | **10. Molo stream.** | 20 | 0 | 130 | 0 | From the Hosalo stream the road runs across a high hill. There is a place about half-way where there is a little good water from a spring. There is a halting place on the Molo stream, but no village. This is a good big stream and not fordable for about six months in the rains. It is bridged for foot-passengers. |
| | | **11. Kautuder** | 10 | 0 | 140 | 0 | From Molo stream the road runs across hills to the village of Kautuder. Water from streams along the road. Kautuder is a friendly White Karen village of about 10 houses. There is a good open space for camping and plenty of water from a stream. |

FROM TAUNGU (TOUNGOO) TO KYETPOGYI (KAREENNI) *viâ* BUKO—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Lower Burma. | **12. Sauthwéko** ... | 10 | 0 | 150 | 0 | The road, the same as before, runs across hills to Sauthwéko, a village of about 40 houses of White Karens. There is no water here; it has all to be brought from a distance. |
| | | **13. Hawtiper** ... | 10 | 0 | 160 | 0 | From here a good road goes to Hawtiper, a village of about 100 houses with a mixed population of Red and White Karens. Sawlapaw used to have a guard here. Plenty of good water and a place for camping. |
| | | **14. Sélawlo stream.** | 6 | 0 | 166 | 0 | From Hawtiper fair road runs to the Sélawlo stream, where there is a halting place and good water. |
| | | **15. Pokhai** ... | 10 | 0 | 176 | 0 | From Sélawlo stream the road, the same as before, passes the village of Dermu of about 30 houses. Water good from a stream, and 4 miles beyond reaches the village of Pokhai on the Htu chaung, on the road from Páphun to Kyetpogyi. Pokhai is a small village, but from here two roads run to the north, one to the east towards Zimmé and one south to Páphun. From here the road follows that from Páphun to Kyetpogyi. |
| | | **16. Camp on Nampé stream.** | 16 | 0 | 192 | 0 | *Vide* Route No. 4, Shan Hills Division. |
| | | **17. Kyetpogyi** ... | 14 | 0 | 206 | 0 | *Note.*—The distances in this route are almost certainly less than here stated. This is a route practicable for bullocks and is used by Shans and Karennis. All the streams are of course fordable for elephants immediately after the rain stops. This route was taken by Major Lloyd, Deputy Commissioner of Toungoo, in 1874, when he went to see Kunti, who was then the nominal chief of Western Karenni. |

## No. 6.

### From TAUNGU (TOUNGOO) to MANDALAY.

BY CAPT. YATE, FROM VARIOUS SOURCES, 1887–88.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Lower Burma. | **1. Lédaungaung**... Small streams bridged. | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | The Toungoo-Mandalay Railway, which has been open since 1889, follows the line taken by this route and most of the stages are either railway stations or midway between stations. |

FROM TAUNGU (TOUNGOO) TO MANDALAY—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Lower Burma. | **1. Lédaungaung** —*cont.* | | | | | Road good and metalled for first 5 miles; for remaining 4 miles unmetalled, but in fair order. The following small villages are passed: at 2 miles Kango, 5 miles Talôkgôn, 6 miles Bôntagôn, 7 miles Letpaeng. Accommodation for ½ a battalion in rest-house and zayáts. In dry weather camping ground in paddy-fields. Water from wells good, but quantity unknown. No information about supplies, probably rice, paddy, and bullocks obtainable. |
| | | **2. Yédashé** ... Small streams bridged. | 8 | 0 | 17 | 0 | Good unmetalled road. Two or three clearings met with, otherwise through jungle. Following villages passed: at 4 miles Nánchôn, at 6 miles Nagádwin. Rest-house, court-house, and police station at Yédashé. Accommodation for half a battalion in kyaung, zayáts and large village. Water plentiful from wells. Paddy, rice, fowls, &c., procurable. Camping ground in paddy-fields in dry season. Myo-ôk resides here. Railway station. |
| | | **3. Swa** ... Swa river. | 7 | 0 | 24 | 0 | Good unmetalled road, bridged, passing villages as follows: at 1 mile Myaungbin, at 3 miles Thabyadán, and at 4 miles Pesut. The rest-house and zayáts of Swa appear to be on the north side of the river. There are several villages in the vicinity of the ferry. The ferry is only needed in the rains; in the dry season the water at the ford is quite shallow, and the bed of the stream is sandy and firm. Carts can then cross it at the rate of from 200 to 250 in an hour. In the rains for purposes of crossing there is a ferry boat capable of taking eight men or one horse at a time. Additional boats can be collected from the neighbouring villages on the banks of the river, and bamboo rafts can easily be constructed. When the river is in high flood (these floods last from 12 to 15 hours as a rule), boats and rafts cannot be used, nor can even elephants cross the river. Water plentiful from river Swa and wells. Ordinary supplies probably procurable. The Swa is sometimes in flood as late as the end of November. Railway station. |
| | | **4. Thágaya** ... Several nullahs bridged. | 6 | 0 | 30 | 0 | Easy, sandy cart track. From the Swa river as far as Myohla (*see* next stage) the road traverses thick bamboo and *in* jungle. Rest-house at Thágaya. Water plentiful from wells. Three zayáts capable of holding about 100 men. Good camping ground in dry weather. Ordinary supplies probably procurable. Railway station. |

FROM TAUNGU (TOUNGOO) TO MANDALAY—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Lower Burma. | **5. Gyobin** ... ... | 12 | 0 | 42 | 0 | Road as far as Myohla indifferent, and from Myohla to Gyobin difficult. It is unmetalled. It crosses a succession of low hills of laterite. Myohla is a small village with a police post on the right bank of the Sittang. It is also a Railway station. At Gyobin is the old frontier outpost, now a stockaded police post. Well in the stockade. Post and telegraph offices. Accommodation for troops in zayáts, extent unknown. Good camping ground in dry season. Water plentiful, and ordinary supplies (paddy, rice, bullocks, fowls, &c.) procurable. |
| | Commissioner Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pyinmana. | **6. Kábain** ... ... Canal and Thawati stream. | 10 | 0 | 52 | 0 | For 6 miles a good cart track; the road then bifurcates, one branch going to Éhla, often sandy and heavy. The Kábain road is to be preferred, as that to Éhla lies through paddy-fields. Éhla itself lies low, and is not suitable as a camping ground. Water from three wells at Éhla. To revert, however, to the Gyobin-Kábain road, it is in parts difficult for carts; at 2 miles it crosses a canal, at 3 miles the Thawati stream and passes Thawati village. Railway station. The village of Míbyagôn is just on the other side of this stream opposite to Thawati. At Míbyagôn is a zayát and police guard. At 7 miles village of Taveng passed and between that and Kábain road is swampy. At Kábain are two small sayáts, one well. Clearing round zayáts insufficient. |
| | | **7. Pyinmana (Mingyán).** Yônbin creek. | 13 | 0 | 65 | 0 | Good road. Two feet of water in Yônbin creek in December. Several large villages passed, including Thawmagôn, Pyinmana at 9 miles and Gyinlo at 12 miles. The road from Éhla to Thawmagôn is also good. At Thawmagôn there is a fairly good camping ground for a battalion in the dry season with good water from the Yônbin stream close by. Pyinmana is a large town, and with the suburb of Yamagauk on the north or left bank of the Ngáleik chaung (which flows between the two and falls into the Sinthé near the junction of the Sinthé and Sittang rivers) has a population of 3,000 or 4,000. Very extensive rice cultivation for miles round. Large bazaar. Supplies of all kinds procurable, prices high. Water and accommodation for troops in abundance. Railway station. During the rains steam launches of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, drawing about 2 feet of water run from Taungu to Sinthéwa in from two to three days (anchoring from sunset to sunrise) and from Sinthéwa to Taungu in from 12 to 14 hours. Sinthéwa is a small village and military post on the right bank of the Sittang, 6 miles east-south-east of Pyinmana and connected |

FROM TAUNGU (TOUNGOO) TO MANDALAY—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pyinmana. | **7. Pyinmana (Ningyán)**—*cont.* | | | | | with it by a good metalled road. These launches ply, as a rule, from the middle of June to the end of October, or even somewhat later; but it all depends on the duration of the rainfall. During the rains the cart road from Taungu to Pyinmana is at present very heavy, but it will be raised and metalled at an early date.* Possibly the railway may be open to Pyinmana by April 1888, if the bridges can be completed in time. From Pyinmana several routes lead into the Shan States, to Môbyé, Payakôn, Lwélôn, Saga, Nyaungywe, Fort Stedman, Thamakán, &c. All are said to be practicable, and that with difficulty, for pack transport only, namely, elephants, mules, ponies, and Shan pack bullocks. Of the last the Shans own very large numbers, and almost all their trade is carried on by their means. The loads are slung in baskets, being balanced on the bullocks' backs. Light loads of from 60 to 100 lbs. are usually carried. Westward there are several roads from Pyinmana to Taungdwingyi. From Pyinmana to Yaméthin there are two routes, the western and the eastern. The western one is preferable for troops marching. |
| | | **8. Thityakôn** ... Ngáleik chaung. | 7 | 0 | 72 | 0 | Excellent bridge for carts and any traffic over Ngáleik chaung. Most of the small chaungs between Pyinmana and Yaméthin are also bridged. Road fairly good, sandy or gravelly; bad in only one or two places. At 2 miles pass railway police post at Nyaungbinywa. Small village, bazaar, and police post at Thityakôn. Position of police stockade high and open. Water from well limited. No supplies for certain. |
| | | **9. Pyokôn** ... Small chaungs, mostly bridged. | 9 | 0 | 81 | 0 | Road muddy in places and difficult for carts. At 4 miles Kyidaungán police post. Accommodation for troops very limited. Good camping ground in dry weather, but water-supply limited, mostly from wells in the bed of a dry stream. Railway station. From here there are two routes to Yaméthin (Stage 15), the western road runs mostly through bamboo and in jungle. Here and there paddy-field. Several villages passed. Road difficult for carts in rains. Small village at Pyokôn and some old zayáts. Stockaded police post able to accommodate 100 men. Good camping ground on high ground near police post. Water limited. No supplies. Site of post good. For description of Eastern road see Alternative I below. |
| | | **10. Kánhla** ... Small chaungs. | 8 | 0 | 89 | 0 | Road very bad in places through thick tree jungle. Some stiffish gradients and deep nullahs, bad in rains. Small village at Kánhla. Stockaded police post on an eminence in the centre of a clearing of 15 or 20 acres. Good water. Some supplies. Accommodation in the stockade for 50 men. Good camping ground in dry season. |

* Probably done long since.—A. F.

FROM TAUNGU (TOUNGOO) TO MANDALAY—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pyinmana. | **11. Gwébin** ... Small nullahs. | 6 | 0 | 95 | 0 | Road bad in places through the jungle. Some old villages and paddy clearings passed. Stockaded police post at Gwébin on right or south bank of Sinthé. Gwébin village was lately deserted, but large villages of Shádaw, Yé-é, and Kayánza lie 2 to 3 miles to the west on banks of Sinthé chaung. Water abundant, and supplies good from Yé-é and Shádaw. Very little accommodation for troops at Gwébin, but ample in Shádaw or Yé-é. Good camping ground at Gwébin. From Gwébin there are roads to Ombôk and Mézalígyin on the road from Taungnyo to Hlawbôn. |
| | | **12. Imbetgôn** ... Sinthé river impassable when in flood. Dry from December to May. | 5 | 0 | 100 | 0 | Road fairly good, sandy over undulating country through tree jungle. Sinthé difficult to cross for carts and pack ponies in rains. Elephants often necessary. Ascending Sinthé chaung to Lézan, quicksands very troublesome. Imbetgôn is a large village. Good water and some supplies. One kyaung well situated in open ground. There is a cross-road from Imbetgôn to Mézalígyin on the Taungnyo-Hlawbôn road as follows: (1) Imbetgôn to Alégyán, 8 miles. Road very heavy in places. Accommodation for troops in Alégyán indifferent. Good water. Three-fourths mile east-south-east of Alégyán is village of Inkyun, in which is good accommodation for 300 men. (2) Alégyán to Mézalígyin, 6 miles. Road along the bed of the Sinthé chaung very heavy and in the rains full of quicksands. Good accommodation in Mézalígyin and several other villages on right or south bank of Sinthé. Good water. The area under cultivation here is very large, about 10 square miles. There is also a cart track to Kyinzu 16½ miles, passing Naungaing at 6 miles, Ségyinkôn at 13¾, and numerous other villages, probably difficult in wet weather. Here there was formerly a military post. There is a direct track on to Yaméthin from Kyinzu mostly across paddy-fields, distance 16 miles. |
| | Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Yaméthin. | **13. Nyaunglun** ... | 7 | 0 | 107 | 0 | Road good throughout over undulating country passing by several villages. At Nyaunglun is a collection of several largish villages. Water and supplies abundant. Accommodation for troops ample, either in post or in kyaungs, zayáts, and village. Good camping ground in dry weather. Railway station. |
| | | **14. Tauk-kyángyin.** Some nullahs. | 9 | 0 | 116 | 0 | Road good. Formerly the road through Hngettaik used to be taken, the distances being Hngettaik 7 (which is a station on the line of rail) and Yaméthin 15 miles. Now a stockaded post has been established at Tauk-kyángyin, the point of junction of the eastern and western routes. There is a village at Tauk-kyángyin, and good water and some supplies. Just south of the village the road crosses a nullah, very difficult if not bridged. |

FROM TAUNGU (TOUNGOO) TO MANDALAY—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Yaméthin. | **15. Yaméthin** ... | 6 | 0 | 122 | 0 | The road is heavy with mud and water in and after rains, as it runs mostly through paddy-fields. In the dry season it is good enough. Yaméthin is a large town, but situated in a low, swampy, unhealthy position. South of it is a lake several miles square which is never dry. There is ample accommodation for troops and abundant supplies, but the water is of indifferent quality. From some of the wells water is good enough, but that of most wells is of impure quality, and that of the tanks become foul at the end of the dry season. It is the centre of a very extensive and populous rice district, and also commands two or three of the principal trade routes with the Shan States, routes leading from Yaméthin itself direct and from Shwényaungbu *viâ* Ngakwé or Taunglebin to Nyaungywé. A brigade (say one cavalry and three infantry regiments and a battery) could, as a rule, be quartered in Yaméthin and in the villages in its vicinity. In the dry season, however, fodder suitable for elephants is procurable with difficulty. Railway station. Yaméthin is of importance, because it commands the best routes to Pyinmana, Hlaingdet, Meiktila, as well as the Shan States and Taungdwingyi roads. The short stages given between Pyinmana and Yaméthin are quite as long as carts can manage in the rains. In the dry season and with good pack transport, double stages can be done. |
| | | **16. Pyawbwé** ... Shwéda, Pyawbwé, and some small chaungs now probably all bridged. | 14 | 0 | 136 | 0 | Road fairly good. At 8 miles the Shwéda chaung is crossed (bridged). Both it and the Pyawbwé stream are shallow. The Pyawbwé chaung is 150 yards broad, but the bottom is sandy and firm, and the water shallow. The ground around Pyawbwé is high and undulating, and affords a healthy site for barracks. The water is good and plentiful, and supplies abundant. If accommodation for troops is necessary, half a brigade could be housed in the kyaungs, zayáts and village. Railway station. From here a cart track runs to Hlaingdet, distance 11½ miles, fairly smooth, over grass fields covered with scattered bushes. |
| | Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Meiktila. | **17. Nyaungyán**... Some small streams. | 14 | 0 | 150 | 0 | Good cart track, but probably heavy in rains. There are good kyaungs situated on high ground at Nyaungyán. Railway station. Nyaungyán is a large village giving the appearance of three villages clubbed together and each separated with an enclosure. A large white pagoda on a mound just in front of the village strikes the eye from a distance. Plenty of accommodation for troops in kyaungs and zayáts. Water good and plentiful. Extensive cultivation, especially betel-nut and *pán*. From here a road runs to Hlaingdet, 10 miles, and another to Meiktila about 12 miles. |

FROM TAUNGU (TOUNGOO) TO MANDALAY—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Commissioner, Eastern Divn., and Dy. Commissioner, Meiktila. | **18. Magyisén** ... Some small streams. | 13 | 0 | 163 | 0 | Cart track generally good in dry season. There is difficulty hereabouts in finding a halting place or camping ground. At Magyisén there is fairly good water, but no accommodation. Troops must bivouac under the trees; that can be done in the cold and dry seasons, but not in the rains. The water at some of the villages hereabouts is very brackish. At Magyigôn, which is about 4 miles beyond Magyisén, there is a kyaung, while 1½ miles beyond Magyisén are two sayáts and two wells. |
| | | **19. Wundwin** ... Some small streams. | 13 | 0 | 176 | 0 | Cart track generally easy in dry season. At 4 miles pass village of Magyigôn with pôngyi kyaung. Good water from wells and bed of stream and supplies. But water from well among kyaungs at south-east corner of village. Large village, kyaungs, sayáts, &c., enough to house a battalion. Good camping ground. Roads from here eastward to Hlaingdet and westward to Natôgyi and Myingyán and south-westward to Meiktila. |
| | Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Kyaukse. | **20. Thabyédaung.** Samôn river. Two chaungs. | 13 | 4 | 189 | 4 | There are two roads as far as Kaingyi, 3½ miles, one direct running chiefly over paddy-fields, the other over level country through scrub jungle to Thédaw at 1 mile, where there is a bazaar and railway station and thence to Kaingyi. Kaingyi is a large village of 120 houses with sayáts. Water from a pool which never dries. From Kaingyi through jungle to Ingán, where the Samôn river is crossed at 8½ miles. Ingán is a village of 70 houses and Samôn railway station is close by. Supplied with water from pools in the bed of the Samôn. In the dry season water has to be brought 1½ miles. After passing Ingán two chaungs have to be crossed. The chaung nearest Ingán has a very strong current and is impassable when the Samôn is in flood except by rafts. The road from Kaingyi to Thabyédaung runs through jungle. Camping ground at Thabyédaung for a regiment east of the railway close to the police post, which is 60 yards square; earthen breastwork; bamboo stockade. The ground outside the ditch is spiked with bamboo spikes for a width of 12 feet. Signalling can be carried on with Kyaukse and Wundwin. Pôpa hill can also be seen. Railway station 200 yards south-east of post. A good well has been constructed east of post. |
| | | **21. Yéwun** ... Samôn river. | 14 | 0 | 203 | 4 | At 4 miles Thanietdaw; road through jungle which has been cleared for a width of 100 feet; at 7½ miles Kémé, a series of small villages, increasing daily. Large bazaar every five days. Large kyaungs. Railway station Kémé Road. Made road very heavy in the rains. Cultivation extends for miles |

FROM TAUNGU (TOUNGOO) TO MANDALAY—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Kyauksé. | **21. Yéwun**—*cont.* | | | | | on both sides of the road at 98¼ miles. Myitzôn close to large bridge over the Myittha. At 11 miles Tanngdaw, a small, miserably poor village. At 12½ miles small deserted village of Katiyula. From Myitzôn to Yéwun a fair cart track, except for ½ mile north of Myittha bridge. In the rains only elephant transport can be used, as the Pánláng, Myittha and Samôn rivers flood the country. All nullahs are now bridged. The village of Yéwun is built on both banks of the Tôngyi canal at an angle of the canal when it turns from a southern to a western direction. |
| | | **22. Kyauksé** ... Dunyaung and Zídaw canals. | 14 | 0 | 217 | 4 | At 1 mile reach the Dunyaung canal, which is very deep and very rapid when in flood. Cross Dunyaung canal by a bridge and reach Ingyinbu at 3 miles. A large village with plenty of supplies and good water, crossing numerous irrigation canals which are all bridged. At 4 miles reach Talé, road passing through low, but thick, jungle. Crossing one small stream at 5 miles reach some zayáts, kyaungs, and a good well, then over flat cultivated ground to Kyauksé, passing numerous villages during the last 4 miles. The cart road is during rains very muddy and bad, and occasionally impassable streams are all roughly bridged. The road has always been a great trade route to Shan States. Kyauksé is a large town, the head-quarters of a Deputy Commissioner and a police battalion. Good bazaar, railway station, post and telegraph offices. A canal called the Zídaw-myaung connects Kyauksé with Paleik. Boats take about eight hours going down to Paleik and about double the time coming up against the stream. No accommodation for troops in the town. Some kyaungs to the east would shelter troops. |
| | | **23. Talukso** ... Zídaw canal. | 10 | 0 | 227 | 4 | Road along the canal almost impassable during the rains. Boats can be used for transport of troops or baggage. At 8½ miles Singaing and at 10 miles Talukso, a small village with a police post. Accommodation for 200 men in kyaungs. Water from the canal. Paddy cultivation all round. From here there is an alternative route to Mandalay, *see* Alternative IV below. |
| | | **24. Paleik** ... Zídaw canal, Myitngé river. | 8 | 0 | 235 | 4 | Road along the bank of the Zídaw canal almost impassable in rains. Boats can be used for transport of baggage or troops. Paleik is a large village on the left bank of the Myitngé river, which at this place varies in breadth from 80 yards in the dry season to 350 in the floods, and is unfordable at all times. There is a fortified post, 100 yards by 40 yards without a ditch, on the river bank held by a detachment of military police. The railway runs 1 mile east of Paleik crossing the Myitngé at Myobingyi by an iron bridge, and there is a station called Myitngé, a short distance from the northern (Mandalay) end of the bridge and another south of the bridge called Paleik Road. Steamers ply three times a week between Paleik and Mandalay. |

FROM TAUNGU (TOUNGOO) TO MANDALAY—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
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| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay. | **25. Mandalay** ... | **15 0** | 250 4 | The Myitngé may be crossed by boats or by the raft ferry which can carry two carts or about six horses and a dozen or 20 people. The Myitngé might also be crossed by the railway bridge mentioned above, as it is provided with a path 6 feet wide for the use of ordinary traffic. Opposite Paleik, on the northern side of the river, is the village of Lessaingôn chiefly populated by Manipúri silk-weavers. The road leads through Sinywa, and Tungyidaw to Letpánzin, where there are kyaungs which could accommodate 150 men. Beyond Letpánzin reach a deep nullah spanned by a bridge fit for baggage animals, but not for carts. The nullah has in the rainy season a depth of about 8 to 12 feet of water. Thence through country chiefly covered with kaing grass and scrub jungle to the Thugyin chaung, which is fordable in the dry season, but not in the rains, along causeway and bridge almost 1 mile long in bad repair spans the chaung, but is only passable for foot-passengers. Guides must be procured to show the way over the fords. Thence to Amarapura and along a paved causeway to the Arakan pagoda, 3 miles south of the city of Mandalay (Fort Dufferin) where the suburbs commence. |

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM PYINMANA (STAGE 7) TO YAMÉTHIN (STAGE 15).

I. B. COMPILATION, NOVEMBER 1888.

The following is a description of the eastern route from Pyinmana to Yaméthin :—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pyinmana. | **1. Kyidaungán** ... | **11 0** | 11 0 | *See* Stage 9 above; the two roads separate here. |
| | | Ngáleik chaung, small nullahs unbridged. | | | |
| | | **2. Shwémyo** ... | **13 0** | 24 0 | Road often difficult for carts. At 8 miles Otneida is passed. At Kyaukkwet (11½ miles) are paddy clearings and two small zayáts. The road to the post at Shwémyo keeps about 1 mile to the west of the village. At the post is a large clearing, stockade, and a zayát, also several huts. Water from wells and the Sinthé river, 400 yards distant. Railway station. From Shwémyo there is a road eastward (crossing the Sinthé) *viâ* Ywathit to Kángyi, a village lying close at the foot of the Shan hills. Distance 7 or 8 miles. *Note.*—The eastern route at Shwémyo is connected with the western at Kánhla and Gwébin by the two routes mentioned below :— *Kánhla to Shwémyo, 2½ miles.*—Good cart road through bamboo jungle. A branch road 1 mile on leading to Pyinmana; ¾ mile further on road crosses a nullah by wooden bridge 16 yards long; ¼ mile on cross road leading from Pyinmana to Gwébin. A few yards further on the road meets the new railway embankment. Average width of road 20 feet. *Gwébin to Shwémyo, 5 miles.*—A village of 100 houses separated by paddy-fields from the road. Water good. The |

FROM TAUNGU (TOUNGOO) TO MANDALAY—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pyinmana. | **2. Shwémyo**—*cont.* | Sinthé chaung about ¼ mile north, direction west to east. Bamboo stockade on the road held by 25 rifles of Railway levies. Several small villages in neighbourhood. Road the whole way a track through thick jungle of teak and bamboo, running parallel to the Sinthé river. | | | | |
| | | **3. Bawhlaing** ... Sinthé chaung, shallow and fordable except when in flood. | 8 | 0 | 32 | 0 | Road from Othneida to Bawhlaing runs entirely through bamboo and tree jungle, with here and there a paddy clearing. Cart road, but muddy and heavy in and just after rains. At Bawhlaing small clearing for camp and zayát. Kyaung on hill. Water from chaung quite close. The river Sinthé is crossed about half-way between Shwémyo and Bawhlaing. Crossing easy, sandy bottom, shallow bed. There is a cart road from Bawhlaing to Imbetgôn (Stage 12 above), distance about 5 miles. |
| | Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Yaméthin. | **4. Thayetpin** ... Ngawin and two or three other small chaungs. | 10 | 2 | 42 | 2 | Good track for carts. Tree jungle alternates with paddy-fields. Several villages passed situated as camping grounds. Accommodation, water, and supplies at Thayetpin for a small body of troops, say 200 to 300 men. |
| | | **5. Yaméthin** ... | 13 | 6 | 56 | 0 | Road, as usual, heavy in rains, good in dry season. At 7¼ miles Tauk-kyángyin kyaung and good-sized village, police post, &c. Hence to Yaméthin 6 miles, *vide* Stage 14 above. |

ALTERNATIVE II.

FROM PYAWBWÉ (STAGE 16) TO WUNDWIN (STAGE 19) *viâ* MEIKTILA.

I. B. COMPILATION, NOVEMBER 1888.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Commr., Eastern Division, and Dy. Commissioner, Yaméthin. | **1. Yindaw** ... | 13 | 4 | 13 | 4 | Direction north-west. Road runs over sandy soil through scrub jungle to Walet at 4½ miles, passing close to a cluster of three pagodas on high ground, visible from some distance, 1½ miles, before reaching Walet and crosses a muddy chaung, which is nearly impassable in the rains, at 1½ miles from Walet. Walet has accommodation for 120 men in kyaungs west of the village, and a good well 100 yards west of the kyaung fence. Between Walet and Yindaw there are two or three cart tracks, all practicable in dry weather, but probably almost impassable in the rains. From Walet the road runs to Yatha, a small village with a good well on the north side, then over paddy-fields to Thamakôn at 8½ miles, where there is accommodation for 150 men in kyaungs on the north side of the village. But the best wells are ½ mile |

FROM TAUNGU (TCUNGOO) TO MANDALAY—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE II—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Yaméthin. | **1. Yindaw**—*cont.* | | | | | south-east of the village. There are also two kyaungs which could hold 70 men to the south, about 200 yards from the well. Water good, but slightly muddy. Continuing along the road Sadaung is seen about 1 mile to right, and three pagodas on the west of a ridge will be at once recognized. There are some kyaungs south of Sadaung; but the water is said not to be good. From Thamakôn road over level cultivation for 1½ miles; then reach a deep nullah with sandy bed and precipitous sides, dry in February, but impassable in the floods. The road descends and follows the bed of the nullah for some time and then ascends, runs through scrub jungle over sandy soil for 1½ miles; then for 2 miles through a large tract of paddy land which would probably be quite impassable in wet weather to Yindaw. Yindaw is a large village under a Myo-ôk. There is a large tank to the west which is dry in February. On the south is a military police post with a post office and signal station. Close to the post are kyaungs which would accommodate 400 men. Water from a well in the kyaung enclosure good. There is a very good bazaar here and all supplies procurable. A large number of carts and several ponies would be obtained. From here there is a cart road, excellent most of the way, to Yenaung (*see* Route No. 14, Southern Division, Stage 8), passing through Pyinyin at 4¼ miles, Shánsu at 6¼, and crossing the Nátsôngwa chaung at 8 miles. |
| | Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Meiktila. | **2. Meiktila** ... | 13 | 4 | 27 | 0 | Across a broad belt of paddy land in north-west direction, along a banked and made road. Then for about 2 miles over sandy soil covered with patches of dry cultivation and scrub jungle to the Kwégán chaung, which is 100 yards broad, but in February nearly dry and covered with deep sand banks, easy. In wet weather said to be quicksandy. Reach Kyauka at 3 miles. Accommodation for 300 men in kyaungs. Situated to west of the village. Water from wells and from the chaung. Through level cultivation, and reach Mya on the left of the road at 5 miles. Accommodation for 150 men in kyaungs and good water from a well in the kyaung enclosure. Thence over country covered with cotton cultivation and jungle with strips of paddy cultivation in the valleys. At 6½ miles pass a cluster of ruined pagodas on the right of the road with a well of good water. Thence to the village of Kándaung on the right of the road, where there is accommodation for 50 men in kyaungs and zayáts. Water from a well in the kyaung enclosure and in the rains from a tank to the west of the village. A bazaar is held here every five days. Thence a good cart track over hard, sandy soil, through country covered with thin scrub jungle and uncultivated to the cantonment at Meiktila, and then along the bund of the south lake. |
| | | **3. Thabiyéywa.** | 10 | 0 | 37 | 0 | The road from here runs over paddy and through jungle alternately all the way and would be impracticable in wet weather. There is another longer road to the west which is practicable in wet weather, but not at all good. |

FROM TAUNGU (TOUNGOO) TO MANDALAY—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE II—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Intermediate. F. | Total. M. | Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Meiktila. | **3. Thabiyéywa** —*cont.* | Pass several villages, all fair-sized and prosperous, and numerous kyaungs and sayáts standing in groves of palmyra and cocoanut. The valley is watered by the overflow of the Meiktila lake and is a rich stretch of paddy. Thabiyéywa is a large village with accommodation in kyaungs on the east side for 300 men. Water from a large tank to the east and from wells. All the ordinary supplies obtainable and probably 100 carts. | | | | |
| | | **4. Wundwin** ... One stream three times. | 11 | 0 | 48 | 0 | Across a belt of paddy land and then over sandy soil through scrub jungle for 6 miles; then pass fair-sized village with a large number of kyaungs. Water for animals from a stream slightly brackish. Good water from wells Then for 5 miles along a valley covered with coarse grass, in which nothing else seems to grow on account of the sand, to Wundwin. |

ALTERNATIVE III.

FROM WUNDWIN (STAGE 19) TO KYAUKSÉ (STAGE 22) *viâ* PAYÁPYU.

BY CAPT. A. C. YATE, 1888.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Meiktila. | **1. Payápyu** ... | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | Cart track fairly good, except after heavy rain, passing through alternate jungle and cultivation. At 5 miles pass village named Payazu with sayáts and kyaungs. At the second Payápyu there is a kyaung and three zayáts. Water from village requires filtration. No information about supplies, but probably usual supplies procurable. Payápyu is on the main road from Wundwin to Pyinzi and Chaungwa (*see* Route No. 4, Central Division). |
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Kyaukse. | **2. Yaungyi** ... Unknown. | 12 | 0 | 22 | 0 | Fair cart track, same apparently for some distance as that to Chaungwa, then leaves Chaungwa road and runs north-west to the bank of the Samôn river. Muddy in places even in December. Road winds and zigzags very much. At 4 miles pass village of Shwédaung with kyaungs and pagodas. At Yaungyi kyaung and well beyond the village, on the banks of the Samôn river. No information about supplies. |
| | | **3. Ywamôn** ... Samôn river in December not passable by carts, but later believed to be fordable. | 12 | 0 | 34 | 0 | The road to Dalaingôn (8 miles) traverses a flat country, always inundated by the Samôn during the rains. Dalaingôn is a village seemingly on the right or east bank of the Samôn. No information about supplies and accommodation there. At Dalaingôn, |

FROM TAUNGU (TOUNGOO) TO MANDALAY—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE III—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Kyauksé. | **3. Ywamôn**—*cont.* | | | | | in December 1886, carts had to be unloaded and the baggage passed over in boats. Sandy bed. Water 3 feet deep. Current slight. A foot-bridge fit for pack animals (not elephants) spans the river; thence easy road (in December) to Ywamôn. There is accommodation for troops at Ywamôn in sayáts to the west of the village, and in other sayáts on the east or right bank of the Pánláng river. That river can be forded at Ywamôn. Water only 2 feet deep. |
| | | **4. Kyauksé** ... Pánláng river. | 7 | 0 | 41 | 0 | Road crosses Pánláng at once by ford. Road then fairly good within 2 miles of Kyauksé, when it becomes muddy and heavy. |

ALTERNATIVE IV.

FROM TALUKSO (STAGE 23) TO MANDALAY (STAGE 25) *viâ* MÍGYAUNGDET.

I. B. COMPILATION, NOVEMBER 1888.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Kyauksé. | **1. Mígyaungdet.** Zídawmyaung. | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | The road runs along the east bank of the Zídawmyaung. At 3½ miles village of Hmaungwa-Ngetpyadaw, where the road to Mandalay *viâ* Paleik branches off to the north-west. At this village the Zídawmyaung divides into two branches. The road is on the bund of the Zídawmyaung all this stage. In places it is narrow and very uneven and only fit for men to march along in single file. Transport animals have often to leave the road and go through paddy-fields for short distances, as the bund is cut in places to allow water to flow into the fields. From Hmaungwa-Ngetpyawdaw to within a mile of Kinlát is through wide stretch of paddy cultivation. Last mile into Kinlát through cactus and scrub jungle. At Kinlát ample accommodation in kyaungs clear of the village. Cross Myitngé by ferry to Mígyaungdet. There are six or seven native boats for ferry purposes. The river is from 200 to 250 yards broad with a current of 2½ miles an hour and 9 to 10 feet deep in the deepest parts. Water clear. Banks sloping on both sides. Elephants even cannot ford it. Horses and ponies have to be swum across, and several cases of their being drowned have occurred. Police post at Mígyaungdet. Very little accommodation for troops. |
| | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay. | **2. Néyagán** ... Myitngé. | 7 | 0 | 12 | 4 | Between Mígyaungdet and Néyagán the land is only partially cultivated, and there is a good deal of jungle. From Mígyaungdet to Mandalay the road is practicable for wheeled traffic, though in the rains it is very swampy and at all seasons much cut up. Just after leaving Mígyaungdet road traverses forest of large trees almost clear of undergrowth. At 1½ miles village of Sinywa. Bend of Myitngé 100 yards to left or west. Just beyond village cross nullah by bridge. At 2½ miles three good sayáts holding 200 men. Water from stream. Mandalay hill signal station visible from here. At 3 miles village of Thitkyobin to left. Between |

FROM TAUNGU (TOUNGOO) TO MANDALAY—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE IV—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay. | **2. Néyagán**—*cont.* | | | Thitkyobin-Néyagán ground is in places very swampy in the rains. The road at first runs through cactus and other jungle, and as it nears Néyagán along a bund to the west of a large tank. At Néyagán three kyaungs and a fair camping ground to south-east of village. |
| | | **3. Mandalay** ... | M. F. 8 0 | M. F. 20 4 | The road is perfectly level throughout. It is unmetalled. At Amarapura there is a brick causeway a mile long. Country for 1st mile undulating and sparsely covered with trees and thorn jungle. Then cross a swamp by a causeway 150 yards long, with two bridges, under which the water flows. Water good. At 1½ miles pass Tagôndaing village to left of road. Thence road runs parallel to east ditch of Amarapura along a brick causeway to the Mandalay bund, 5 miles south of Mandalay. At 4½ miles pass the Arakan Pagoda. Thence road runs straight to south-west corner of Mandalay city (Fort Dufferin). |
| | | Swamp and nullah. | | | |

BRANCH I.

FROM YAMÉTHIN (STAGE 15) TO HLAINGDET.

I. B. COMPILATION, NOVEMBER 1888.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Yaméthin. | **1. Shwényaungbu** | 10 4 | 10 4 | Road a mere cart track leading over rice fields, good in dry weather, very bad in rains. After a fall of rain country is almost entirely under water. About 2 miles from Yaméthin road crosses a wet nullah over which is a two-plank bridge (about 2 feet 6 inches to 3 feet wide); it has a railing on either side. Ponies or unloaded mules can be led across. Width about 8 yards. Water about 2 feet deep. At 2½ miles pass Thengôn, and at 5 miles Nagu. Nagu is about ¼ mile to east of road, is a small village, can supply small quantities of rice straw and rice. A kyaung, with two sayáts in a high bamboo enclosure on east side of village. On north side of kyaung is a square tank. Water fair. Water too from Sawmé chaung, which is here crossed by foot-bridge. At 6 miles Panángôn. Road over paddy-fields. Patches of jungle. Then pass several small villages from 10 to 30 houses. At Dakôn is a kyaung holding 60 men. From Panángôn to Wágôn road is along very low ground, over paddy-fields and very heavy. From Wágôn the soil is more sandy, patches of jungle, the intervals being under cultivation. The west side of road is much more open than the east which is towards the Shan hills. Strong stockaded post in open clearing. Large village, about 100 houses. Kyaungs on north side of village. Well about ¼ mile to north-west of village. Two large kyaungs and a few sayáts just inside village enclosure. Water, supplies, and accommodation for half a battalion at least. |
| | | **2. Dwinywa** ... | 7 0 | 17 4 | Road mere track across rice fields for about 1 mile; it then gradually rises and soil becomes more sandy. Pass villages of Kundôn, Pintaga, and Myaukmágôn. Small patches of |

FROM TAUNGU (TOUNGOO) TO MANDALAY—*continued.*

BRANCH I—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Commr., Eastern Divn., and Dy. Commr., Yamethin. | **2. Dwinywa**—*cont.* | | | jungle (low thorny scrub). This continues as far as Dwinywa. A spur of the Shan hills runs down to Dwinywa on east side of village. There is a pagoda on the peak of the hill. The kyaungs and sayáts (four) are on east side of village. Water from well to south ¼ mile. Usual supplies procurable. Village small, about 40 houses. |
| | Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Meiktila. | **3. Hlaingdet** ... | 10 0 | 27 4 | Road fair, country more open, largely cultivated to west. Good deal of forest clearing going on. At 2 miles pass Tányaungôn, where are two kyaungs and some sayáts. Water from wells. At 3 miles pass Kôkôgôn (kyaungs and sayáts), at 5 Winmakmau, and at 7 reach Tawgin. Middling-sized village. Water from wells. Road passes through it. Country open. Passed a large tank to east of road. Road crosses paddy-fields about ½ mile north of Tawgin. About 2 miles from Hlaingdet patches of jungle became more dense, and this continues up to within 200 yards of the fort. Hlaingdet is a large village. Three tanks. Several kyaungs dotted round village. Large well to north. Supplies of *kerbi* and rice plentiful. Bamboo and teak logs procurable in large quantities. There is a tank about 40 yards to the north-east with a large kyaung close by it. This will be shortly included within the post. Very dense jungle close to the village on the north side. At Hlaingdet the route from Meiktila to Fort Stedman, &c., in the Southern Shan States is met (*see* Routes Nos. 6 and 7, Eastern Division). |

BRANCH II.

FROM PYAWBWÉ (STAGE 16) TO YENAUNG.

BY LIEUT. E. W. M. NORIE, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, MARCH 1888.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Yamethin. | **1. Yenaung** ... Two or three small chaungs. | 10 0 | 10 0 | Road leaves Pyawbwé near the railway station and runs west across paddy land. At about 1½ miles it crosses a nullah, which lower down is deep and muddy and impassable for carts. From here the road runs south-west still over paddy ground and along bank of a small chaung. At about 3 miles pass the small village of Pattaw on the left of the road. No accommodation. Good water from a well on the road. Lwinbyin village lies about ¾ of a mile to west and contains some kyaungs. The road same as before reaches Yôngôn at about 5 miles. This is a small village in the jungle. Water from wells in a small chaung ¼ mile to north. From here the road enters jungle and begins to ascend. The jungle has been cleared for 30 yards on each side of the road and it is good going. Reaching the top of a ridge the road runs over high ground and then descends on Yenaung. About a mile before reaching Yenaung it crosses a pretty deep chaung with pools of water in it. Yenaung is a large village. Accommodation for a large force in a large number of kyaungs on south and east of village. Good water from wells on west of village. All the ordinary supplies obtainable from the Myo-ôk. Village of Yenru lies to south of police post. |

FROM TAUNGU (TOUNGOO) TO MANDALAY—*continued.*

BRANCH III.

FROM THABYÉDAUNG (STAGE 20) TO PYINZI (ROUTE No. 56, NORTHERN DIVISION).

I. B. COMPILATION, NOVEMBER 1888.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Myingyán. | **1. Paungmyaing.** Samôn river. | 14 | 0 | 14 | 0 | At 6 miles pass village of North Kain on Samôn river, 15 houses. At 6½ miles Didoyna, six houses. At 10 miles South Sadaung, about 100 houses. On Samôn river there are sites of three villages between Thídawywa and Sadaung, 1 mile apart. At North Sadaung there is a bridge across Samôn to Lángdaw. Zayáts at both villages. At 14 miles Paungmyaing, a large prosperous fenced village. Three gates on north side, two on south, one on river bank. Thirty guns. Water from Samôn river. Kyaungs and zayáts. |
| | | **2. Yôgán** ... ... | 8 | 0 | 22 | 0 | At 3 miles Watti; 30 houses surrounded by paddy-fields. Well. At 5 miles burnt village of Thaingyi. At 7 miles Taungwin, 20 houses; well, two zayáts. Quite close is another small village Mézalíyaung. From here a road leads to Chaungwa along foot of Sagáyin hills, also one to Yékán and another to Déyégaung. At 8 miles Yôgán. Two villages close to hills. Well, kyaungs, and zayát. |
| | | **3. Pyinzi** ... ... | 11 | 0 | 33 | 0 | At 4 miles Padaung, about 70 houses. Well, kyaung, and zayáts. At 11 miles Pyinzi, large village (*see* Route No. 56, Northern Division). The road as far as Kain runs through jungle on left bank of Samôn river, and from there to Paungmyaing through open fields. From Paungmyaing to Pyinzi road runs through thin jungle. From Paungmyaing a road leads to Gwé and one to Déyégaung, at which place is a bridge across the Samôn. |

BRANCH IV.

FROM THABYÉDAUNG (STAGE 20) TO YÉKAINGYI (ROUTE No. 2, EASTERN DIVISION, STAGE 2).

BY CAPT. PRESGRAVE, 15TH MADRAS INFANTRY, FEBRUARY 1888.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Kyaukse. | **1. Yékaingyi** ... Pánláng river. | 15 | 0 | 15 | 0 | From Thabyédaung to Kúmé 7½ miles, *see* in Stage 21 above. Thence *viâ* Myitsôn at 8½ miles; Ôdindaungôn pagoda, well and zayáts at 9½ miles; Bawdígôn, kyaungs, at 12½ miles. At 15 miles Yékaingyi on Pánláng river. About 200 houses, divided into two villages. Kyaungs and zayáts. This was formerly a depôt of the Bombay-Burma Company and residence of their agent. |

FROM TAUNGU (TOUNGOO) TO MANDALAY—*continued.*

BRANCH V.

FROM YINDAW (ALTERNATIVE No. II, STAGE 1) TO PASÔBYA HILL AND NÁTSÔNWA.

BY LIEUT. E. W. M. NORIE, 2ND MIDDLESEX REGIMENT, MARCH 1888.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Yaméthin. | **1. Nátsônwa** ... Four nullahs; all easily passed. | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | The road runs south-west round the end of the tank and for the first 5 miles passes over paddy cultivation and is very bad in the wet weather, almost impassable for carts. Pass Kômbya at about 1½ miles, Yégyángôn at 2 miles, Naungyaung at 2½ miles, at all of which there is good water from wells. At 4½ miles reach Kaungyôngaung, a large village with accommodation in kyaung and zayáts for 70 men. Water good from wells. From here the road begins to rise and improves as it passes from the cultivated country into jungle. Here the road to Pasôbya hills leaves the Nátsônwa road and runs up a steep incline to the top of the hill. This would make an excellent signal station for communication with Meiktila, Yindaw, Pyawbwé, Kundôn, and Pôpa hill. Water in dry weather has to be brought ½ mile from a tank. The road to Nátsônwa still running south-west is at first rather rough and stony, but the rest of the way very good running through scrub jungle. No water along this part of the road. Nátsônwa is a fair-sized village. Accommodation in kyaungs and zayáts for 100 men. Water from bed of a nullah good. Supplies procurable. |

## No. 7.

### From TAUNGU (TOUNGOO) to NAUNGPALÉ (WEST KAREENI) viâ LEPETENG.

I. B. COMPILATION, JUNE 1888.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Lower Burma. | **1. Padé** ... ... Sittang river. | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 | The road lies along the river bank and is level, passing through scrub and tree jungle. Half-way pass the village of Banaung. The river can be crossed either here or at Padé by fords in the dry season. In the rains there is too much water, and the crossing must be made in boats. The river can also be crossed at Toungoo, where there is a ferry. Padé is on the left bank of the Sittang. |
| | | **2. Ngamwézayát.** | 10 | 0 | 22 | 0 | Road follows left bank of river for a short distance and then turns off to the east. First part level through tree jungle and thick undergrowth; afterwards ground undulating, soil sandy and stony, and jungle open. Trees, *eng*, teak, and bamboo. Cross several small streams with rocky beds |

FROM TAUNGU (TOUNGOO) TO NAUNGPALÉ (WEST KARENNI) *vid* LEPETENG—*continued.*

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | | Total. | | |
| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Lower Burma. | **2. Ngamwézayát** —*cont.* | and steep banks, and small hills with steep ascents for short distances. Ngamwézayát is on the banks of a clear mountain stream with a stony bed. Water good in dry weather. It is 1,200 feet above the sea. | | | | |
| | | **3. Lepeteng** ... Ké-eng stream. | 6 | 0 | 28 | 0 | The road is a steady ascent up the side of the narrow valley of the Ké-eng stream. The path is very steep and crosses several small streams, passing through open jungle and bamboo. The top of the hill is reached at 3,500 feet. From here the road descends to Lepeteng and is a good path. Lepeteng is the head-quarters of the Toungoo hill tracts, and there is a police post here. It is situated in a small valley. Good water from a stream. A little rice is grown in the valley. |
| | | **4. Ngapyawdaw stream.** Small streams. | 8 | 4 | 36 | 4 | Road runs across ranges of hills running north and south with valleys between. There are small streams in almost all the valleys, which are deep and narrow. The road leads straight up the face of the hills and, on reaching the top, runs straight down into the valleys beyond, so that the slopes both up and down are very steep. The halting place is at the bottom of the narrow valley through which the Ngapyawdaw stream flows. |
| | | **5. Thaukyégat stream.** Small streams and Thaukyégat stream. | 8 | 0 | 44 | 4 | Road same as before, descending gradually to the Thaukyégat stream, which is the main stream into which all the others flow. It is a fast-running stream with pebbly bottom, some 2 or 3 feet deep and about 40 feet wide. Running south and then east it joins the Sittang river about 8 miles south of Toungoo. Beyond is the Thaukyégat post. |
| | | **6. Kawzaw stream.** Kai stream. | 8 | 4 | 53 | 0 | The road ascends again and crosses a small hill and then descends to the Kai stream, a small stream which flows into the Thaukyégat stream. Along the bed of the Kai stream the road now runs and is very stony and rough. Leaving the stream it runs up the side of the valley on the south side, and then crosses the stream again higher up and reaches the top of the ridge at 3,600 feet. Crossing the ridge the road descends into the Kawzaw valley, inhabited by the Brés, or Breks, a tribe of wild Karens. The valley is cultivated and the road runs up it a short distance to the halting place on the side of the stream. The Kawzaw is a sluggish stream, about 5 yards wide. |

FROM TAUNGU (TOUNGOO) TO NAUNGPALÉ (WEST KARENNI) *viâ* LEPETENG—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Lower Burma. | **7. Htu stream** ... Kawsaw stream. | 6 4 | 59 4 | The path lies over the hills to the east of the valley, rising to a height of 4,500 feet. This ridge divides the valleys of the Sittang and the Salween rivers. The slopes are very steep as usual. From the top of the ridge the road descends a little to a saddle connecting the ranges of hills and then rises again to 4,550 feet. From here it descends by zigzags into a narrow valley, the bottom of which is 2,800 feet above the sea and about 20 yards wide. The road runs south down the valley in which there is a little cultivation and through which a small stream flows. From the end of the valley a steep descent leads to the Htu stream (called by some the Hoto). The Htu stream is here about 10 yards wide and about a foot deep with a stony bed. This country is inhabited by the Hashwé tribe of Karens. |
| | | **8. Tsamaung range.** Htu and Pulo streams. | 3 4 | 63 0 | Road lies up the Pulo stream, which flows into the Htu stream close to the camp. It then leads up the spur of a hill by a steep ascent for about 1,200 feet. From here the path is level for a bit and then rises to 4,200 feet. From here it descends, slanting down the hills, to a stream at 3,500 feet and, crossing this, ascends to the camping ground at 4,200 feet. The jungle during this march is very thick and the water-supply at the halting place is not good; so, if possible, a halt should not be made here. |
| | | **9. Sari** ... ... | 8 0 | 71 0 | From here a gradual ascent is made to 4,750 feet, at first through jungle and afterwards through bush and grass. The high jungle now ceases and it becomes apparent that the hill up which the path has been going is a spur of a range running north and south and higher than any crossed as yet. The tops of the hills are rounded and covered with grass. The soil is white and chalky in appearance, and grey limestone appears through it in places. The top of the hill is reached at 5,650 feet, and from here the road descends and crosses a saddle at 5,450 feet and, running over a spur and along the side of a hill overlooking a richly wooded valley to the south, ascends a peak to the height of 6,100 feet. The top of this peak, "Prösoko," is 6,500 feet above the sea. Descending it on the eastern side, the path reaches the Thidawlut stream and from here runs through a wood and over gently undulating country, cleared in places for cultivation; then down a spur into a narrow valley 4,900 feet, and crossing a small steep hill, descends the other side into another valley 4,500 feet. Here the aspect of the country changes and becomes bare, and the hills smaller and more rocky. The halting place is in a narrow cultivated valley with the village of Sari a little to the north and Gisho to the south. The valley is about 100 yards wide. Water from a stream. |
| | | **10. Milaung stream.** | 8 0 | 79 0 | The path runs east over hills which are rocky and steep. The country beyond is composed of small steep hills and valleys, the level of the country varying from 4,200 to |

FROM TAUNGU (TOUNGOO) TO NAUNGPALÉ (WEST KARENNI) *viâ* LEPETENG *continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Lower Burma. | **10. Milaung stream**—*cont.* | | | 5,000 feet. It is covered with grass and grey rocks and sometimes low trees. The path then descends into Karenni down a narrow valley, bordered on either side by rocky hills. The country below is a highly cultivated plain, with small grey rocky ridges running over it from north to south. The soil is red and the land is divided into small fields by hedges and mud and stone walls and ditches. It is well watered, but little or no timber is grown. The stream on which is the halting place is sluggish and muddy and about 20 feet wide. |
| | | **11. Naungpalé** ... | M. F. 7 0 | M. F. 86 0 | Road runs through this level, cultivated, and enclosed country to Naungpalé which is close to Ngwédaung, *see* Route No. 4, Shan Division, Alternative I. *Note.*—The ascents and descents on this road, which beyond the first stage is only passable for pack animals and foot-passengers, are very steep, so that baggage animals must be loaded very light. Many of the Shan caravans use this route. The distances are probably a good deal understated. Troops passing along this road, in however small parties, would have to carry their own supplies as little or nothing, beyond fodder for animals (grass or bamboo leaves), can be depended upon. |

## No. 8.

**From THAGAYA (Route No. 6, Stage 4) to PAYAGÔN (Route No. 10, Stage 6).**

BY CAPT. A. C. YATE, 1ST BELUCH LIGHT INFANTRY, 1885–86.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Lower Burma. | **1. Kayenlégyin** ... | 14 0 | 44 0 | Thagaya is the fourth station north of Taungu on the railway line to Mandalay. Here there is a Public Works Department bungalow. There are also three zayáts capable of accommodating 60 men. There is a good well near the zayáts. In dry season after harvest there is a good camping ground. Beyond Thágaya there is no accommodation for encamping troops at any of the halting places. From Thágaya to Kayenlégyin, 14 miles, the first 6 miles good laterite road. The remaining distance path through jungle very steep hilly path, impracticable for any pack animals except elephants in the rains. Kayenlégyin is a very small village with a stockaded police post, but no accommodation except for the 20 men now there. If troops have to encamp here huts would have to be built. There would be considerable difficulty in constructing huts, and at this season impossible to make them water proof. |
| | | **2. Minhé** ... ... | 10 0 | 54 0 | Kayenlégyin to Minhé 10 miles. This is the worst bit of the road through dense jungle and over very steep hills. I have always found it difficult to march with pack ponies on this part of the road even in the dry season, at the present time it is impossible. The only accommodation at Minhé is a small Forest bungalow. |

FROM THÂGAYA (ROUTE No. 6, STAGE 4) TO PAYAGÔN (ROUTE No. 10, STAGE 6)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Lower Burma. | **3. Bámbwébin Sein.** | 10 | 0 | 64 | 0 | There is no village from Minhé to Bámbwébin Sein. Much the same kind of road as the last. Hills not quite so steep. Distance 10 miles. Very thick jungle. At Bámbwébin there is a small village and a stockaded police post, with accommodation only for the present garrison. |
| | | **4. Pôlôngyi** ... | 9 | 0 | 73 | 0 | Bámbwébin Sein to Pôlôngyi 9 miles. Road not so steep as last, but jungle very thick and deep mud. At Pôlôngyi there is a small village. |
| | | **5. Payagôn** ... | 8 | 0 | 81 | 0 | Pôlôngyi to Payagôn 8 miles. Road steep till villages of Thitkopin and Ôshitgôn are passed; then very muddy and frequently along Swa river knee-deep in water. At Payagôn there is a small village and a stockaded police post. There is also a Public Works Department bungalow on hill above stockade, capable of accommodating 20 to 30 men. For the last three stages *see* also Route No. 10, Stages 6 to 8 inclusive. |

## No. 9.

### From THAYETMYO to LAUNGSHÉ.

BY CAPT. SHONE, R.E., 1886–87.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Lower Burma. | **1. Yémyit** ... | 15 | 0 | 15 | 0 | Direction west. Metalled road over hills, with steep ascents and descents at places, which are however easily passable for carts. The road follows the crest of a ridge for a considerable portion of the way. The surrounding country is all hilly and is covered with thick jungle. At 8th mile village of Padaukbin is reached. Very little cultivation. Water bad. Public Works Department bungalow, but no other accommodation. Mile 10, Nwathé, a small village with good water, but no accommodation for troops. At Yémyit there is a Public Works Department bungalow and a small sayát capable of accommodating 30 men. Good water from two wells. Supplies must all be brought from Thayetmyo. A little cultivation of paddy and Indian corn. |
| | | **2. Gainyé** ... | 16 | 0 | 31 | 0 | Direction west. Beyond Yémyit the road is unmetalled, the soil in places being of clay, which renders those parts indifferent in the dry season, and impassable for carts in the rains. The entire route is hilly, and the surrounding ground is covered with jungle. At 6½ miles the village of Kauki, on the bank of the Panni creek, is reached. Water good and plentiful. No supplies. Public Works Department bungalow, but no sayáts. At Thapángain, |

FROM THAYETMYO TO LAUNGSHÉ—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Lower Burma. | **2. Gainyé**—*cont.* | | | 9 miles, the Panni river is crossed. It is impassable immediately after heavy rain, and during the wet season can only be crossed by elephants, as there is but one very small boat available. After a few days dry weather the creek is fordable, and in the dry season of the year it is but a small stream. There is a kyaung capable of accommodating about 100 men on the left bank, and a police thana on the right. Léchaung, a small village, is passed at 11 miles, and at 13 miles the crossing of the Wa creek is reached. In floods this creek is difficult to pass, but is dry after the wet season is over. The best road for carts from Léchaung to the Wa creek crossing in the dry season is through the bed of the Panni creek. Gainyé is situated on high ground and the pull up to it is heavy. Water is scarce and has to be brought a ¼ of a mile up a steep hill. No supplies obtainable. Public Works Department bungalow, but no other accommodation. There is a direct foot-path from Thapángain to Hmuwa; distance about 25 miles. |
| | | **3. Mindún** ... | M. F. 13 0 | M. F. 44 0 | Direction west. The road is hilly, and similar to that in the slat march: the surrounding country is all hills covered with jungle. Police thana at Régántseng, 2 miles. There is also a small sayát and a little water of indifferent quality. This point is the summit of the road between Thayetmyo and Mindún, and an alternative and somewhat shorter route to Teinda turns off from here to the north. At 5 miles the small village of Detché is reached, and the crossing of the Aima creek; the banks are steep and the creek is impassable during rain, but the water runs off in a couple of hours after the rain has ceased and it is then fordable. This creek is crossed and recrossed about twenty times in the next 2 miles. There are high hills on each side, which are inaccessible and covered with dense jungle. After mile 7 the road leaves the creek and traverses level ground for a mile; then there is an ascent, and the top of a range is followed for about another mile to Nyaungkyát. From this point to Mindún an open and level cultivated plain is traversed. This plain is only passable for elephants from May to November. The Matún river is crossed just before reaching Mindún; it is fordable in the dry season, but at other times must be crossed in boats. Mindún is a cluster of villages comprising a considerable community. There is a Court, Public Works Department bungalow, a police thana, and a number of sayáts: 700 to 1,000 men could be accommodated. There is a small bazaar; and paddy, vegetables, &c., can be obtained in small quantities. The Matún river, which joins the Irrawaddy near Kamé, is navigable to Mindún in the rains. The place is feverish, and should not be occupied by troops longer than is absolutely necessary. |
| | | **4. Hmuwa** ... | 14 0 | 58 0 | Direction north-north-west. About 1 mile after leaving Mindún the Matún river is crossed close to a small earthen redoubt. The road then for 2 or 3 miles traverses a sparsely cultivated and level tract, where there are some small villages. Ranges of hills covered with jungle are next crossed and followed, the road at places being steep and difficult for carts in the dry season. |

FROM THAYETMYO TO LAUNGSHÉ—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Lower Burma. | **4. Hmuwa**—*cont.* | | | From May to November elephants only can be used. About 1 mile before reaching Hmuwa the road strikes a creek and follows its bank the rest of the way. At Hmuwa there is accommodation for about 100 men in kyaungs and some sayéts, plenty of good water, and supplies as before. |
| | | **5. Teinda** ... ... | M. F. 6 0 | M. F. 64 0 | Direction north-north-west. There are two roads; the distance by the shorter one over the hills is 6 miles. For two-thirds of the way the route lies through fairly open jungle, when the old frontier line is passed at a small village and a creek is followed the remainder of the way. Though this road is a cart track, carts generally go by a more circuitous route which follows the creek the whole way. Both routes are indifferent, and are impassable for carts from May to November. Teinda is a village of about 100 houses; there is a police station and good water, but the kyaungs are in an insanitary state, and no supplies are obtainable. There is a shorter route to Teinda turning off the Mindún road at Régántseng, and crossing the hills through Sángyi and Pwédu. Sángyi is about 11 miles from Régántseng, has good water, and cover for 200 men in kyaungs. Pwédu on the old frontier is about 2 miles further on and has a police thana, but the water-supply is scanty. Pwédu to Teinda is 8 miles. This route is one march shorter than the other and it must be followed during the rains, but it is impassable for carts. In the dry season the longer route is believed to be better. |
| | | **6. Bumyaung** ... | 13 0 | 77 0 | Direction north-north-west. The road, which passes through very thick jungle, is rough and not suitable for cart traffic. Bumyaung has 40 houses and a kyaung for 100 men, water being obtained from a stream. |
| | | **7. Myothit** ... | 9 0 | 86 0 | Direction 7 miles north, then east. Road same as last march. The Panni river is crossed before entering Thábyabin; it has about a foot of water in the dry season, and can be crossed by elephants in floods. The left bank of the Panni is followed to Myothit, which is also situated on that river. Thábyabin has 40 houses, but no kyaungs, and is unhealthy in the rains. Myothit was a place of some importance, with over 100 houses and good kyaungs, but the whole place has been burnt. There is another road from Teinda to Myothit which, being level, is suitable for cart traffic in the dry season, but no water is obtained near the centre of this route, which is 21 miles in length. The road lies through very thick jungle the first half of the way, after that fairly open ground with patches of bamboo jungle is traversed, the last 5 miles being along the Panni river, which is crossed five times. At 5 miles from Teinda was Kadin; 7 miles, Yépauk; 10 miles, Sintelin; and 15 miles, Zigwé, but these villages are now burnt, and there is no water from the 5th to the 15th mile. |

FROM THAYETMYO TO LAUNGSHÉ—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mimbu. | **8. Kambauk** ... | 13 | 0 | 99 | 0 | Direction north-west. Cart road over level ground through a fairly open jungle. About mile 10 cart track to Minhla turns off to east. At Kambauk the water-supply, which is from a tank, is bad and limited. The village consists of about 40 houses, the only other accommodation being a small kyaung and two zayáts suitable for about 100 men. |
| | | **9. Padeng** ... | 12 | 0 | 111 | 0 | Direction north-west. Dákôn is about half-way; it is a small village with good water from the Mán river, which is on the north side. A good kyaung and some zayáts suitable for 150 men. Troops should, if possible, march from Myothit to Dákôn without halting at Kambauk. Road level and good, jungle fairly open up to Dákôn; after that open. Cultivation near villages only. Mán river crossed several times between Dákôn and Padeng. Padeng 150 houses, kyaungs for 200 men. Clear, good water from Mán river, which has a sandy bed and runs about 1½ feet deep in the dry season. |
| | | **10. Napé** ... ... | 7 | 0 | 118 | 0 | Direction north-west. There are two roads, an upper and a lower. The latter is somewhat shorter than the former and leads along the left bank of the Mán river, through level and open ground cultivated with paddy, but is impassable for carts in the rains; at that season even the upper road is heavy and difficult. For description of Napé *see* Route No. 15, Southern Division. |
| | | **11. Páeng** ... | 21 | 0 | 139 | 0 | Direction north. To Magyigôn 12 miles. For 4 miles open, after that hilly and jungly. The road crosses a stream near Napé and another at Magyigôn. The bank of this stream is then followed through jungle, over fairly level ground, for 6 miles to Dhônchôn. To Páeng 3 miles further; road through open ground following the stream, with hills 2 to 3 miles distant on each side. The Ki creek, with 2 feet of water in the dry season, is crossed just before reaching Páeng. The whole road from Napé is passable for carts in the dry season. Magyigôn is a small village with no kyaungs. Dhônchôn has about 50 houses and zayáts for 50 men. Páeng, which is on rising ground above the Ki river, is a strong position, has about 70 houses and kyaungs for 250 men. Supplies: cattle, a little paddy, and about 20 carts. Steatite quarries near here. There is another and somewhat shorter way of reaching Sidôtia from Páeng *viâ* Awkwa and Sôngôn, the distance by this route being 16¾ miles instead of 23, but it is in parts very bad going even for pack animals. |

FROM THAYETMYO TO LAUNGSHÉ—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mimbu. | **12. Kyiwa (Kíwa)** | 13 | 0 | 152 | 0 | Direction north. About 2 miles from Pâeng the road crosses a high hill, which is stony and somewhat difficult for carts. Low hills and the Ki creek are then crossed alternately several times. Country on both sides of the road hilly and jungly, the road itself being fairly open and passable for carts except after heavy rain, when the Ki would not be fordable. The spurs of the Yôma range are 3 or 4 miles distant on the west. Kyiwa is passed at mile 11, and both it and Kíwa, which is situated on both banks of the Môn river, are small places with no kyaungs or zayâts. Water from the river good. |
| | | **13. Sidôtia** ... | 10 | 0 | 162 | 0 | Direction north-west. The Môn, which is a fine river, 300 feet wide, with excellent water, is crossed at Kíwa, and again before reaching Sidôtia. When the river is high it must be crossed in boats; when low, carts can go to Sidôtia. The road is very stony and crosses some low hills, but is passable for carts in the dry season. Country jungly, but jungle not very dense. At about 3 miles Thawzé, a large village whence supplies and transport (carts and coolies) can be obtained. There is a small bazaar in Sidôtia, which is a place of some 200 houses, and there are good zayâts suitable for 200 men. Carts cannot go beyond Sidôtia. Supplies of paddy and millet in large quantities. Also up to 150 carts in two or three days. From here there is a stony foot-path up the Môn river to Tabwin which alternately crosses the stream and ascends and descends the hills on its banks. The valley of the Môn lies between the Arakan Yôma on the west and the Namadaung hills on the east. This path through thick jungle passes several villages, reaching Kôndala (30 houses) in 12 and Tabwin and Légyin in 23 miles. These two villages, which are close together, are situated near the Arakan Yôma range, and there are also high hills to the north; they are either in, or on, the border of the Yaw district. The country to the north is inhabited by wild Chins. There is said to be a kyaung for 50 men. Water from the Môn river. Supplies scanty. |
| | | **14. Paukchaung.** | 6 | 0 | 168 | 0 | Direction north. A foot-path for single file through undulating and thick jungle, and following a small stream. From reports there is reason to suppose that the road could be made passable for carts by clearing the jungle. Paukchaung is a small village of some 40 houses with a kyaung for 40 men. Water from a stream. From Sidôtia to Laungshé ponies, coolies, or elephants must be used for transport, and elephants are said to be the most suitable. From here there is an alternative route to Laungshé *viâ* Dabwin and the upper Môn valley, *see* Alternative I below. |
| | | **15. Kwémalôn** ... | 9 | 0 | 177 | 0 | Direction north-north-west. Road similar to the last march. High hills all round. About 50 houses in Kwémalôn and kyaungs for 50 men. Water from a small stream. A difficult and stony foot-path leads from here in a west-north-west direction through dense jungle and over high hills, which form part of the Namadaung range, to Dabwin 10 miles. Another rough track leads to Pídauk (*see* Route No. 37, Southern Division) as follows: to Handauk, 8 miles by a bad road which is |

FROM THAYETMYO TO LAUNGSHÉ—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Commissioner, Southern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Minbu. | **15. Kwémalôn**—*cont.* | | | | | merely a foot-path through dense jungle and across high hills. Handauk has 20 houses and a kyaung suitable for 30 men, but water is very scarce. From here to Wônyur, 15 miles, the foot-path becomes very stony and difficult, the ascents and descents over the high hills being so steep that ponies have to be dismounted at places. Dense jungle and trees the whole way. Wônyur is a village of 50 houses, and has cover in kyaungs for 80 men. Water from a stream. Seven miles further on Pídauk is reached. This part of the route there is a cart track leading through jungle over low hills, and crossing and recrossing a stream by fords. The direction from Kwémalôn to Wônyur is about east-south-east, and from Wônyur to Pídauk north. For description of Pídauk *see* Route No. 37, Southern Division. |
| | | **16. Kwédu or Chinsain.** | 10 | 0 | 187 | 0 | Direction north-north-west. A stony foot-path for single file through hills covered with jungle. The dry beds of some small water-channels are crossed. The only water obtainable at Kwédu, which is a village of 30 houses, is by excavation in the dry bed of a water-course. |
| | | **17. Taungzu** ... | 8 | 0 | 195 | 0 | Direction north-north-west. Road similar to the last march. Taungzu has 20 houses and no kyaungs. Water from a small stream. |
| G.O.C. Chin Hills. | Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku. | **18. Laungshé** ... | 9 | 0 | 204 | 0 | Direction north. Road similar to the last march until within ½ a mile of Laungshé, where cultivated ground is reached. Laungshé, which is one of the chief towns of the Yaw district, has about 300 houses in the town itself, but there are several villages or hamlets in the valley on the Salin river, in which the town is situated. The valley, which is cultivated chiefly with paddy, extends from 1 to 3 miles on the north, south and east sides of the town, and is surrounded by hills which are covered with jungle and forest. There are kyaungs and sayáts capable of accommodating 350 men. The water-supply, which is from the Salin river, is good. There is a very small bazaar, and the principal products of the place are teakwood, paddy, onions, Indian corn, lac, hides and buffalo horns. The inhabitants are both Burmans and Chins. There are few or no carts, and pack bullocks are the only kind of transport procurable. A road to the north leads to Saw, Yaw and Tilin (*see* Route No. 42, Southern Division). |

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM PAUKCHAUNG (STAGE 14) TO LAUNGSHÉ (STAGE 18) *viâ* DABWIN AND LÔNGYI.

BY LIEUT. H. BROOK-MURRAY, 2ND QUEEN'S OWN BENGAL LIGHT INFANTRY, 1886-87.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Commr., Southern Division, and Dy. Commr., Minbu. | **1. Magyi** ... | 14 | 2 | 14 | 2 | The road runs through Paukchaung, level going, used by carts, running for a mile along the bed of the stream it crosses the stream three times; banks steep and precipitous, evidently liable to sudden and heavy floods, and then passing through rich paddy cultivation reaches Thinchaung, a stockaded Chin village of 16 houses. Population 60, carts four, catch-boiling, and millet crops. Passing through a very narrow |

FROM THAYETMYO TO LAUNGSHÉ—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mimbu. | **1. Magyi**—*cont.* | | | and steep cutting in the precipitous bank, the road running north crosses the stream and reaches Kyauktheik at 3½ miles. This is a large Chin village with double stockade all round it. One zayát on north side holds 15 men under knoll, on which is a small pagoda; 35 houses, men 50, population 150, bullocks 50, carts 3; paddy, millet, and cutch-boiling. Hills on west side distant about 1,200 yards, 250 feet high, valley about 2½ miles broad. Houses fair, people friendly, but lazy; grass obtainable in small quantities; straw abundant; water good and abundant, from creek. The road continues north for about ½ mile, then crosses the river and bending westerly reaches Pángyet on the right. Double stockaded village on low ground, under the rise of the saddle between two hills; about 16 houses, all raised about 10 feet from the ground. The Hti run continues in a due northerly direction, the road branches west-north-west, running through thick bamboo jungle, making a steep ascent 2 miles out from Pángyet and a steep descent a mile further on into a nullah, the ascent on the far side being gradual except for a short distance; then level going with thin scrub jungle into Kyi (10½ miles), which is divided into two parts, the larger portion recently burnt to the ground; only 12 houses remain on the left of the road. A good space in a grove of jack fruit trees could be used as a camping ground for a large force. Population 100, bullocks 60, goats 30; road good and easy going. Carts are north of this little used, sleighs made out of the fork of a tree taking their place. From Kyi the jungle on the hill sides has been cleared and in places broken for cultivation. The road passes through this and is good going for man and beast, running due north from Kyi for 1½ miles, when it enters the hills, making two sudden and steep ascents. It now runs level for a few hundred yards, then descends into the bed of the Payani river along which it runs, commanded on both sides by jungle-covered spurs until it reaches the Món river, when it runs across the stony bed of the stream. Caution must be used in moving transport animals across the smaller waste channels owing to quicksands which occur in several places. The road then runs in a north-north-west direction up the bed of the river through thin low scrub jungle till it reaches a small spur over which it ascends, reaching Magyi on the north slope about ½ mile further on, at 14½ miles. Large village, 34 houses, population 160, bullocks 80; paddy, grass, straw in large quantities; houses inferior; entrances to the village three, north, south and west. Two kyaungs on north side, one large (new), one old: two zayáts; water from creek, distant ½ mile. Village situated on hill overlooking the valley northerly; hill side from the river precipitous. |
| | | **2. Léngyi** ... | M. F. 14 6 | M. F. 29 0 | Road runs down a sudden and steep incline into paddy-fields beneath in north-west direction; road steep for animals, once on the level easy going, leaving Bu on the right at 1½ miles, a large stockaded village in two rows of houses; 30 houses, population 120, bullocks 70. The road after running north for ½ mile turns due east under the foot of the hills and bordering on the paddy-fields in rear of the village, suddenly turning north-north-west through a gap in the saddle between two hills; road fair but trying for animals; two steep ascents of about 150 yards each, difficult for animals, about ½ mile apart, then level going with one descent into a small nullah, along |

FROM THAYETMYO TO LAUNGSHÉ—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Meadday District. | Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Minbu. | **2. Lôngyi**—*cont.* | | | which it passes into the bed of the Môn river, continuing in the same close under the banks till it reaches Dabwinmyo at 6 miles, a large village of 250 houses, under a Myo-ôk of Taungtha origin, as are most of his townspeople. He is an illiterate old man, and in the hands of his Burman clerk. The village is prettily situated ½ a mile from the left bank of the Môn river, towards which the ground slopes, in a large grove of palm trees. Extensive paddy cultivation to the west. One large kyaung holds 100 men and eight sayâts holding 200. Dwé lies behind a small spur on the west (right) bank of the Môn, a couple of miles to the west of Dabwin and is situated on the Dwé river; 24 houses and two kyaungs. From Dabwinmyo road runs through rice fields along left bank of Môn river, inclining towards the river and reaching it at Zidaw (6¾ miles) here the river is crossed by two foot-bridges, and at 7½ miles Akyéywa is reached. This is a flourishing Chinbôn village of 46 houses sandwiched between the two flourishing Burmese villages of Tanlagyin (88 houses) and Nabidôn (39 houses). It is on a slight eminence of about 75 feet and has several Burmese pagodas, &c., just outside it. From Akyéywa road runs up right bank for ¼ a mile, then crosses by ford to left bank, and 1½ miles further up recrosses the river by foot-bridge, ½ a mile below the village of Auk-kyin (9¾ miles). This is also called Burmese-Tauksék and is a flourishing village of 46 houses. Thence the road runs up right bank through paddy-fields to Tauksék (also called Chin-Tauksék), a Chinbôn village of 56 houses at 11½ miles. The river is then crossed just below a *bund* opposite Tauksék, and the road continues up the valley to Lôngyi, 14¾ miles, crossing innumerable irrigation channels. Lôngyi is a flourishing double village of 79 houses, part Burmese, part Chinbôn. It is surrounded by paddy-fields, amply irrigated from the Môn river. |
| O.C. Chin Hills. | Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku. | **3. Kyaukka** ... Môn river, Pônzaing, Sin, and Kyaukka chaungs. | M. 12 F. 6 | M. 41 F. 6 | General direction north. Road, now merely a cooly or bullock path, runs up the Pônzaing chaung which enters the Môn river at Lôngyi for about 3 miles. It then crosses a low pass into the valley of the Sin chaung, also a left bank feeder of the Môn river, which it joins at Apaw (*see* at end of this stage); descent for first 100 feet on other side steep. At 4½ miles Ngatawsôk, a poor Chinbôn village of 27 houses on the Sin chaung. A little rice cultivation round village, but water-supply insufficient to irrigate much. Path now runs up bed of Sin chaung, stony but practicable at all seasons. Cutch tree jungle on both sides. At 6¾ miles Sinchaungywa, Chinbôn village of 21 houses on Sin chaung. Cultivation as at Ngatawsôk. The Sin chaung is in the rains a broad torrent, stony bottom. In the dry season no water above ground, but can always be found by digging in the stream bed. At 7½ miles Daingywa, Chinbôn village of 28 houses on Sin chaung. Here there are huts for 100 police, at present (March 1893) rather out of repair. The villagers are good guides and shikâris for the Samboyu hills to the west and north-west. Path after ½ a mile leaves Sin chaung and turning north-east ascends rather steeply to Mahawtaung (3,000 feet) on the watershed between the Môn and Salin rivers at 9¾ miles. Passing slightly to the west of the highest point of this hill, path, easily practicable |

FROM THAYETMYO TO LAUNGSHÉ—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| O.C. Chin Hills. | Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku. | **3. Kyaukka**—*cont.* | | | for transport animals, descends gradually for 500 feet to Kyaukka at 12¾ miles, through numerous *taungyas*. This is a Chinbôn village of 43 houses, under Yan (*see* next stage). Some police huts available for shelter. Water scanty and bad, from Kyaukka chaung, a tributary of the Pôndo chaung. There is an alternative route between Lôngyi and Daingywa. It is a good path and easy all the way, but is 6½ miles longer than that just described. It runs as follows. First 1½ miles from Lôngyi, up Pônsaing chaung, then cross Shwékyauktaung, diagonally, north-westward back into the Môn valley, reaching the bank (left) of that river a little north of Yethungyin, and following the river bank thence northward, crossing Maw chaung, to Apaw (6½ miles), a small dilapidated village of six houses on a low hill on right bank of Maw chaung at its junction with the Môn river. On the opposite bank of the Môn is the flourishing Chinbôn village of Mintaingyin, 26 houses. The Môn is bridged ½ a mile below the villages by bamboo foot-bridge on gabions. It is here from 60 to 100 yards wide, varying in depth. In the dry season it is fordable (1½ feet deep) between Apaw and Mintaingyin. Its general character is that of a not very impetuous Salmon river. The Maw chaung is similar in character to the Sin chaung. Dense cutch forest around and much cutch-boiling carried on in these villages. Path now quits Môn river and runs up Maw chaung for about 2½ miles, it then turns north-eastward away from the stream and ascends a steep hill, through *taungyas* to just below Daing-kyauki (11 miles; 2,600 feet), the remains of an old Chinbôn village on top of a precipitous limestone rock, a former place of refuge in times of raids, got at only by means of ladders up the rock Excellent spring at foot of rock. There is a small cutch-boiling village and *taungya* a little to the north. The path now descends rapidly to Daingywa (1,600 feet) which is reached at 13½ miles. |
| | | **4. Laungshé** ... Pôndo or Pein, Pa, and Salin chaungs. | M. 9 F. 2 | M. 51 F. 0 | General direction a little east of north. Road is an ordinary cart track through rice fields and scrub jungle, following the course of the Pôndo chaung, tributary of the Salin chaung, more or less closely all the way. This stream is dry in the dry season. The following villages are passed *en route* :— |

| | | HOUSES. | POPULATION. |
|---|---|---|---|
| At 2¾ miles Yan | ... | 25 | Chinbôn. |
| At 3½ miles Ngahaung | ... | 5 | Do. |
| At 4 miles Pa chaung | ... | 6 | Do. |
| At 4¾ miles Kinbauk | ... | 33 | Do. |
| At 6 miles Kyeingyi | ... | 51 | Half Chinbôn, half Burmese. |
| At 7 miles Tôndin | ... | 23 | Do. |
| At 7½ miles Pein chaung | ... | 37 | Do. |
| At 9 miles Ywathit | ... | An offshoot of Laungshé. | |

Laungshé at 9½ miles on right bank Salin chaung has 361 houses, court-house and travellers' bungalow; bamboo sheds to accommodate 400 men. Rice and pack bullocks plentiful and a few carts. Population mixed Burmese and Chinbôn.

## No. 9.

FROM THAYETMYO TO LAUNGSHÉ—*continued.*

### BRANCH I.

FROM DABWINMYO (*see* ALTERNATIVE I, STAGE 2) TO YANÁN.

BY CAPT. J. HARVEY, ROYAL ARTILLERY, ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH,
W. A. HERTZ, ESQ., EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
AND NATIVE INFORMATION, MARCH 1893.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| O.C. Chin Hills. | Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku. | **1. Ma Awé** ... Môn river. | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 | Road is a Chin path up a long spur of Ma Awé hill and then along the top. Will always require some clearing of bamboos, through thick jungle of which it runs. An alternative route runs *viâ* Tauksôk and Tauk chaung up the northern spur is a little longer and through similar jungle. The upper part is clear of bamboos. At 12 miles Ma Awé, Chinbôu village on top of hill; 30 houses; water scarce; got from three very small wells, but villagers always keep a reserve in gourds also; even in hot weather more can easily be got by digging in suitable beds of nullahs. |
| | | **2. Thaung chaung Sakhán.** Thaung chaung. | 8 | 0 | 20 | 0 | Road runs along spur down from Ma Awé, across saddle, and up a short spur of Yengwétaung; then it runs down into the Thaung chaung, which stream rises from the northern slopes of Yengwétaung or Tuditaung, which is about 7,000 feet high. Here there is only a halting place, no village. |
| | | **3. Pyawbwé Sakhán.** | 17 | 0 | 37 | 0 | Road runs through fir and oak forest over a high spur of Yengwétaung and down another to the eastward, ascending and descending many times. Water to south-east of camp. The distance is only approximate. |
| | | **4. Yanángyi** ... Daung chaung. | 8 | 0 | 45 | 0 | The Yôma watershed is crossed; an easy road gradually descending to the Daung chaung. There is also a route from Dabwinmyo up the Dwé chaung and over the watershed of the Yômas, leaving Yengwétaung to the north, but it is longer and much worse going. |

## No. 10.

### From THAYETMYO to TAUNGU (TOUNGOO).

BY CAPT. A. D. ANDERSON, ROYAL ARTILLERY, FEBRUARY 1880.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Lower Burma. | **1. Camp** ... ... Irrawaddy and numerous small streams. | 12 | 4 | 12 | 4 | A road runs more or less along the old frontier line from opposite Thayetmyo to Taungu, but it would seldom be used for the movement of troops, as the central stages traverse very |

FROM THAYETMYO TO TAUNGU (TOUNGOO)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Lower Burma. | **2. Thambuhla** ... Small streams. | 11 | 0 | 23 | 4 | difficult country in crossing the Yôma range which divides the watersheds of the Irrawaddy and Salween rivers, and it would be easier and probably also cheaper in the long run to move them by river to Prome and thence by rail *viâ* Rangoon. The first two stages are good and easy going, the third stage also fairly good in dry weather. The fourth and fifth stages, between which the Yôma watershed is crossed, are very difficult indeed, the road being the worst possible description of cart track. From the sixth stage to the beginning of the 5th mile of the twelfth stage, the road is a good cart track, thence to Toungoo metalled road. Small camping grounds at all the stages and supplies of rice, fowls, &c., can be provided with due notice at all stages, except the fourth and fifth. At most of the stages there are police posts, and at the tenth and eleventh (also at Tabaing between eleventh and twelfth) stages there are good rest-houses. Grass and bamboo leaves for forage throughout the route, and water may be said to be plentiful upto the end of February certainly. The small double bullock carts of the country are procurable for transport, as are ponies and, on the Toungoo side of the Yômas, bullocks for pack transport. From Bámbwébin, Stage 8, there is a direct road to Thágaya on the railway, four stations north of Toungoo, distance 34 miles, *see* Route No. 8, Stages 1 to 3 inclusive. |
| | | **3. Thetngabaing.** Kyoting chaungyi. | 15 | 0 | 38 | 4 | |
| | | **4. Mingyi Sakhán** Kyoting chaungyi and Baing-haung chaung. | 12 | 0 | 50 | 4 | |
| | | **5. Magu Sakhán**... Kyetyetmyaung and Magu chaungs. | 20 | 0 | 70 | 4 | |
| | | **6. Payagôn** ... Kyaukmasein and Theing chaungs. | 9 | 0 | 79 | 4 | |
| | | **7. Pôlôngyi** ... Theing chaung. | 8 | 0 | 87 | 4 | |
| | | **8. Bámbwébin** ... Theing chaung. | 8 | 0 | 95 | 4 | |
| | | **9. Zibyubin** ... Theing chaung. | 18 | 0 | 113 | 4 | |
| | | **10. Shwégyîtyit**... Theing chaung and Swa river. | 16 | 0 | 129 | 4 | |
| | | **11. Lédaungán** ... Small streams. | 9 | 0 | 138 | 4 | |
| | | **12. Toungoo** ... Salween river. | 9 | 0 | 147 | 4 | |

## No. 11.

### From YAUNGYÁNDAUNG to MINHLA.

BY LIEUT. MARTER, 1st BATTALION, RIFLE BRIGADE, 1886–87.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Lower Burma. | **1. Munatkôn (Menakôn).** | 12 | 4 | 12 | 4 | Yaungyándaung is situated on the right bank of the Irrawaddy about 30 miles above Thayetmyo. General direction north-west and north; leaving Yaungyándaung the road is fair and level. Range of hills running north-north-west on the left of the road. Two and-a-half miles inlet, a very small village on river. Five miles Htúbauk, a small village of only eight houses some little distance from the river. The road continues in a northerly direction and is a fair one for carts. One and-a-half miles from Htúbauk is Nabeya, a fair-sized village not on the river, but getting water from a well. One kyaung and one zayát giving accommodation for about |

FROM YAUNGYÁNDAUNG TO MINHLA—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Lower Burma. | **1. Munatkôn (Monakôn)**—*cont.* | | | 60 men. Six miles from Nabeya is the village of Munatkôn, about a mile from the river. No good camping ground here, but a small open space would accommodate a force of about 100 men. Water plentiful and very good from a well, which supplies the village all the year round. |
| | | **2. Thabyadaw** ... | M. 9 F. 2 | M. 21 F. 6 | General direction north-west. After leaving Munatkôn the road, which is a fair one for carts and good for mules and pony transport, runs slightly inland leaving low hills, between it and the river, 3¼ miles, is the village of Padaukkán, a small "Chin" village of about 10 houses. The road continues inland to avoid several small creeks running into the Irrawaddy. After leaving Padaukkán one stream is crossed and then the small village of Sanaing is reached, off the road, 1 mile from Padaukkán. Three-quarters of a mile after leaving Sanaing the road crosses the Pedi creek, and about 3 miles beyond this it crosses another stream, continuing along its bed for a short distance. Five miles from Sanaing the road runs in a north-easterly direction reaching Thabyadaw, a small village on the river. There is a certain amount of open space here for a camping ground, but it is not good from a military point of view, being commanded by some high cliffs overlooking the ground, and being far from the water, which is drawn from the river. |
| | | **3. Kada** ... ... | 9 0 | 30 6 | General direction north and north-west. In this march the road, which is fair, makes several detours between the villages which are on the river to avoid small streams and creeks running into the river. Leaving Thabyadaw the road continues on the river bank for 2½ miles to Paidaw, a village of no importance. After Paidaw the road runs inland and about 2 miles from Paidaw crosses two small streams, after which it takes a north-easterly direction towards the river passing Kainywa, but not entering it. Kainywa is about 3½ miles from Paidaw and is a fairly-sized village of about 30 houses. Leaving Kainywa the road again runs inland about 2 miles from Kainywa crossing two streams. Hills on the left of the road and low hills between it and the river. Three miles from Kainywa the small village of Kada is reached, of no importance. There is no camping ground here whatever, nor does the village afford any accommodation, but the force camped on the river bank. |
| G.O.C. Myingyán District. | Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mimbu. | **4. Minhla** ... ... | 6 0 | 36 6 | General direction north-west. The road on first leaving Kada runs due west for a short distance and then north, reaching Malun 2½ miles, now burnt down and affording no accommodation. Malun to Ywathit, a small village ½ mile further on and of no importance. After running north-west for 1½ miles the road crosses a fairly-sized nullah called the Kywénaban chaung, on which is situated the village of Wyin, of no importance. One mile from Uyin is another very small village, Latlán, and from Latlán the road runs due north passing through Inywa, a suburb of Minhla and finally reaching Minhla, 1 mile from Latlán. The latter part of the road was good and easy for the carts. At Minhla there is a large camping ground perfectly open, with several kyaungs and sayáts on rising ground capable of accommodating a fairly large force. Water for the camping ground drawn from wells in the village, about ½ mile distant. |

# APPENDIX I.

## ADDITIONAL ROUTES IN NORTHERN DIVISION.

# APPENDIX I.

## ADDITIONAL ROUTES IN NORTHERN DIVISION.

### No. 1.

**List of Roads made or taken in hand by the Public Works Department in the Bhamo District up to end of the cold season 1892-93.**

By H. O. WALLING, Esq., Public Works Department, August 1893.

| Name of road. | Class of road. | Rest-house. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) Bhamo past Siyán to Hantôn (Hángtôn). | Raised, bridged, and unmetalled. | None ... | This road is in two sections—in plains and in hills. The section in the plain is wide enough for cart traffic, the hill section is only a mule track. *See* Route No. 10, Northern Division. |
| (2) Bhamo to Máhsi... | Ditto ... | Do. ... | This is a fair weather cart road; some of the gradients into nullahs, however, are rather steep. It crosses two large swamps, which practically close the road in the rains; ferries have been established across these during the present rains and it can be used only by ponies and foot-passengers. *See* Route No. 12, Northern Division. |
| (3) Bhamo, Môping, Myothit to Nampaung. | Ditto ... | Do. ... | The first section of this road to Myothit can be used by carts in the fair weather. From Myothit to Nampaung is in the hills and this portion is only a mule track. *See* Route No. 11, Northern Division. |
| (4) Senbo to Môgaung *viâ* Tápaw. | Village road ... | Do. * ... | This is a fair weather mule track. *See* Route No. 89, Northern Division. |
| (5) Môgaung to Myitkyina *viâ* Tápaw and Akyé. | Ditto. ... | Do. * ... | This is a fair weather mule track. It is proposed to abandon this route, and this will be done as soon as the new direct road from Myitkyina to Môgaung has been made. |
| (6) Waingmaw to Sadôn. | Raised, bridged, and unmetalled. | Do. * ... | This is a mule track. It is not yet complete, although opened to traffic since last March. *See* Route No. 79, Northern Division. |
| (7) Môgaung to Kámaing. | Village roads ... | Do. ... | This is a fair weather mule track. *See* Route No. 66, Northern Division. |
| (8) Thamaingyi to 4 miles (just begun). | Raised, bridged, and unmetalled. | Do. ... | Only 4 miles of this mule track was made last year. It will be completed during the present cold weather. |

* It is proposed to build rest-houses during the present year on roads (4), (5) and (6).

LIST OF ROADS MADE OR TAKEN IN HAND BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT IN THE BHAMO DISTRICT UP TO END OF THE COLD SEASON 1892–93—*continued.*

| Name of road. | Class of road. | Rest-house. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| (9) Tálawgyi to Sima (Fort Morton), (Kachin road). | Raised, bridged, and unmetalled. | None * ... | This is a Kachin road, which it is proposed to improve and bridge this cold weather. It was the route taken by the troops proceeding to Sima during the late disturbances. *See* Route No. 100, Northern Division, and Appendix I, Route No. 8. |

## No. 1-A.

### From BHAMO to MÁTIN viâ KADAW.

BY LIEUT. CARLETON, 3RD BURMA INFANTRY, OCTOBER 1893.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Intermediate. F. | Total. M. | Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | 1. Pomprai ... | (?)15 | 0 | 15 | 0 | General direction east. Follow the Hángtón road (*see* Route No. 10, Northern Division) for 9 miles, then turn off north-east, and at 12 miles enter hills and go steep up to Kampan, then through Loncha and Kyetyin to Pomprai. Very good water-supply, but bad camp. At Kampan, Loncha, and Kyetyin water-supply is not good. Time on march 10 hours. |
| | | 2. Pakwan ... Nantabet chaung. | 14 | 0 | 29 | 0 | The direct road to Pakwan being impassable for animals in October, went by circuitous route. Downhill in a northerly direction for about 6 miles to the Nantabet chaung (50 yards by 3 feet; fairly strong current), reached in 1½ hours. Before reaching river are cross-roads, left-hand road going to Bhamo-Nampaung road (*see* Route No. 11, Northern Division) and right-hand road to Pakwan which was followed. Cross the river and go down the bank for 500 yards, then turn sharp to the right up a long steep hill to Pakwan at 14 miles; 4¼ hours. Water-supply small and camping ground indifferent. |
| | | 3. Kadaw ... | 7 | 0 | 36 | 0 | Road to Mátin viâ Karomkong being impassable, took the road to Kadaw. From Pakwan descend and cross paddy-fields, then uphill through taungyas past small village of Manto at 5 miles to Kadaw. Fair water-supply. Time on march from Pakwan to Kadaw 2¼ hours. |
| | | 4. Mátin ... ... | 9 | 0 | 45 | 0 | From Kadaw to Mátin is said to be 9 miles by a good road. |

* It is proposed to build a rest-house during the present year on this road.

FROM BHAMO TO MÂTIN *viâ* KADAW—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM BHAMO TO PAKWAN.

BY LIEUT. CARLETON, 3RD BURMA INFANTRY, OCTOBER 1893.

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | | Total. | | |
| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | 1. **Môping** ... | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | This route is better than the more southerly route *viâ* Pomprai, as it is over level ground to the foot of the hill on which Pakwan stands. General direction north-east. Level road along the Nampaung road (*see* Route No. 11, Northern Division). |
| | | 2. **Pakwan** ... Nantabet chaung. | 21 | 0 | 29 | 0 | General direction east. Level road to the Nantabet chaung at 13 miles (50 yards by 3 feet, fairly strong current), cross it, and then uphill to Pakwan. Water-supply very small and camping ground indifferent. |

## No. 2.

### From BHAMO to NAMKHAM viâ SÁWADI, MANSÔK and SÔPKAM.

BY CAPT. ATKINSON, BURMA MILITARY POLICE, NOVEMBER 1892, AND OTHERS.

The Government road to Namkham through Punkaw and Mansi is just passable in the rains, but is not so good as the Pita Warabôn road (*see* Route No. 12, Northern Division). The road on from Mansi to Tuku (*see* Branch No. I below) is impassable even for men on foot owing to deep water in the neighbourhood of the Nam Yu or Moyu chaung. A full description of the route does not appear to have been compiled, but the stages are as noted below, and such information as is available is recorded.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Dy. Commr., Bhamo. | 1. **Sáwadi** ... | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | *See* Route No. 19, Northern Division. |
| | | 2. **Mankin** ... | 12 | 2 | 21 | 2 | |
| | | 3. **Namlôn chaung.** | (?) | | (?) | | No details recorded. |
| | | 4. **Mansôk** ... | (?) | | (?) | | |
| | | 5. **Mawsi** ... Mawsi chaung. | (?) | | (?) | | Mansôk to Punkaw (?) miles, thence to Mawsi 7½ miles. Leave Pankaw following the ordinary trade route running east. Cross the Mawsi |

FROM BHAMO TO NAMKHAM *viâ* SÎWADI, MANSÔK AND SÔPKAM—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **5. Mawsi**—*cont.* | | | chaung at ½ a mile and on the far side of the chaung leave the trade route and go nearly due south, for the first 2¼ miles from Punkaw over a small hill covered with small very thick high jungle mostly kaing grass; through which a road had to be forced. At 2¾ miles cross some paddy-fields about ½ mile broad, and at 3¼ miles recross the Mawsi chaung, and then by a small path up and down hill through big jungle along a fair path to Mawsi, a large village of 50 houses in Mômeik territory situated at the head of the valley of the Nammak chaung and 7¼ miles from Punkaw. |
| | | **6. Sôpkam** ... Shwéli river and Nammak chaung. | M. 6 F. 6 | M. ... F. | From Mawsi the road descends in an easterly direction for 2¼ miles, crossing a small hill *en route*, and then into the Nammak valley on the right or Mômeik side, then along the valley for about 1½ miles, and then due south up a very steep hill to the village of Yangun at 4¼ miles from which the road goes in an easterly direction through the Môemeik hills to Sôpkam at 6¾ miles, where it strikes the Shwéli river at the mouth of the Nammak chaung. Road as good as the trade route from Mawsi throughout. |
| | Supt., N. Shan States. | **7. Namkham** ... | 4 | 2 | ... | *See* Route No. 14, Northern Division, Stage 7. |

## BRANCH I.

### FROM MANSÔK (STAGE 4) TO MANSI.

BY LIEUT. J. H. WHITEHEAD, 3RD BURMA INFANTRY, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, MARCH 1893.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **1. Camp Makha.** Pásang Ka, Kapya and Makha chaungs. | 13 | 0 | 13 0 | General direction north-westerly. At 1 mile, after crossing a small hill, good camping ground in dry paddy-fields; water from two streams. (*N.B.*—This is a better camping place than Mansôk village which is on a ridge and ¼ mile from water.) At 3 miles descent to Irrawaddy valley begins (Bhamo visible through glasses). At 4 miles present road joins trade route, coming in from the south-east. At 5 miles Kunswai (Kachin, 10 houses). Here another trade route joins on from south-east. At 6 miles Samá (Kachin, 25 houses) extends about ½ mile along road. At 6½ miles Tuku (1) (Kachin,) about ½ mile off; road to right front. At 7 miles fair camping ground in dry paddy-fields. At 7½ miles Pásang Ka (1 yard by 6 inches, rocky bottom) crosses road from left. At 8½ miles Tuku (2) (Kachin, 30 to 40 houses). From Tuku steep descent in south-westerly direction to Kapya chaung (2 yards by 6 inches, rocky bottom), which crosses road from left at 10 miles. Here there is a good camping ground in dry paddy-fields. Having crossed paddy-fields road turns north-west again uphill and along a long ridge, then descends by a short and steep descent to Makha chaung (2 yards by 6 inches, rocky bottom), which crosses from left. Camp of dry paddy-fields on left bank of chaung, a fair camping ground also on right bank. The road throughout this stage is a good mule track. There are several bullock camps and small streams. |

FROM BHAMO TO NAMKHAM *viâ* SÁWADI, MANSÔK AND SÔPKAM—*continued.*

BRANCH I—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **2. Mansi** ... ... Namyu chaung. | 11 6 | 24 6 | At ½ mile path to left to Namlé (six houses) about ½ mile from road; old site of Namlé on right by road side. Up to 4 miles road is crossed and recrossed by Makha chaung. At 4 miles Namyu chaung (at ford, 20 yards by 1 foot 3 inches, rocky bottom) crosses road from right front. Makha chaung flows into it near here. This stream rises in hills, flows through Saopung, near Kunswai, then on through Punkán (Kárán) and Mansi, where it is 20 yards by 1 foot 6 inches, sandy bottom. At 5 miles Madángya (Kachin, three houses). At 9½ miles Chaungdauk (Kachin, 13 houses, built in Shan manner, but with Kachin thatching). At 10 miles road from Kyawgaung joins present road from right front. At 10¾ miles road passes through old British fort (parapet and ditch remain much overgrown). At 11¾ miles Mansi (Shan). The road for first 4 miles descends gently; very rocky in many places. After 4 miles follows right bank of Namyu chaung, but not close to river; nearly flat and good mule track. From Chaungdauk to Mansi mostly through "kaing" grass; this part is still boggy in places and would probably not be practicable for at least six weeks after rains. Throughout this stage the road is crossed by many small streams and there are several bullock camps. Mansi is 14 miles from Bhamo, *see* Route No. 12, Northern Division. |

## No. 3.

### From BHAMO to SIMA (FORT MORTON*).

BY CAPT. G. H. H. COUCHMAN, D.S.O., 1892–93, LIEUT. HUSSEY WALSH, 1890–91, LIEUT. DENT, 1892–93.

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **1. Malula** ... ... Tapin river and small streams. | 11 0 | 11 0 | General direction north-east. After leaving Fort A, Bhamo, the road takes a north-east direction and passes the police fort and jail on its left. As far as here the road is metalled. A mile or so from Fort A the road crosses over two bridges, both strong enough for cavalry or mountain battery, about 30 yards long each. The track is a broad road in most places (varying from 8 to 15 feet) and runs through tree jungle to near the village of Nampa Chaungwa, 15 houses, at 5 miles, which is on a small stream about 10 yards wide. From here the road runs on to the village of Mêping, 26 houses, at 7 miles, which is about 400 yards to the west (left) of the road and rather hidden away and difficult to see: here the river is crossed, if the Theinlôn route is taken. Then on for about 1 mile and across a stream unfordable and 12 yards wide with a bridge over it: this stream has banks about 1 yard deep and perpendicular and runs through dense jungle. Sima |

* So called after Capt. Morton, Commandant, Magwé Battalion, Military Police, who was killed in action there in January 1893.—A.F.

FROM BHAMO TO SIMA (FORT MORTON)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **1. Malula**—*cont.* | | | | | column camped near Môping on the banks of the Tapin. From here the road runs through jungle to Malula, 15 houses, at 11 miles, which is just off the road on the right. On either side of this village is good camping ground and plenty of forage. |
| | | **2. Myothit** ... Tapin river and one small stream. | 8 | 0 | 19 | 0 | The track after leaving Malula runs along a paddy plain up to the village of Kywégyo, 23 houses, at 1¼ miles, and then on along the river bank up to the village of Ma-ubin at 2 miles. Before reaching this village there is a small stream of little importance. From Kywégyo the road is not so good, being soft and sandy. Next we come to Mainyé, about 400 yards from Ma-ubin: this is a small village of a few houses. From here on to the village of Naungpaung, 26 houses, at 3 miles, and in ¾ of a mile more Kanni, 26 houses, is reached. There is scarcely any jungle from Malula to Kanni; the track leads through fine paddy and beautiful fields with rich grass. From here the road runs through tall kaing grass; it is sandy and indifferent and about 7 feet wide, till the bridge over the Tapin river is reached at 7¾ miles. The bridge over the Tapin is made of bamboo and is only temporary, but in May 1893 strong enough to take over mounted troops and mountain batteries. The river is here 10 feet deep, 180 yards wide. Myothit, 40 houses, at 8 miles, is on the right bank of the river, a little from it, and has a civil police station in the village. Chinese caravans camp here and the ground is rather dirty in consequence, but the ground available for camping on is very large. There are two or three shops here, in which are sold milk and a few other necessaries. With the exception of Kanni, which is a Chinese-Shan village, all the villages passed so far are Burmese-Shan. For these two first stages, *see* also Route No. 11, Northern Division, Stages 1 and 2, in which the distances are given as 13¼ and 10¼ miles respectively. |
| | | **3. Lower Karwun (or Karwan).** Namsong Ka and Liya Ka. | 7 | 6 | 26 | 6 | General direction north. The road passes down the right bank of the Tapin and after ¼ mile turns to the north. It crosses two swamps 2½ feet deep (muddy bottom), which are offshoots of the Namsong Ka. Up to here is through kaing grass. It then passes along paddy-fields and again crosses an offshoot of the Namsong Ka, and thence into Sihet at 2¾ miles. The road now goes north passing the small village of Thágôn; no supplies; 15 houses. From here it crosses the plain through alternate kaing grass and cultivation in a north-east direction. At 4 miles it crosses a small chaung, 10 yards broad, knee-deep; course from south-east to north-west; water good; rapid current; sand and gravel bottom, kaing grass banks. At 4¼ miles the village of Namyaw (three houses, mixed Shan-Burman and Kachin village; no supplies) is passed. It is about ¼ mile to the left of the road. The route now ascends a steep, tortuous, rough road to Lapáng at 5¾ miles (1,000 feet above Sihet). From here there is a path to Peto. The road now ascends gradually by several small ascents to Karwun 7¾ miles. From Namyaw to Lapáng the path is mostly through tree jungle, but beyond this it is through kaing grass. It is overgrown and not used |

FROM BHAMO TO SIMA (FORT MORTON)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **3. Lower Karwun (or Karwan)**—*cont.* | | | all the way from Myothit, especially the latter part. There is a track to Pônlein from Lower Karwun. Good grass and bamboo for forage. Water good, but not very plentiful; no supplies. Height above sea 1,570 feet. For another description of this stage and of the next as far as Tálí Uma, *see* Route No. 11, Northern Division, Alternative V. |
| | | **4. Wédu Uma** ... Tumpi, Nakut and two other small streams. | M. F. 12 6 | M. F. 39 4 | From Lower Karwun the road ascends steeply for 200 feet to Upper Karwun. From here there is a road north-west to Tálí. The road descends to Tiya ¾ of a mile. From here the road is fair and up an easy ascent to Jawmaw (Tátlôn) village at 3 miles. There is good grass along this part of the route. Just before Jawmaw (Tátlôn) there is a good road to Tálí Kabar (big) and Numkaw. From here the road is very good and smooth, but steep up to Jawmaw (Tátlôn), passing through kaing grass and tree jungle. Just before Jawmaw (Tátlôn) there is a magnificent view to the north, and the Shwédaungyi range near Môgaung is distinctly visible. Beyond Jawmaw (Tátlôn), after descending to a spring, the road ascends steeply to Saré (4 miles), passing several taungyas on the left. The road is still excellent. It runs along the ridges till the village of Tálí (Uma) is reached at 6¼ miles. For another description of the remainder of this stage, *see* Route No. 7, Northern Division, Branch I. General direction north-east. From Tálí (Uma) the road descends into some taungyas and crosses a small stream 3 feet wide, muddy and bad crossing, but very easily bridged. From here the road ascends into Taláng (7¼ miles). Road much overgrown with grass. Branch road to Marawkatawng from Taláng. From here the road descends into some taungyas and then ascends into Lawpum (8½ miles). Road as before. From Lawpum road passes through taungyas and descends steeply to the Tumpi Ka, 4 yards broad, stony bottom, 1 foot deep; and ascends steeply to Wédu Lagatán along the right bank of the stream and high above it (10½ miles). Road now ascends steeply and over good smooth ground into Kukam (11¼ miles). From Kukam road descends steeply and crosses the Nakut Ka, 3 yards broad, 1 foot deep, muddy bottom, and passes along some paddy-fields. It then ascends steeply into the straggling village of Wédu (Uma) at 12¾ miles, crossing one other small stream. All this route is good and there is plenty of good fodder all along the route. |
| | | **5. Teingár** ... Karong, Byup, Tálí, 10 yards wide, 2 to 3 feet deep, and one other small stream. | 3 4 | 48 0 | General direction is north. The road from Wédu (Uma) runs downhill very steeply and then turns a little to the right and runs round the Wédu hill; very thick tree jungle and a very steep khud on the left. After this it gradually descends to the Karong Ka, which is a small tributary of the Tálí Ka, and from here runs up to Machong-Katawng-Karán at 1½ miles, a small village which is subservient to Machong. Here the road is not good, being narrow and rough. From this village the road descends to the Byup Ka, 6 yards wide and 2 feet deep. From here the road runs uphill to Machâng, eight houses, at 2½ miles; here the road turns west, from Wédu, it has been running nearly due |

FROM BHAMO TO SIMA (FORT MORTON)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **5. Teingár**—*cont.* | | | north, and runs downhill through open country, but it is very steep and is zigzagged. The road drops down very suddenly to the Tálí Ka, which is a small mountain stream, at 4 miles. The stream is here 10 yards wide and 2 to 3 feet deep with a fairly strong stream; bottom sandy with a few large rocks. Above the crossing there is a Kachin bridge made of bamboos for foot-passengers: this being high above the stream, will probably last through the rains. From here the road goes up a very steep incline to the village of Kukam (5 miles); the road from Machâng is bad on account of the descent to the Tálí Ka. Nearing Kukam the road runs through thick tree jungle. The road now runs north-north-east along top of range and is fairly level, with a few easy ascents and descents to the village of Lana (7 miles). Here the water is scarce and has to be collected by a dam for animals. Camp in the village. Fodder plentiful; no supplies. From here road runs on to Laryáng (shortly after leaving Lana, there is a road to the east leading to Teingrám) and descending to a small stream the village is reached at 7½ miles. From here the road passes through taungyas and at the top enters some fine large tree forest. On nearing the village of Teingár the road gets rather stony. Good camp here (8½ miles) for small force, but it is possible to encamp 300 men and transport if required. For another description of this stage *see* Route No. 7, Northern Division, Branch II, Stages 2 and 3. |
| | | **6. Ngetpyadaw** ... Ula, Kalai, Lagun, Mölé, and three smaller streams. | M. 12 F. 2 | M. 60 F. 2 | From Teingár the road runs down a very steep hill in a north-westerly direction through thick jungle and then through taungya clearings. The road here is very good and keeps on descending till the Ula Ka, a small tributary of the Kalai Ka, is reached at 2 miles: this stream has a stony bottom and is 7 yards wide and about 1 foot deep. Crossing the stream the road runs along level ground through tree jungle up to a small village called Waloung: this has only two houses and probably are put here for cultivation, but they have been regularly inhabited of late. Passing the village there is a road to the west which leads to Laimôk and here the road is not so good being rather soft. The route now takes a north-north-easterly direction and arrives at a stream called the Kalai Ka at 3 miles. This is about 8 yards wide and 1 foot deep and would be much larger and presents a nasty obstacle during the rains: the bottom is muddy. From here the road is good and quite level, but rather low lying, and on account of the several streams in the vicinity would probably be rather wet during the rains. After crossing two small streams, tributaries of the Kalai Ka, the road runs through small teakwood jungle and then through some paddy-fields up to the Lagun Ka, at 5 miles, 4 yards wide and 6 inches deep. Then the road runs through this year's taungya clearings uphill and after about ½ mile the road gets into bamboo jungle and so on till the village of Unkaw is passed at 7 miles. This village is off the road about 200 yards to the east. From Unkaw the road descends over stony ground for ¼ mile and then passes along the side of a hill along grass and bamboo jungle; gradually ascends at first, and then very steeply over stony ground and in zigzags through first kaing grass and then tree jungle into Pumpein at 9½ miles. One small nullah, |

FROM BHAMO TO SIMA (FORT MORTON)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandaley District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **6. Ngetpyadaw**—*cont.* | | | 3 feet wide, is crossed. The road from Pumpein to the plain is very steep, but good. It varies from 6 feet to 15 feet broad, is very smooth and good, and descends in zigzags through tree jungle and taungyas to the plains below. From here it passes through alternate paddy-fields and kaing grass to Ngetpyadaw, a small village on the Môlé chaung at 12¼ miles. Good fodder and camping ground. A little paddy to be got here. For another description of the road between Unkaw and Ngetpyadaw *see* in Route No. 7, Stage 7. |
| | | **7. Kaichi camp** ... Môlé, Pakha, and another small stream. | 8 0 | 68 2 | From Ngetpyadaw the road runs down to the Môlé chaung: here as well as on the other side is excellent camping ground for a large force, abundance of fodder, and the Môlé chaung for water: best camping ground is on the right bank of river. The ford is good over the river at this time of year, though the bottom is stony; in other places the river is unfordable. There is a fishing dam quite close to the ford, river about 40 yards wide and average depth at crossing about 1½ feet. River unfordable in floods, but boats come up here from Manmögh and Bhamo. The road now runs to the Shan-Talôk village of Nalôn at ½ mile through beautiful pasture land and on to Möngsain, Shan-Talôk at 1½ miles. The road now is running in a northerly direction till it meets the Manmögh and Namsángyáng route. From the river road is open and good. At 1¾ miles a road goes to the north-west to Ningtap. At 3¾ miles crosses a stream which has now three beds, each respectively 1 foot, 4 feet, and 8 feet broad and which is no obstacle. At 3½ miles is a shorter and smaller road to Kaichi. At 3¾ miles cross the Pakha Ka, 18 feet wide, with stony bottom and which has an easy crossing. From here the road ascends steeply for about 2,000 feet to Khaiya, passing through old taungyas and bamboo and kaing grass jungle with small trees, till at the top it passes into some taungyas now under cultivation. Here it is joined by the road mentioned above, and after 200 yards reaches Khaiya. There is a branch road to Ningtáp from Khaiya. From here the road ascends and descends gently and finally passes through tree jungle into some taungyas which form a good camp. One stream is crossed close to camp. Water, wood, and bamboo plentiful. This road is very good, but rather steep, and there are occasional stony pieces in the ascent. Camp ½ a mile below Kaichi. |
| | | **8. Namsángyáng.** Several small streams. | 7 4 | 75 6 | The road now ascends easily into Kaichi, crossing a small stream. It then passes the village of Pumnoikhet (1½ miles) and then descends, being very steep in parts and slippery on account of the red clay the path is cut in. Jungle trees on the plain. Two streams, 2½ feet deep, are crossed, the stream nearest Namsángyáng being the chaung of that name. Camp on some extensive paddy plains north-east of village. Namsángyáng at 7½ miles is a Chinese-Shan village and consists of six houses; supplies, paddy, and good fodder; water good from chaung. Would be very damp in rains, but in cold season excellent camping ground. Villagers are |

FROM BHAMO TO SIMA (FORT MORTON)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C, Mandaley District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **8. Namsángyáng** —*cont.* | | | unenterprising and move very little among the Kachins. Time of march 3 hours for the north-eastern column from Kaichi camp to Namsángyáng. |
| | | **9. Ningrong-Majángkatawng.** Four small streams. | M. F. 10 6 | M. F. 86 4 | From Namsángyáng camp the road runs in an easterly direction. After leaving the open paddy-fields it enters long grass and bamboo jungle, crossing two small streams about 1 mile from the village; then through tree jungle. As soon as the hill is reached up a spur of which the road runs, road is good, but the ascent is very long and tedious as far as the village of Nambáng (3¼ miles). This is a fairly large village and has fowls, rice, paddy, &c. Camp could be made here if necessary. From here through thick tree jungle and undergrowth, ascending and descending, the village of Sara (4¼ miles) is reached. Near this village the roads are good and well kept; small village and partly burnt, on the top of the ridge along which the road is running; dense undergrowth adjoins the track. Sara could be made a camp if necessary, but would be very small. Then the road still keeping along the ridge, though also going up and down, runs into the village of Ningpwot, which is on the top of a high hill at 5¾ miles. Before reaching the village, there is a level space of about 400 yards. Just outside Ningpwot there is a road to the left to Hpáneng. The road leaves this and ascends steeply for about 60 yards into some tree jungle, and is level for about 300 yards, when it begins to descend first through grass jungle, where it is rather overgrown, then through taungyas and finally through tree jungle again. There are one or two fairly steep descents, but not too great for transport. Road good throughout to Ningrong-Warúkatawng through which it passes at 7¾ miles. Just before reaching the village there is a road east to Kumsai. From here the road is very good, gradually descending the whole way through tree jungle with occasional small ascents along a spur. At 4 miles a road goes east to Wuláng village which is only a ½ mile off. Two streams, one crossed just after leaving Ningrong-Warúkatawng, namely, a small one 3 feet broad and good water, and the Pási Ka 9 feet broad, stony bottom and good water; the latter having rather steep approaches, but no obstacle. The village of Ningrong-Majángkatawng is situated on a spur at 10¾ miles; most of the houses down on either side. Camp either in village or along the road above it, rather confined. Water scarce, from a small spring 200 feet below on east side; fodder plentiful. Wild plantains in neighbourhood and a very large number of fruit trees—plum and apple. |
| | | **10. Sima (Fort Morton).** Mali Ka and three small streams. | 15 4 | 102 0 | From here the road runs in a north-westerly direction, at first uphill through tree jungle and then down through short jungle to 1½ miles where a road to the left is passed leading to Kantaoyáng. Road here turns north and goes through thick grass jungle, matted overhead about 5 feet high. The road is very narrow and low, but otherwise good. Up to the cross-road to Kantaoyáng road is broad and very good. It now runs downhill a little at first and then along a spur which is level, going till |

FROM BHAMO TO SIMA (FORT MORTON)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay Division and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **10. Sima (Fort Morton)**—*cont.* | | | it runs to a small hillock about 1 mile from the last cross-road; here is tree jungle. Past the hill the road descends very steeply through thick grass jungle and is still very narrow, otherwise good. Another cross-road to Kantaoyâng is passed about 1 mile further on. Here the road turns to the east and drops down to the Mali Ka at 4½ miles, after going through some soft ground near the river. Round here jungle becomes tree and thick undergrowth. The stream at crossing is 30 yards wide and 2 to 3 feet deep; the bottom is gravel and good, there being only a few rocks; current slow; bed of the river about 60 yards wide in full water and in floods must overflow the banks, the ground being level on either side. Crossing is very good, but would be unfordable; the current, too, would be very rapid. Direction of the stream is north-west. About 200 yards below the crossing is a bamboo foot-bridge. Here the river decreases in size, flowing between some large rocks: this crossing is known as Pumpi Kai. From here the road goes up a little and then down to a small stream and then rises, through grass jungle, but fairly open. At about 5 miles there is a branch road to Kukam, *see* Route No. 27 of this Appendix, Stage 4. The path ascending the Mali hill drops down again to a small stream and then up again to one of the villages of Mali (7½ miles): this is now burnt. Jungle, thick trees. From Mali the road runs through bamboo jungle. It is fairly good here though rocky in parts, gradually going down to a small stream and then uphill through bamboo and small tree jungle. In parts the ascent is very steep and road bad. As Palâp (at 11½ miles) is reached the road runs through thick jungle (tree). Here the road turns north and travels along the ridge to North Palâp (burnt) (11½ miles); from here it runs slightly downhill through thick tree jungle and along the ridge with small ascents and descents through taungya clearing and tree jungle till Sima is reached from the south at 15½ miles. |

## ALTERNATIVE I.

### FROM BHAMO TO SIMA (FORT MORTON) *viâ* THEINLÔN AND MANMÖGH

BY CAPT. COUCHMAN, D.S.O., 1891–92, LIEUT. HUSSEY WALSH, 1890–91, AND LIEUT. DENT, 1892–93.

An alternative route to Sima from Bhamo runs as follows :—

| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commr., Northern Divn., and Deputy Commr., Bhamo. | 1. Manmaung ... | 18 | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| | | 2. Pinthet ... | 8 | 0 | 26 | 0 |
| | | 3. Theinlôn ... | 14 | 4 | 40 | 4 |
| | | 4. Manmögh ... | 12 | 0 | 52 | 4 |

This route joins that described above about 2 miles beyond Manmögh.* Thus the distance from Bhamo to Sima *viâ* Manmögh is nearly 97 miles. This is the best road, as up to Manmögh it runs along the plains, but they are hot and oppressive, and the Sima military column of 1893 returned by the hills in preference to marching in the heat of the plains. Manmögh can also be reached by large boats up the Möle chaung. It takes six to seven days from Bhamo to Manmögh and 4 to 5 to return.

* It is not exactly stated in the route referred to where Manmögh is, but apparently it is near Ngetpyadaw, Stage 6. For description of this alternative route as far as Theinlôn *see* Route No. 6, Northern Division, Stages 1 to 3.—A. F.

# No. 4.

## From KANMI (see Route No. 19, Northern Division, Alternative IV, Stage 5) to TAUNGMI.

By D. W. RAE, Esq., Civil Officer, Sinkán Column, January 1893.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **1. Kwilán camp**... Kwilán stream. | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 | General direction west-south-west; road passes through deserted villages of Pawé and Maingnaung. About 3 miles from last-named place a path leading to Taungmi *viâ* Sônkaung branches to left of present route. The whole way, except 1½ miles before reaching camp, is through open grass plains. Camping ground on left bank of stream. Water-supply and fodder for animals ample. |
| | | **2. Maingheing** ... Nama stream, Maingheing. | 7 | 0 | 19 | 0 | Direction west-south-west. Road for first 4 miles is through open country and dense jungle alternately and then enters the bed of the Nama stream and continues along it till camp is reached. About the 5th mile from last camp a bog some 500 yards long and blocked by dense cane brake and other thorny undergrowth has to be crossed, and it was owing to this portion of the road that the column took 7½ hours to do a distance of 7 miles only. Camping ground on deserted site of village and very close to water; grass scarce, and no bamboo leaves to be had within 4 miles. |
| | | **3. Maingtha camp.** Naungmo, Kwe, Thaibyu, and Ngulin streams. | 7 | 0 | 26 | 0 | Left camp 8 A.M. and arrived at Maingtha stream camp at noon. Direction west-south-west. Road passes through fairly open forest country for about 5 miles, then ascends Letkataung (also deserted village of same name) and drops into the Ngulin stream just before it empties itself into the Maingtha stream. Water and fodder for animals abundant. |
| | | **4. Kawdaw** ... Maingtha stream. | 9 | 0 | 35 | 0 | Left camp 7 A.M. and arrived at camp Kawdaw at 11 A.M. Direction west. Road at ¼ mile crosses stream and passes through small Kachin village of two houses called Thé-Kégôn; thence along bed and banks of the same stream and at 3 miles passes Tônkyauk, Shan-Burman village of about 16 houses. After leaving Tônkyauk crosses and recrosses the same stream for about 2 miles and then goes along left bank till Kawdaw is reached. Supplies for both man and beast ample. The Maingtha stream enters the Shwéli river 2 or 3 miles above Ma-u-gôn, *see* in Stage 3 of Route No. 104, Northern Division. |
| | | **5. Taungmi** ... Sôkkyin stream. | 6 | 0 | 41 | 0 | Left Kawdaw 3 A.M., and arrived at Taungmi at 7 A.M. Direction east-south-east. Road for first 3 miles through fairly open country, then enters Sôkkyin stream, continues along its bed for 2 miles, and then ascends to Taungmi. No water to be had on hill. About 2½ miles south-east of village a good camping ground with abundant water and fodder for animals is available. |

## From KATHA to MÔHNYIN viâ MAWLU and KAUNGRA.

By Lieut. E. F. COOKE HURLE, Somersetshire Light Infantry, December 1892

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha. | **1. Petsut** ... ... Chaungwa. | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | General direction north-west, a fair road for carts passing through thick forest and gradually rising to the pass. At 5½ miles the village of Langwa, nine houses; at 6 miles, Pinmalut, 16 houses; at 10 miles, Petsut, which is composed merely of cooly lines for the men constructing the railway and is situated at the head of the pass. The Chaungwa is crossed several times, crossings easy in the dry weather, but would be impassable for a short time after very heavy rains. A railway line is being constructed, which is likely to be open in a year's time. Time of march for column with mule transport 3½ hours. |
| | | **2. Pinwé** ... ... Petsut chaung. | *11 | 0 | 21 | 0 | General direction for 3½ miles west, remainder of stage north. A fair cart road now although boggy in places, it would be very deep in wet weather. At 3 miles the village of Kanni, nine houses; at 8 miles, Pintin, 10 houses; at 11 miles, Pinwé, four houses. The Petsut chaung is crossed in this stage, easy crossing, 18 inches deep. Time of march for column with mule transport 4 hours. |
| | | **3. Mawlu** ... Mawlu chaung. | *11 | 0 | 32 | 0 | General direction north, a cart road. Time of march for column with mule transport 4½ hours. At 3 miles Sôn-lôn (or Tônlôn) 47 houses and small kyaung; at 10 miles Nyaungbintha, 18 houses; at 10½ miles Simaw, eight houses; at 11 miles Mawlu, large village with kyaung houses. The Mawlu chaung is crossed by a strong bridge not wide enough for carts which can ford the stream, depth 2 feet, width 20 feet. A railway station is being built at Mawlu. There is a military police post also, strength 42 sepoys under a jemadar. |
| | | **4. Sâhmaw** ... Nankyi and Laidán chaungs. | 8 | 4 | 40 | 4 | General direction for 3 miles north; for remainder of stage north-west. For 5 miles along the Môhnyin road a bad cart track; remainder of stage jungle path. At 1 mile Hénu village, 22 houses, small pôngyi kyaung; at 4 miles Manhé (or Mahai), 15 houses; at 5 miles Haungtôn, nine houses. The Nankyi chaung is crossed at Hénu; easy crossing, depth 2½ feet. breadth 20 yards. At Manhé the Laidán chaung is crossed, depth 2 feet, width 10 yards. Both chaungs impassable after heavy rains, but soon run down. One mile before reaching Manhé the road is very boggy and must be very deep in the rainy weather.† Time of march for column with mule transport 4½ hours. |

* Previously recorded information has set these distances down at 9½ and 10 miles respectively, *vide* Route No. 26, Stages 2 and 3.—A. F.

† For another description of this route from Katha up to Manhé *see* Route No. 26, Stages 1 to 4.

FROM KATHA TO MÔHNYIN *viâ* MAWLU AND KAUNGRA—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha. | **5. Kaungtônzi** ... Wábo and Nammi chaungs. | 12 | 0 | 52 | 4 | General direction north-west. A jungle path lately cleared through low undulating forest with steep nullahs to cross at frequent intervals. At 7 miles Nammakyaing, 20 houses; at 12 miles Kaungtônzi, 17 houses. The Wábo chaung is crossed at 5 miles, depth 2 feet, easy crossing; at Nammakyaing the Nammi chaung is reached and is crossed three times, depth 2 feet to 2½ feet, width 30 yards, current swift; impassable after rain, when it is crossed by means of rafts. Time of march for column with mule transport 5½ hours. |
| | | **6. Tinba** ... ... Nankhán chaung. | 11 | 0 | 63 | 4 | General direction for 8 miles north-west, 3 miles east, jungle path, steadily ascending to Latawng, 8 miles, seven houses, height 2,000 feet; from there path falls to Tinba, seven houses, height 1,630 feet with some very steep ascents and descents. The Nankhán chaung is crossed at ½ mile and 1½ miles, easy crossing. |
| | | **7. Kaungra** ... Wara chaung. | 13 | 0 | 76 | 4 | General direction of route north. For the first 5 miles the path ascends until the top of the main ridge of hills is reached; height 3,140 feet, thence gradually descending to Wara chaung at 9½ miles through some very steep, rugged, and in places rocky ground; from Wara chaung path ascends to Kaungra, 13 miles, 14 houses, with several short steep ascents. A hard march. Time for column with mule transport 6 hours, if path has been thoroughly cleared beforehand. Actually time taken 8 hours. |
| | | **8. Kumsi** ... ... Nammi chaung. | 14 | 4 | 91 | 0 | General direction of route south-east. A jungle path which descends to a boggy stream at 1 mile, thence ascends to high ground, when path is easy until Nammi chaung is reached at 5½ miles. Path then follows bed of stream, stony bottom for 1 mile, when by a steep ascent it rises to high ground and remains easy until it descends through kaing grass to a boggy stream at 11 miles, out of which there is an almost precipitous ascent for ½ mile; remainder of route easy, Kumsi (10 houses) being reached at 14½ miles. A very hard march, but no other available halting place before Kumsi is reached. Time of march for column with mule transport if road has been cleared 8 hours; actual time taken 10 hours. |
| | | **9. Makaukli** ... Laidán chaung. | 9 | 4 | 100 | 4 | General direction of route east. A jungle path passing through taungya for ½ mile, thence descending by a slippery descent through thick jungle to a small stream at 1 mile, out of which there is a very steep ascent to high ground. Path then is easy for 1 mile, when it descends to small stream with very steep banks reached at 2½ miles; from there it ascends to Natmauk, 15 houses, at 3 miles. Leaving Natmauk path descends to Laidán chaung at 43 miles, easy banks, stony bottom, thence ascends 500 feet and |

FROM KATHA TO MÔHNYIN *vit* MAWLU AND KAUNGRA—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha. | **9. Makaukli**—*cont.* | | | | | immediately descends to small stream. At 7 miles easy crossing, from which it steadily ascends for 1,800 feet to Makaukli, seven houses, at 9½ miles. A hard march; time for column with mule transport 8½ hours. A halt may be made at Natmauk if necessary. Jungle path must be cleared beforehand. |
| | | **10. Môhnyin** ... Nampallauk, Nampauk, and Namyin chaungs. | 13 | 4 | 114 | 0 | General direction of route east. Leaving Makaukli path commences to descend at once through thick jungle to Káhtu, four houses, at 3 miles; then continues to descend for 2 miles through thick bamboo jungle to the foot of the hills, when it passes through teak forest and kaing grass until the clearing for the proposed railway line is reached at 6½ miles, when the railway clearing is followed till Môhnyin is reached at 13½ miles. A large Shan Burman village (109 houses) with military police post, strength 100 men under a subadar. At 7 miles Nampallauk chaung is crossed, boggy approaches. At 11½ miles Nampauk chaung is reached; depth 1 foot, boggy approaches. At Môhnyin is the Namyin chaung, which passes through the centre of the village, stony bottom, depth 2 feet, fordable in dry weather, is bridged by strong wooden bridge capable of bearing carts. Time of march for column with mule transport 5½ hours. A halt might be made at Káhtu if proceeding from Môhnyin to the hills. |

## No. 6.

### From KAUNGTÔN CHAUNG (HLWÉMAO) to LÔNTÔN.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, MANDALAY, 1893.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha. | **1. Lôntôn** ... At 7 miles Nam Yankán. Flows from Khatôk hill into small bay south-west of Indaw lake. | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | Half-a-mile from camp, at base of Hlwémao or Noimaw hill (on road Namsai-Hlwémao) along bed of Kaungtôn chaung; then 5½ miles through fairly level tree jungle coming out in view of Indaw lake. Hence road joins that from Lépôn near a muddy well and follows the shore through tree jungle and kaing to Lôntôn. |
| | | **2. Hlwémao** ... Kaungtôn. Rises in Hlwémao and spreading disappears south of Indaw. | 8 | 0 | 17 | 0 | General direction east by south. Start from Madáng through hilly forest passing two stockades and old taungya and reaching Mansi or Namsai, lesser village (five houses) in 2nd mile. In 3rd mile pass Kasi chaung; then up steep hill reaching Namsai at the 5th mile (eight |

FROM KAUNGTÔN CHAUNG (HLWÉMAO) TO LÔNTÔN—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Commr., Northern Divn., and Deputy Commr., Katha. | **2. Hlwémao**—*cont.* | | | houses). Change here for Nampa. After crossing two small streams (nearly dry) reach good camp with fodder and water at Kaungtôn chaung (8 miles), at foot of Hlwémao hills; hence 1 mile rising ground to Lasakat chaung. Water plentiful. Hence 3 miles very steep; climb to Hlwémao (15 houses), passing site of burnt village half-way whence good view of Indaw and country north and east. The journey up (3 hours without transport) and back can be done from the Kaungtôn camp.<br>*Note.*—This route is printed including title, exactly as received from the Burma Intelligence Branch Office, but is very hard to understand. It seems two routes—A. F. |

## No. 7.

### From KÁZU to PALONG viâ MANLIN.

BY H. F. HERTZ, ESQ., POLITICAL OFFICER, NORTH-EASTERN COLUMN, DECEMBER 1892 AND JANUARY 1893.

| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **1. Manlin** ... | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | *See* Route No. 100, Northern Division, Stage 3. |
| | | **2. Kantaoyáng** ...<br>Mali Ka, Shillop Ka, and several small streams. | 12 | 6 | 18 | 4 | General direction of route is south-south-west. Level road through long kaing grass and bamboo and tree jungle and one shallow stream about 5 yards broad to cross. At 2¼ miles Bainbin. Road leads across the Mali Ka, which is about 75 yards broad and fordable at this place during the present time of year (2½ feet to 3 feet deep at ford; crossing does not go straight across river; a guide is necessary to show the way); then through plantain gardens and long grass jungle, leaving some paddy-fields on the right; then it passes through thick bamboo jungle interspersed with small trees. Five small streams are crossed between the Mali Ka and where the road commences to rise at 4¼ miles, still through bamboo and tree jungle till Kumka is reached at 4¾ miles. Except for the first ½ mile, which is boggy, the road at this time of year is good and slightly undulating. It continues along the ridge, crossing three small streams before Kázu (2) is reached at 7¾ miles. This is a small village of five houses. Half-a-mile further on Ninglaw is reached, which is an insignificant and small village. Road then descends gradually for about 1 mile and ascends again for the rest of the way to Khama; about 1 mile from Khama there is a branch road to the left leading to Shila (Sadan); Khama at 11¼ miles is a fairly large village of about 25 houses. From here the road descends steeply, crossing two unimportant streams and then just before reaching Kantaoyáng (12¾ miles) the Shillop Ka is crossed; this is a tributary of the Mali Ka and about 2 yards broad with a muddy bottom. Camped here for the night. |
| | | **3. Palong** ...<br>Several small streams. | 16 | 2 | 34 | 6 | Level road for 1st mile, then gradual ascent for the second. Very dense jungle, chiefly bamboo; several boggy streams to cross and very difficult for mule |

FROM KÁZU TO PALONG *viâ* MANLIN—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **3. Palong**—*cont.* | | | transport; thence to Shinglumkong at 2 miles. From here road descends slightly and crosses the Shillop Ka, ascending to Shillop village at 4 miles, four houses. From here road good through thick tree jungle; ascent gradual to first group of Ningpwon houses and then level to the main village of Ningpwon at 5 miles where the chief of the tribe lives. Road along the ridge of the hill, very thick jungle on either side, and has appearance of seldom being used. Crossing several small streams the road reaches Tumpáng at 10 miles; then ascends through open jungle and old cultivation for the 1st mile and afterwards through a thick tree and bamboo jungle, crossing several little streams. The road is good, but owing to the thick-matted jungle, which has overgrown, there was considerable delay, as the transport found difficulty in advancing, and riding is impossible. The dung of wild elephants was frequently seen; at 14 miles Punkrong; about ½ a mile before reaching which village the road ascends steeply. From there to Tingsa the road is broad and open. It descends gradually for a short distance and then descends again to level ground on which Tingsa is situated at 15½ miles. Thence to Palong at 16¼ miles road is good, broad, and fairly level. Distance—pacing. |

## No. 8.

### From KÁZU to SIMA (FORT MORTON).

BY LIEUT. W. H. DENT, YORKSHIRE REGIMENT, DECEMBER 1892.

| | | | M. F. | M. F. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **1. 'Nkráng** ... Several small streams. | 11 2 | 11 2 | General direction south-east. Road through thick jungle. Five small streams of no consequence; about 6 inches deep and 1 to 2 yards wide. Probably all flow into Nantabet chaung and would be rather bigger in wet weather. Over the first are two logs of wood placed for a foot-bridge. Road is level up to turning off for Tálawgyi about 3 miles from start, then rises up to Maikôn fairly steep. Maikôn at 5 miles is a small Wadu Kachin village. Leaving Maikôn on turning back you get an excellent view of the country. Road now fairly level; jungle kaing grass. After going up and down about a mile road runs down big hill with tree jungle on either sides. Road goes across a small stream about 4 yards wide and a few inches deep, and then goes uphill to Kázu(2) 9½ miles. Latawng Kachins. Road then goes downhill to Kalyen Ka. Small camping ground, but good water; untenable for many men and jungle will have to be cut down each year. Road goes up a steep hill to 'Nkráng at 11½ miles, Latawng Kachins. Good road, but very steep. Some big houses would make a strong post if necessary. Road goes downhill; fairly open near road; very good for transport. Good camp here for 2,000 men; good water. |
| | | **2. Sima (Fort Morton).** Several small streams. | 10 2 | 21 4 | Branch of road crossed Kadaung Ka just at foot of camp, then uphill through jungle, and then downhill to Kadaung Ka about ½ mile, then uphill for |

FROM KÁZU TO SIMA (FORT MORTON)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **2. Sima (Fort Morton)**—*cont.* | | | about 2 miles to second stream. Road and jungle very thick and very steep though fairly good for transport. Samja at 7½ miles is a good camping ground, holding about 2,000 men. Village burnt this year. Road goes steep uphill to Sima through thick jungle and is good. Sima post (or Fort Morton) at 10½ miles being now made. Plenty of water. Road from Kázu, though only comparatively short, is towards Sima rather hard going on account of the height of the hills. |

## No. 9.

### From KÁZU to TABÔN.

BY LIEUT. W. H. DENT, YORKSHIRE REGIMENT, DECEMBER 1892.

| | | | M. F. | M. F. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **1. Tabôn** ... ... Wasik Ka and five small streams. | 4 2 | 4 2 | General direction west-south-west. Road runs through thick jungle for about 500 yards up to a small, swampy stream, then for another 400 yards to a stream called the Wasik Ka about 12 yards wide and about 2½ feet deep. Road runs on level ground to Tabôn and is at present very bad going; streams are small and of little consequence except that when wet would be boggy. The village of Tabôn, which is half Kachin and half Shan-Talôk, has 13 houses in it. Road would be good, if properly opened, and troops could camp anywhere if necessary. |

## No. 10.

### From KÁZU to TÁLAWGYI viâ KUNTÔN.

BY LIEUT. W. H. DENT, INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, NORTH-EASTERN COLUMN, MARCH 1893.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **1. Nawku (Nawbu).** Nam Mali and three small streams. | 6 0 | 6 0 | To Mali Ka general direction is south-west. The road leaves Kázu from the north-west end of it and crosses a stream which runs in a deep nullah; this would be impassable if not crossed over by a bridge during the rains. The road then runs through open tree jungle and plantain jungle, is 3 yards broad and very good up to the village of Kuntôn at 2½ miles. Before the village is reached two small streams are crossed of no importance as rivers, but would be impassable in rains on account of the very thick and adhesive mud. Here the road makes a sharp turn and runs in a southerly direction through tree jungle which becomes denser and thicker than before till an open maidan of thatching grass is reached (this in the rains would be swampy), then through paddy cultivation to the village of Nawku which is situated on the left ½ of a mile from the road; here the other route from Tálawgyi comes in, *see* Route No. 100, Northern Division. In this paddy-field the grass is very plentiful and excellent fodder for animals. Nawku (or Nawbu) is Shan Talôk (about 12 houses), and near this village on the paddy ground is an excellent camp for a large body of men. |

FROM KÁZU TO TÁLAWGYI *viâ* KUNTÔN—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **2. Tungut** ... | 7 | 4 | 13 | 4 | Crossing the Nam Mali, 35 yards broad, is a bamboo bridge made in December for the column when it crossed before; is still in very good condition; is 1½ yards wide with bamboo bottom covered over with earth; will probably be destroyed in the floods. On the left bank of the Nam Mali is good camping ground immediately adjoining the river, but only a small one; could, however, be increased by clearing jungle. Thence to Tálawgyi, *see* Route No. 100, Northern Division, Stages 1 and 2. |
| | | **3. Tálawgyi** ... | 11 | 0 | 24 | 4 | Distance by pacing. Road very good for mules except at the nullahs; there are several of these between Kuntôn and Nawku and are very muddy. |

## No. 11.

### From LÉPÔN to TAGWAN CHAUNG.

BY W. H. C. MINNS, ESQ., SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICER, MÔGAUNG, 1893.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **1. Kánsun** ... Lépôn chaung. | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | General direction south-east. Start over *kaing* plain passing Lépôn. Ywathit on the right. Muddy in parts. At 1 mile cross Lépôn chaung at foot of hills; hence steady ascent, steep in parts and roads almost impassable, liable to be rendered slippery by showers. Steps had to be cut for mules when traversed. An alternative but steeper road to Wapaw forks to the left. Kánsun, four houses; no paddy procurable; very little water. This is the Lépôn-Taungni road, but the first stage should be Wapaw, the next Lashu. |
| | | **2. Tagwan chaung.** Kasi and Kadôn and Tagwan chaungs. | 9 | 0 | 16 | 0 | Along high ridge passing stockade in 1st mile. Good road west. Gradual ascent to Wapaw, five houses, at 2 miles. After 3rd mile steep descent down Loi Ein hill begins with good view of Taungni plain. In 5th mile pass site of Old Wapaw and at 6th mile cross Kasi chaung close to its junction with Kadwan chaung, whose bed (slippery boulders; water plentiful) is followed down stream at intervals over ½ mile. The Lépôn-Taungni road splits off here, ascending the right bank; 20 yards further on route also leaves the stream on the same side; a small tributary falls in just before the Taungni road separates. The road from this point to the camp is about 1 mile. It passes through Lébôk and old taungyas. The camp is just below the junction of the Kadôn with the Tagwan chaung and situate in a clump of fine teak. Water is plentiful. |

# No. 12

## From LÔNTÔN (INDAWGYI) to KHATÔK and MATÁNG.

By W. H. C. MINNS, Esq., Sub-Divisional Officer, Môgaung, April 1893.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **1. Camp on Namtônmet chaung.** Several streams. | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | General direction north-west, along the Mansain road, *see* Route No. 36, Northern Division. Two miles through paddy and low kaing northwards between the lake and the low hills west of Lôntôn; then bending inland over two small chaungs to the Hépán range. Deep mud in the bed of one chaung. Pass Hépán, Shan-Burman village, close on the right at 2 miles. Next 5 miles gradual ascent through low bamboo jungle. Some cutting necessary, but track well defined. The old Môgaung-Môhnyin boundary and seven streamlets crossed. Last 2 miles fairly level; not so thick. Camp good; little water in chaung; 5 hours' march. |
| | | **2. Camp on Namsáng chaung.** | 12 | 0 | 21 | 0 | General direction south-west. Ten minutes' march over kaing plateau, then across the Monpôk hills, passing sites of deserted villages at 2 miles, where the road re-enters plateau, and, inclining southwards, makes across very boggy kaing between prominent Ngwédaungyi peak at the north extremity of the Lwélun range and the small Paklákatawng which is surmounted by a ruined pagoda. The road skirts and then crosses the two rows of hills which diverge southwards from Ngwédaungyi, coming out through level tree jungle at the 8th mile. A bald row of low hills called the Ngwékaungkyein range is then ascended and followed. A good view is obtained of Taungthônlôn, south-west, and towards the Uru in the far distance of Nansinku mountain, north, and Nwékánkyet mountain north by east; also of the course of the Namsáng chaung, which can be traced through the tree jungle which stretches west and south-west. The road is not shaded, but bar a little bamboo jungle, and the marshy bit is good travelling throughout. The Namsáng chaung, which runs through at the base of the Ngwékaungkyein hills is here a fine broad stream; pebbly bottom; 1 foot deep. Good camp on site of former village of Kwéköng, often confounded with Mansöng which is higher up stream. The Mansain road split off at the 5th mile near Lwélun chaung: 5 hours' march. |
| | | **3. Camp on Namsaungtaung chaung.** Namsáng chaung. | 11 | 0 | 32 | 0 | General direction south-west. Two miles through tree jungle to Namput chaung, now nearly dry; crossing near site of a former Shan-Burmese village of that name. In the 4th mile the Mattain and Pinlébu road spilts off west. Shortly afterwards cross Namhwé chaung, also nearly dry. Road good so far. From here onward considerable cutting needed. At 5 miles, and again at 6 miles, meet the Namsáng (broad stream; between high banks; bottom of pebbles and boulders; 1 to 2 feet in depth; swarms with fish) and follow it to this camp in bamboo jungle east of river, which is crossed three times; the first time in the 7th mile. The proper camp is at the junction of the Namsaungtaung, a western tributary of the Namsáng which falls in just above. Road hilly, but shady. March took 6½ hours. |

FROM LÔNTÔN (INDAWGYI) TO KHATÔK AND MATÁNG—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **4. Camp on Eila chaung; 7 miles from mouth.** Namsáng and Eila chaungs. | 10 | 0 | 42 | 0 | Three and-a-half miles to the mouth of Eila chaung, crossing a small salt stream, the Pông (Shan) or Chi I (Kachin) chaung, then up the bed of the Eila of which the stream fills, but half. It is shallow and runs over pebbles and boulders. Road shady throughout and level, but needs considerable clearing. Five and-a-half hours' march. |
| | | **5. Khatôk** ... ... | 4 | 0 | 46 | 0 | Steep climb up central peak of the Khatôk hills. Water is scarce in the village itself, but passing through one of the two hamlets on the north-east slope, a good camp is reached just beyond an old village site and near the Kasáng chaung; 1 mile from main village; 2½ hours' march. Steep descent from Khatôk hill, then at 3rd mile up the Matáng hill from which a good view of hills both sides, and Indaw lake. |
| | | **6. Matáng** ... Kasáng. | 8 | 0 | 54 | 0 | On descending, the village (? of Matáng) (12 houses) is reached, and a camp 10 minutes' march further by a small streamlet. No grass; water scanty. Road through bamboo jungle; shady, but steep in parts, and needs much cutting. |

## No. 13.

### From MÁTIN to MANWEIN (MANWAING).

BY E. H. PARKER, ESQ., OFFICIATING CHINESE ADVISER IN BURMA, 1892.

| | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Doubtful. | **1. Pengsi or Pônsi.** Chéhai stream. | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | Mátin (*see* Route No. 10, Northern Division) contains 60 houses, Kachin. In former days, 100 years ago, 300 Chinese are said to have lived there, who have since merged into Kachin manners and customs.* General direction from Mátin to Pônsi east, route mountainous. Pass village of Chéhai at 1½ miles. |
| | **2. Maichuk** ... | 15 | 0 | 24 | 0 | Direction east; route mountainous. Maichuk contains 50 or 60 houses, Kachin. |
| | **3. Látha (Lása).** | 21 | 0 | 45 | 0 | Direction east; route as before through a district subject to the jurisdiction of the Mátin Sawbwa. Látha has a population of 5,000 to 6,000, one-third of whom are Chinese. The town is surrounded by a mud wall, now in ruins. It is ruled by a Shan Sawbwa, who has complete authority except over Chinese subjects in capital cases. A five-day bazaar is held 3 miles outside Látha at a place called Láthakai where supplies are procurable in good quantities. |

* The Mátin Circle contains 12 villages, amongst them the following:—1. Chéhai (60 houses) 2. Hulung (100 houses), 3. Mantao (40), 4. Mongung (30), 5. Loilung, 6. Linying (20), 7. Léhmaipáng

FROM MÂTIN TO MANWEIN (MANWAING)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Doubtful. | | **4. Manwein (Manwaing).** | 27 | 0 | 72 | 0 | General direction north-west. Road rises into the hills, then drops again to Manwaing, which lies low, situated in a valley. At 18 miles a village is passed. |

## No. 14.

### From MÔGAUNG to LÔNTÔN (INDAWGYI).

BY SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICER, MÔGAUNG, APRIL 1893.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **1. Taungni** ... Nanyin, Nampaung, Sadwin, and Nampadaung chaungs. | 17 | 0 | 17 | 0 | For other descriptions of what appears to be practically the same route as this, *see* Route No. 65, Northern Division. Direction south-west. Good cart road starting from Môgaung along Nanyin 1 mile. It then bends slightly south leaving Ywathit 200 yards off on the right, passes Kyaingyi-Zédi and Taungpaw, some way off on the left and meets the Nanyin at Lwélaw (3 miles) crossing by a ford, knee-deep, 300 yards above the village. Sadwin chaung is near the site of old salt works at 11½ miles. At 14 miles reach Nampadaung chaung, here there is good camping ground; just beyond it a path crosses leading right and left to the Kachin and Shan-Burmese (300 yards) villages of Nampadaung respectively. Road is through kaing grass and excellent throughout; streams offer no difficulty. |
| | | **2. Camp on Namsankyen or Sanken chaung.** Ngôglé, Namtinkauk, and Namsankyen chaungs. | 8 | 0 | 25 | 0 | Half mile by path across paddy, then, rejoining cart track, through tree jungle to Lébyin, a Shan-Burmese hamlet of Taungni, left of the road 2 miles out. Left of the road are the Lébyin paddy-fields and on the right those of Waranaung, who lives in the western range, while the Taungrong Sawbwa, on the eastern, is under him. Road is through kaing grass on the level throughout, and is marshy in parts, but neither this nor the chaungs give any trouble. Tinkauk chaung at 6 miles is stagnant, but the Ngôlé chaung at 4 miles and the Namsankyen at 8 miles offer excellent camps. |
| | | **3. Camp on Hwésankán chaung.** Namkwán chaung. | 12 | 0 | 37 | 0 | Road still through kaing-grass plain, good throughout. Excellent camps on both streams. Telegraph crosses about half-way and then runs parallel ½ mile north. Just beyond this camp Môhnyin cart road parts to the left from the Indaw track. |
| | | **4. Camp on hill stream near source of Nam Sakwan.** Sakwan chaung. | 9 | 0 | 46 | 0 | Mule track makes towards western hills and crossing wire 1 mile from camp skirts tree jungle. It crosses the Namsakwan 3 miles out, and passing over small wooded hills meets it again at 5 miles, following up the stream bed ½ mile. At 7 miles it again meets |

FROM MÔGAUNG TO LÔNTÔN (INDAWGYI)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **4. Camp on hill stream near source of Nam Sakwan**—*cont.* | | | and follows the same stream emerging on the right bank as before, whereas the road to Lépôn, east of the lake, goes further up stream here and emerging on the left bank crosses over the pass to the Sankai chaung near Lépôn. Two miles through thick hill jungle to camp. The track is difficult to follow owing to diverging paths made by elephants. |
| | | **5. Namun chaung.** Kyusanlaik chaung. | M. F. 10 0 | M. F. 56 0 | Two miles hilly road through tree jungle mainly teak, then a steep ascent and descent over the Kyusanlaik taung to the Kyusanlaik chaung. The jungle is thick and the road bad up and down the steep, stony beds of dry mountain torrents. Last 3 miles fairly level through forest. Namun Kachin village, ½ mile from camp, deserted. This march took 5 hours. |
| | | **6. Lôntôn** *... Three hill streams. | 12 0 | 68 0 | Road crosses Namun chaung, then through kaing skirting north side of a small range which (running east-south-east to west-north-west) branches from the high Wapaw range crossed in Stages 4 and 5, which divides the Taungni and Indaw plains. The track goes up the beds of the first two streams which contain but little water, the third is larger and provides an excellent camp. A few marshy bits, but on from here the road skirts through tree jungle round the south of lake Indaw and is excellent throughout. At 4 miles first view of lake. Several small streams are crossed and one is followed ½ mile; on the 6th mile the road follows along the bank of one and comes down to the water's edge. A very little rain would make a swamp of the whole land south of Indaw through which to-day's march passes. |

## No. 15.

### From MÔHNYIN to NAMLAW (for Môgaung) viâ LAIKHÉ HILLS.

BY LIEUT. E. F. COOKE HURLE, SOMERSETSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, JANUARY 1893.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha. | **1. Sailing** ... ... Shama chaung. | 9 4 | 9 4 | General direction of route for 4½ miles east, remainder east-south-east. Road on leaving Môhnyin proceeds through teak forest and is a good, level cart road. At 1½ miles a small stream is crossed. At 2½ miles route leaves main road, which proceeds in a north-east direction to the village of Mainaung, distant 4½ miles, and thence to Hôpin, Nyaungbintha and Môgaung, *see* Route No. 67, Northern Division. A jungle path is then followed, which is good and level, crossing Shama chaung three times between 4½ and 5 miles; easy banks; strong, stony bottom; depth 1½ feet, width 12 feet; it then commences to ascend the hills and at 6 miles proceeds through old, disused taungya, a path branching to Mainaung at 6½ miles and at 7½ miles to |

FROM MÔHNYIN TO NAMLAW (FOR MÔGAUNG) *viâ* LAIKHÉ HILLS—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District. | Commr., Northern Div., and Deputy Commr., Katha. | **1. Sailing**—*cont.* | | | | | Taman, distant about 6 miles, in a south-easterly direction. Path still continues to ascend until Sailing (1) is reached at 8¾ miles, when it descends to a small stream and then rises to Sailing (2) reached at 9½ miles; large village; 24 houses. Time of march for column with mule transport 4 hours. |
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **2. Peinsain** ... | 12 | 4 | 22 | 0 | General direction north-north-east. On leaving Sailing path passes through tree jungle and descends for ¾ mile to a small stream from which it ascends to the main ridge, along which it passes, gradually descending; at 3½ miles there is a branch path to Shiyáng (2), distant ½ mile, and a small stream is passed just before Tamaw (eight houses) is reached at 3¾ miles. Path now ascends, passing along a very narrow ridge and Khuttu (three houses) is reached at 5 miles, whence it continues to ascend till at 6 miles it passes over a peak and descends to 7 miles. It now again ascends, passing a second peak at 7½ miles and then descends to Maw (six houses) at 8½ miles. From Maw route is fairly level to 10 miles, when it descends for ½ mile and again rises till 4 miles is reached, when it passes along a very narrow ridge to 4¾ miles and then descends to Peinsain (14 houses) at 12½ miles. Good jungle road throughout. Time of march for column with mule transport, 5 hours. |
| | | **3. Kumba** ... ... | 5 | 4 | 27 | 4 | Path ascends a steep hill for ½ mile through tree jungle to top of main ridge along which it continues very easy to Katpra (13 houses) reached at 3 miles, where there is very good camping ground; it then gradually ascends till at 5 miles a peak is passed over and a gradual descent is made to Kumba (20 houses) at 5½ miles. |
| | | **4. Kángong** ... Âhsôn and Námtun chaungs. | 9 | 4 | 37 | 0 | General direction of route east. Half mile after leaving Kumba the Kángong road branches off in an easterly direction (the Lachinpum road continuing straight on, *see* Branch I below), passing through taungya for ½ mile and making a steep descent till 1½ miles is reached, when there is a slight ascent through tree jungle for ½ mile and then a steep descent to Âhsôn chaung, reached at 2½ miles; 10 feet wide, 1 foot deep; stony bottom; flowing in a southerly direction, eventually joining the Námtun chaung. Path then rises through tree jungle to Lámai (11 houses) at 3½ miles, where there is a branch road to Makyain 3½ miles due east. On leaving Lámai route ascends for 1 mile and then follows the side of the hill till at 5 miles there is steep descent to Námtun chaung, reached at 6½ miles; easy approaches; stony bottom; depth 2 feet; width 20 feet; impassable in the rains; flowing south and eventually joining Kaukkwé chaung. Path now ascends till at 7½ miles it passes over a narrow ridge and descends to Kángong (seven houses) at 9½ miles, leaving 'Ngakyet (four houses) on the left hand at 8 miles, the descent from which is very steep. Time of march for column with mule transport, 5 hours. |

FROM MÔHNYIN TO NAMLAW (FOR MÔGAUNG) *vid* LAIKHÉ HILLS—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **5. Lepai** ... ... Pansán, Punkaw, and Namyin chaungs. | 13 0 | 50 0 | General direction of route for 9 miles east-north-east; remainder north. Path descends for ¾ mile through small tree jungle to small stream with easy crossing, where there is a branch path running north-north-east to Pángwa, distant about 4 miles. Route now ascends a large spur, which it tops at 1½ miles and gradually descends to Kaukkwé valley at 2¾ miles; it then becomes level and crosses a small stream at 3½ miles and the Pansán chaung; depth 1 foot, width 10 yards; stony bottom; swift current; impassable in rains at 3½ miles. Path continues level and passes through tree jungle, crossing small streams at 4½, 6, and 7 miles, and when 7½ miles is reached Punkaw chaung is crossed; depth 1 foot, width 15 feet; current swift. At 8½ miles there is a branch path to Lwémaw, 3 miles west among low hills. Path continuing at foot of hills and crossing Namyin chaung at 10¾ miles; depth 1½ feet, width 25 yards; stony bottom; level banks which overflow in the rains, rendering it impassable; flowing in a west direction to Kaukkwé chaung. From there path remains level and good, passing through kaing grass and small tree jungle and crossing a small stream at 11½ miles, whence it ascends to Lepai, reached at 13 miles; good camping ground. Time of march for column with mule transport, 6 hours. |
| | | **6. Pumkin** ... Nampáng chaung. | 13 0 | 63 0 | General direction of route north. On leaving Lepai, path descends for ½ mile to valley, when it remains level to 1¾ miles, crossing small streams at ¾ and 1½ miles. It then rises over small hill and descends to small stream, reached at 2¼ miles. Thence it passes along the side of a low hill and descends to valley at 2½ miles, when two small streams are crossed before 3 miles is reached, and from 3½ to 3¾ miles, another small stream is crossed three times, path continuing level, passing through tree jungle and kaing grass. Route remains level till at 5¼ miles small spur is crossed and a fall made to valley at 6¼ miles, and at 7 miles small streams are crossed, when path makes a slight ascent, keeping along the side of a small hill, and descends to valley again at 7½ miles crossing a small stream. It now is level till at 8 miles it crosses a stream and passing between two small hills descends to Nampáng chaung at 9 miles, which it crosses five times before 10 miles is reached; depth 1 foot, breadth 15 yards; rocky bottom; swift current, impassable in rains. There is a branch path to Tingrám at 9½ miles distant about 4 miles in north-eastern direction. After crossing Nampáng chaung the fifth time path makes a steep ascent to Tunbaugong, reached at 11 miles, when it continues along a spur, slightly descending to Pumkin at 13 miles. Path good throughout route; jungle dense. Time of march for column with mule transport, 6 hours 20 minutes. |
| | | **7. Namlaw** ... Pumkin chaung. | 7 4 | 44 0 | General direction of route north-east. On leaving Pumkin route descends through small tree jungle for ¾ mile to Pumkin chaung by a zigzag path, the stream being 1 foot deep, 10 yards wide; with steep banks and |

FROM MÔHNYIN TO NAMLAW (FOR MÔGAUNG) *viâ* LAIKHÉ HILLS—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **7. Namlaw**—*cont.* | | | impassable in the rains. From there path commences to ascend, being very steep for ¼ mile, and passing through thick bamboo jungle; it is then fairly level till 1½ miles is reached when a steady ascent on a spur is made to Wesaw village which is reached at 4½ miles, the jungle being very thick throughout. Path now makes a steep ascent to a peak ¼ mile above the village, when it descends to 5½ miles and then again ascends through kaing grass till the top of the main ridge is passed at 6¾ miles. Route is now level for ¼ mile and then makes an easy descent to Namlaw, reached at 7½ miles. There is a branch path to Kalangai, distant 2 miles north-east at 7 miles. Saumong village lies 1¼ miles north-north-east and Lámai village 1½ miles south-south-east of Namlaw. A rise of 2,500 feet is made in this stage. Time of march for column with mule transport, 5 hours. |

BRANCH I.

FROM KUMBA TO LÔNKÁT.

BY LIEUT. E. F. COOKE HURLE, SOMERSETSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, JANUARY 1893.

| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **1. Lachinpom** ... | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | From Kumba the road commences to descend, passing through taungya, and at 1 mile there is a very steep descent for ½ mile. Path now becomes rough and rocky, keeping on the side of the hill with steep descents and short, steep ascents till at 4 miles Lachinpom is reached (17 houses). The 1st mile of this stage is very good, but remainder is difficult. |
| | | **2. Lônkát** ... ... Mawpát, Teinlôm, and Teinkum chaungs. | 7 | 0 | 11 | 0 | General direction for 2½ miles north-west, remainder north-east. Path passes through tree jungle and ascends for ¼ mile when it gradually descends to Welup (six houses) at 2½ miles, passing through taungya ½ mile before reaching the village. Route now descends, and is very steep and difficult for transport until Pawlaw (three houses) is reached at 3½ miles, passing through taungya just before entering the village. Path then continues to descend gradually through *kaing* grass till Mawpát chaung is reached. At 4¾ miles a small hill stream, when it remains level till 6 miles, is reached, passing through teak forest and *kaing* grass. At 5 miles Teinlôm chaung is reached; stony bottom; depth 6 inches to 1 foot; current swift; approaches easy and path follows bed of stream for ½ mile after crossing it three times. Teinkum chaung is crossed at 5½ miles, a small stream, and from 6 miles path gradually ascends to Lônkát (12 houses) at 7 miles. Time of march for column with mule transport, 3 hours. |

## No. 16.

### From MYITKYINA to SANA.

BY CAPT. H. R. DAVIES, OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, FROM NATIVE INFORMATION, SEPTEMBER 1893.

*First Road (Eastern) viâ Lapé.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Myitkyina to Mansen | ... ... ... ... ... ... | Six hours. |
| Mansen to Nannglán | ... ... ... ... ... ... | |
| Nannglán to Chakat | ... ... ... ... ... .. | |

FROM MYITKYINA TO SANA—*continued.*

*First Road (Eastern) viâ Lapé*—cont.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chakat to Mawmiyé ... ... ... ... ... ... | Six hours. |
| Mawmiyé to Wátugyi ... ... ... ... ... ... | |
| Wátugyi to Lapé ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | |
| Lapé to Sadônkáng ... ... ... ... ... .. | One day. |
| Sadônkáng to Penin Ka ... ... ... ... ... ... | Six hours. |
| Penin Ka to Kaori ... ... ... ... ... ... | |
| Kaori to Saraw ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | One day. |
| Saraw to Karán ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | |
| Karán to Maiktum ... ... ... ... ... ... | Six miles. |
| Karán to Wakásaku ... ... ... ... ... ... | |
| Karán to Hônakong ... ... ... ... ... ... | |

*Second Road (Western) viâ Pánláng.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Myitkyina to Naora ... ... ... ... ... ... | One very long day. |
| Naora to Tônta Ka ... ... ... ... ... ... | |
| Tonta Ka to Peli Ka ... ... ... ... ... ... | One day. |
| Peli Ka to Pônrông ... ... ... ... ... ... | |
| Pônrông to Senneinwa ... ... ... ... ... ... | One day (short). |
| Senneinwa to Pánláng ... ... ... ... ... ... | Six hours. |
| Pánláng to Kaya ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | Four miles. |
| Kaya to Katu ... ... .. ... ... ... ... | |
| Katu to Laken ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | |
| Laken to Katampon ... ... ... ... ... ... | One long day. |
| Katampon to Karán ... ... ... ... ... ... | Six hours. |
| Pônrông to Chimu ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | Six hours. |
| Chimu to Saraw ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | Four miles. |
| Saraw to Pônrang ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | Five miles. |
| Pônrang to Katun ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | Six hours. |

The first road (Eastern *viâ* Lapé) is very good till it enters the hills in the neighbourhood of Sadôn Káng.

The second road (Western *viâ* Pánláng) is difficult owing to swamps, but is much less hilly than the first road.

At the end of December the second road has still a lot of water on it, especially near the Naora lake, but it becomes passable for animals by December.

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# No. 16-A.

## From NAMKHAI (see Route No. 29 of this Appendix, Alternative I) to PÁNGHTÁN viâ HSAULÁM.

BY LIEUT. H. R. DAVIES, OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, MARCH 1892.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **1. Pankaw** ... Nammak, and Mawsi chaung. | 8 6 | 8 6 | General direction south-south-west. Fair mule road. Steep downhill to the Nammak at 1½ miles (from the right, 7 yards by 1½ feet; banks rather steep and muddy at ford, but passable for mules), thence uphill. At 2½ miles a road to the left to Manna and Nálôn. At 2¾ miles a road to the right to Kaihtik. At 3½ miles a road to the right to Saupôn, thence along top of a ridge to Mansám at 5 miles; 52 houses; 'Ssi tribe. At 6½ miles |

FROM NAMKHAI (*see* ROUTE No. 29 OF THIS APPENDIX, ALTERNATIVE I) TO PÁNGHTÁN *viâ* HSAULÁM—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **1. Pankaw**—*cont.* | | | | | road to the right to Mowun, a mile off the road, thence downhill to Manlep at 8 miles, 10 houses; Páhtum-Phunkán. At 8½ miles cross the Mawsi chaung (from the right, 8 yards by 6 inches; easy ford), thence uphill to Pankaw; 29 houses; Páhtum-Phunkán. Water from Mawsi chaung. |
| | | **2. Loiyai** .. Mawsi, Simma, Nachin, Nampán, and Walai chaungs. | 10 | 2 | 19 | 6 | General direction south-south-east. Fair mule road, but steep in places. Along the Namkha road to the Mawsi chaung at ¾ mile (from the left at ¾ mile and from the right at 2¼ miles; 10 yards by 1 foot), thence turn to the right along a spur for ½ a mile, then steep down for ¼ mile, hence along paddy-fields and cross the Mawsi chaung again at 2¼ miles. From here roads to the left to Nahong and to the right to Saga Tingas, thence uphill for ¾ of a mile, from here a road to the right to Wara and Saga Tingas, thence downhill to the Simma chaung (from the right, 5 yards by 6 inches) at 3 miles, thence very steep uphill to Mawsi at 4½ miles; 50 houses; 'Szi tribe. This is on the Namkham-Sikaw road. At 5 miles cross the Nachin chaung (from the right, 3 yards by 6 inches), hence steep uphill for 2½ miles up the Loi Chow range, thence steep downhill to the Nampán chaung (from the right, 2 feet by 4 inches), at 8¾ miles. At 9¼ miles cross the Walai chaung (from the right, 2 feet by 3 inches), thence uphill to Loiyai; 30 houses; Lahtaw tribe. |
| | | **3. Hsaulám** ... Tinbôk and Nammen chaungs. | 6 | 0 | 25 | 0 | General direction south-south-west. Good mule road. Very steep downhill to the Tinbôk chaung (from the right, 7 yards by 1 foot) at 1½ miles, thence uphill to the deserted Kachin village of Saga Tinbôk, hence along top of ridge to Palaung village of Tinbôk or Manphai; 15 houses. From here a road to the left to Namkham downhill to the Nammen chaung (from the right, 7 yards by 1 foot) at 3½ miles, thence uphill to Pakmôn or Nawpu; six Lena-Kachin houses; three Palaung houses. From here a road to the right to Loipháng. At 5 and 5½ miles roads to the left to Loikyep. At 5¾ miles a road to the left to Mantát (Palaung). Hsaulám is a Palaung village of 12 houses and kyaung. Camping ground 200 by 150 yards above village. Water from small stream. |
| | | **4. Loipháng** ... Tinbôk chaung. | 8 | 2 | 33 | 2 | General direction north-west. Good mule road. Uphill at first for 2 miles. At 1½ miles a road to the right to Pakmôn. At 4 miles cross the Tinbôk chaung (from the left, 4 yards by 6 inches), thence uphill, but not very steep, over the Loichaw range. The top is reached at 5 miles, thence steep descent for 1½ miles. At 7½ miles village of Tinkrong; 11 houses; Lahtaw tribe, under Loipháng; thence an easy road to Loipháng; seven Lahtaw-Kachin houses; eight Palaung houses. This is on the Namkham-Sikaw road. Room to camp in the village. Water from a small stream, the Sinya chaung, close to the village, and from the Namkhat (7 yards by 8 inches), ¾ mile along the Sikaw road. |

FROM NAMKHAI (*see* ROUTE No. 29 OF THIS APPENDIX, ALTERNATIVE I) TO PÁNGHTÁN *viâ* HSAULÁM—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **5. Pánghtán** ... Namkhat, Kyálim chaung; from the left, 4 yards by 6 inches. | 7 2 | 40 4 | General direction west. Good mule road along a ridge. At ¾ mile cross the Namkhat and immediately afterwards the Kyálim chaung. At 2 miles Pángkyem; 30 houses; Páhtum-Phunkán. At 2½ miles a road to the left to Makauk and Loi Sáng, said to be passable for bullocks only as far as Makauk. At 3½ miles Tinkhon or Tônhôn; nine houses; Phunkán. At 5¾ miles Sama; 10 houses; Phunkán. At 6¾ miles Krimmu; six houses; Phunkán. At 7 miles Pánglôn; six houses; Phunkán. Pánghtán, which is on the Tuku-Mông kák road (*see* Route No. 28 of this Appendix, Stage 2), contains 15 houses; Phunkán tribe. Water from small stream; rather scarce. |

BRANCH I.

FROM PANKAW (STAGE 1) TO KHASHÁNG.

BY LIEUT. H. R. DAVIES, OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, FEBRUARY 1892.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **1. Khasháng** ... Khapra and Inkhrut chaungs. | 4 6 | 4 6 | General direction west. Fair mule road downhill to the Khapra chaung (from the right, 6 yards by 8 inches) at ½ mile. At 1 mile a road to the left to Mankáng, 600 or 700 yards off the road; 10 houses; Páhtum-Phunkán; under Pankaw. At 1½ miles village of Saikhao; three houses; Páhtum-Phunkán; under Pankaw. At 2 miles cross the Inkhrut chaung (from the right, 4 yards by 6 inches); here there is a bullock camp 100 yards square. Thence uphill for a mile. At 3½ miles a road to the left to Lakhumkatawng. At 4 miles a road to the right to Sittan, Warrapum, and Mansôk. Thence downhill to Khasháng; 31 houses; Páhtum-Phunkán tribe. Small stream; near village; Khahtat chaung (4 yards by 6 inches) ½ mile north. |

BRANCH II.

FROM PANKAW (STAGE 1) TO WARA.

BY LIEUT. H. R. DAVIES, OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, MARCH 1892.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **1. Wara** ... Khapra and Inkhrut chaungs, and four small streams (from the right, each 2 feet by 3 inches). | 3 0 | 3 0 | General direction south. Good mule road. At ½ mile a road to the right to Saikhao. At ½ mile cross the Khapra chaung (from the right, 12 yards by 1 foot). Just beyond this a road to the right to Pumkatawng. At 1 mile cross the Inkhrut chaung (from the right, 4 yards by 8 inches), thence a steady ascent to Saga Tingsa at 2¾ miles, 30 houses, Lakhum tribe; thence across a taungya crossing four small streams to Wara; 15 houses; Phunkán tribe. From Wara there is a road which joins the main road (*see* in Stage 2 above) 1¼ miles from Wara. |

# No. 17.

## From PALÁP (Route No. 3 of this Appendix, Stage 10) to SIMA (FORT MORTON) viâ MAITONG and PONTU.

By Lieut. W. H. DENT, Intelligence Officer, North-Eastern Column, February 1893.

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| | | | M. F. | M. F | |
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **1. Maitong** ... Paknoi Ka, 'Npu Ka, Kaona Ka, and several small streams. | 9 6 | 9 6 | *Note.*—This and No. 27 of this Appendix are routes running more or less in a circle round Sima visiting the Kachin villages in the vicinity. General direction east-north-east. The road to Waraw leaves the main China route about half-way between the two villages of Paláp taking at first an easterly direction. It passes through thick tree jungle and is rather a steep descent to the Paknoi Ka, on nearing which the land in the vicinity of the road is terraced for paddy cultivation. One small stream is crossed before the Paknoi is reached. At the crossing the river is 20 yards broad and 2½ feet at deepest. The bottom is rocky and stream swift. Would be impassable on foot during the monsoons. The river flows in a northerly direction, and is very clear and good for drinking. Country on its banks fertile and paddy sown yearly. From Paláp side the river is difficult to cross under fire, because hill ascends directly from river and is covered with thick jungle, which would give excellent cover to enemy. From the stream to Waraw the road ascends through thick tree jungle which commences at the river. Road from Paláp is good, and the crossing at present safe for mules. Ours crossed satisfactorily, with very few loads getting wet, but during monsoons road would be bad on account of ascent and descent and crossing impassable. One small stream is crossed shortly after the Paknoi Ka. Waraw at 3¾ miles is a stragling village (Kamlao-Sedán); 21 houses, 3,850 feet altitude. Camping ground here fair. It is large enough for 1,000 men, but large numbers of piquets necessary. Water good. Large number of fowls, pigs, &c., but only saw one basket paddy, all inhabitants having fled. We left Paláp at 10-30 A.M. and arrived Waraw 12-30 P.M. From here the road still takes an easterly direction to the village of Shirawkong. Good road and broad. Passes at first through thick tree jungle and then through old taungya clearings, ascending till the top of the hill is reached from which a good view is obtained. It then proceeds downhill to the village through jungle, crossing a small stream, which flows into the Namlu Ka, a tributary of Kaona Ka. This stream is about 6 yards wide, and has a large quantity of water for small stream. Supplies wants of village. By clearing jungle a good camping ground could be got on top of hill over which road passes. It would be, however, about ½ a mile from water. Shirawkong at 6¼ miles (40 houses, 4,200 feet altitude) is a fine village on slope of hill, facing east. At present paddy scarce, but village has a wealthy appearance—one of the most important of Kamlao-Sedán tribe. Fair camping ground in village; small; good water, but commanded by high ground to rear (i.e., west). From Shirawkong road leads down spur of hill and through last year's taungya clearings and till 'Npu, or Nampu Ka, a tributary of Kaona, is reached at 7¼ miles. This stream flows in a north-easterly direction. The ground on either bank is terraced for paddy cultivation and would afford a splendid camping ground for any number of troops. Water very clear and good. The stream is 12 yards wide, about 1 foot to 6 inches deep; bottom rocky and pebbly. The road now proceeds to take a north-easterly |

FROM PALÂP (ROUTE No. 3 OF THIS APPENDIX, STAGE 10) TO SIMA (FORT MORTON) *vid* MAITONG AND PONTU—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **1. Maitong**—*cont.* | | | direction till the Kaona Ka is reached at 8½ miles. On either side of road terraced paddy-fields. Looks very rich soil. Land all round fairly open and very little jungle. The river at crossing is 30 yards wide, and from 2½ to 3 feet deep. The bottom is rocky and banks are steep. The high water mark is 6 feet above present level. Trees on both banks. Just below the crossing which offers no difficulties river gets into rapid water. About 300 yards away from the right bank is rising ground which commands the crossing. Water good, but no fish in river. From here to Maitong the road ascends, but has open ground round it, till nearing the village, when the jungle becomes very thick and trees large. Maitong at 9¾ miles (13 houses, Kamlao-Sedán) is commanded by rising ground on north and east side. Camping ground bad in village. Best camping ground would be near the Kaona Ka. Village looks poor. Houses in bad condition. Village very much scattered and hidden away in valley. Cannot be seen on approach. Bad place to hold and to attack unless thoroughly well flanked to north and east. Left Shirawkong at 8 A.M. and arrived at 10-15 A.M., mules following closely. |
| | | **2. Pontu** ... ... <br> Small streams, tributaries of Kaona Ka. | M. 4 F. 0 | M. 13 F. 6 | General direction north-north-west. The road to Pontu is very good, and for the most part runs along level ground on the valley of the Kaona Ka. At first downhill through clearings. Saw violets and wild lime trees; then down to Kaona Ka, where it joins road to Upra to Pontu (*see* Route No. 29, Northern Division, Branch IV). Distance by pacing. |
| | | **3. Sima (Fort Morton).** <br> Paknoi Ka and two small streams. | 6 4 | 20 2 | General direction west-south-west. Road passes through thick tree jungle and jungly undergrowth the 1st mile, and then goes downhill through old taungya clearings; it is very steep indeed, going straight down to Paknoi Ka and winding about a great deal; two small streams are crossed, one of which is crossed by a large tree fallen over it; before this the road passes through bamboo and reedy jungle, and then opens out on to level, terraced paddy-fields at 3½ miles where the Paknoi Ka is crossed, now 15 yards broad and very deep, owing to there being large rocks through which river flows. Unfordable. Bamboo bridge is thrown over it; not safe for more than six men; better to be crossed singly. Mules cannot cross by it and only broad enough for one man at a time. Water is very clear and good and stream very rapid, having been joined by the Kaona Ka waterfalls about 400 yards up stream. Mules can cross about 200 yards up stream. At present this crossing is about 30 yards wide and the mules passed over with their loads on them. During the rains river would be impassable. High water mark 7 feet higher than present height; in floods would be 45 yards wide. Height at crossing 1,900 feet. From here road goes uphill to village of Sima, at first through last year's taungya clearings; the ascent is very steep, too much so for tired |

FROM PALÁP (ROUTE No. 3 OF THIS APPENDIX, STAGE 10) TO SIMA (FORT MORTON) *viâ* MAITONG AND PONTU—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **3. Sima (Fort Morton)**—*cont.* | | | mules, though fresh ones can do the march all right. For about 2 miles before the village is reached the road passes through thick tree jungle. Road very good throughout and broad. Started at 8-10 A.M., reached Paknoi Ka in one hour, took one hour to cross it, and did not arrive camp till 12 noon. Baggage and mules not getting in till 2 P.M. Distance estimated by pacing. Sima is a Kumlao Sedán village, partially burnt; about 15 houses remaining in February 1893. |

BRANCH I.

FROM MAITONG (STAGE 1) TO PUMPRI PUM.

BY LIEUT. W. H. DENT, INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, NORTH-EASTERN COLUMN, FEBRUARY 1893.

| | | | M. F. | M. F. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **Pumpri Pum** ... Small streams. | 2 4 | 2 4 | The road runs through thick tree jungle which surrounds the village of Maitong. Several small streams are crossed which supply water for the village. The road is very steep and is only a village track to taungya clearings. After about 1 mile the road clears the jungle and comes into taungya clearings and passes near a little poppy cultivation. After this it passes through grass and reedy jungle, and is here impassable for mules till the Pumpri Pum is reached, which is a large rock of conical shape, and the side facing west drops perpendicularly into a valley 1,000 feet below. Distance pacing. |

## No. 18.

### From PALONG to NKÁNGKONG.

BY H. F. HERTZ, ESQ., CIVIL OFFICER, NORTH-EASTERN COLUMN, 2ND TO 4TH JANUARY 1893.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **1. Kacháng (Yibu).** Two small streams. | 14 0 | 14 0 | General direction north. A very good road, fairly level from Palong to Namien at 1 mile, which is left on the right about ¼ mile off the route. It then proceeds steeply through dense bamboo tree jungle. This part of the road is very bad, and has not apparently been used for some time, being quite overgrown with jungle, which in some places had to be cut away for our mule transport. Two small streams are crossed at 6 miles, which have good water; the crossings are easy and shallow. After this the jungle is thinner and consists of small trees; a good camping ground can be made here, if necessary, using the water from the streams for drinking water. After this the jungle gets more dense and the road gradually ascends and the jungle gets thick and matted. At 10 miles a road branches off to the left to Lama about 1 mile away. After this the road descends slightly about 200 or 300 feet till Kacháng or Yibu is reached at 14 miles. |

FROM PALONG TO NKÁNGKONG—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **2. Nkángkong** ... One small stream and the Lamoi Ka. | 15 0 | 29 0 | From Kacháng the road is good and broad along the Namcháng range up to Namcháng village at 2½ miles. This is the chief village of the Appao Chingma tribe of Kachins (Sawbwa La Kong). The road then goes in an easterly direction for about 1½ miles till Wamya is reached at 4 miles; there is another village to the right about ½ mile off with same name. Then after descending slightly Shiyang is reached at about 7 miles. The road then descends very steeply to a large stream, 3 feet deep and 12 yards broad, called the Lamoi Ka, at 9 miles. The crossing for mules is very difficult, the banks being muddy and slippery. The road then ascends through taungya and small tree jungle to Nkángkong, a small dilapidated village at 15 miles and seemingly very poor. |

## No. 19.

### From SADÔN to CHINNA PA VILLAGES.

BY LIEUT. W. H. DENT, YORKSHIRE REGIMENT, INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, NORTH-EASTERN COLUMN, NATIVE INFORMATION, MARCH 1893.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chins. | **1. Shinghôp (Chinese).** Small streams. | ... | ... | General direction south-east. This route runs for the first part of the way along the Sánsi route *viâ* Saga, Namliku, and Shinghôp and still following the same road till the Sánsi gorge is reached; here it takes a slightly more easterly course and, leaving the Sánsi road on the right, runs downhill. On the right hand is the Shángpé Ka, a tributary of the Takhaw; a little further on the road crosses a small stream which flows into the Shángpé Ka. This stream rises in Saba Pum, while the Shángpé Ka rises near the Sánsi gorge. After crossing the stream Shángpé Pum is reached; this is of lower altitude than Santipan. From here the road runs down to Limaukao; the inhabitants of this village are Szis, and there are about 32 houses in it. Limaukao is situated on the plains. From here the road runs along to what is known as the Chinna Pa group of villages, the inhabitants of which are Shan-Talôk. The following are their names:—Luchu, Tingka, Pasán (this is the largest village in the group), Mônbauk, Mankán, and Mankhai. These villages have about 30 houses in each and are situated quite close to each other. There is near here a Chinese village called Kaushin-chai consisting of 30 houses. |
| | **2. Chinna Pa group (Shan-Talôk).** | ... | ... | The Chinna Pa villages are on the plain; to the east of these villages there is a hill called Makai Pum on the far side of which flows the Tákaw. This river is about 4 or 5 miles from the Chinna Pa villages. The first stage of this march from Sadôn is Shinghôp, and the second Chinna Pa villages. This is rather a long two days' march. |

## No. 20.

### From SADÔN to MÖNGTIEN.

By Lieut. W. H. DENT, Yorkshire Regiment, Intelligence Officer, North-Eastern Column, Native information, March 1893.

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| | | | M. F. | M. F. | |
| China. | | **1. Shinghôp (Chinese).** | ... | ... | General direction south-south-east. Following the same route as from Sadôn to Sánsi through Saga, Namliku, Shinghôp, over the Sánsi gorge as far as Möngka. Here the road turns to the south and runs somewhere near the right bank of the Möngka. After some distance the road crosses a small stream called Pángpé Ka, flowing into the Möngka, which eventually joins the Tabôk Ka, a tributary of the Nántabet chaung. This route does not pass through the village of Pángpé, but the villages situated some little distance to the east of it. |
| | | Pángpé Ka. | | | |
| | | **2. Möngka (Chinese).** | ... | ... | |
| | | **3. Möngtien (Chinese).** | ... | ... | Still running south-south-east the road passes through the village of Seden. The inhabitants of Seden are Yawyins, and there are about 80 houses in it. Pángpé has about 50 houses, and the inhabitants are also Yawyins. From Seden the road leads on to Möngtien, which is situated in the hills. Seden and Pángpé are both in the plains. From Seden to Möngtien the road runs over small hills through tree jungle and a large quantity of poppy cultivation. Möngtien is a Chinese village of about 400 or 500 houses. From Sadôn to Möngtien is three days' easy marching. There is a road from Pángpé to Sansi. |

## No. 21.

### From SADÔN to SÁNTA viâ SÁNSI.

By Lieut. W. H. DENT, Yorkshire Regiment, Intelligence Officer, North-Eastern Column, Native information, March 1893.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| China. | | **1. Shinghôp (Chinese).** | ... | ... | General direction south-east. This route runs from the fort downhill to Saga, which is a small Shan-Talôk village, then on to Namliku, the inhabitants of which are Sxis, and from there on to Shinghôp. This village is situated well within the boundary, but the inhabitants are Chinese. From Sadôn this is the first stage, one day's march. After passing the village the Shinghôp Ka is crossed. This is a tributary of the Namli Ka and is spanned by a bamboo bridge, which is strong enough to carry mules, but which will probably not last through the rains. After crossing this stream the road runs uphill near a hill called Santifán.* |

* This hill is to the left of the road, while the road runs through a dip known as Sánsi gorge, also called Möngka kiet or Kanlaw kiet.

FROM SADÔN TO SÁNTA *viâ* SÁNSI—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| China. | | **2. Möngka villages.** Shinghôp Ka. | ... | ... | From Santifán the road takes a more southerly direction till the Möngka villages are reached. I was told that Möngka was the collective name for the following villages, which are all close together, namely, Lantaw, Yáng-kia-shia, Yáng-nia-pum, in all about 100 houses with Chinese as inhabitants. From Shinghôp to Möngka is the second day's march; this is a short march. |
| | | **3. Sánsi** .... ... Tákaw or Táho Ka. | ... | ... | The road now runs up and down hill till the Chinese gate called Law-kwan-shen is reached. This is probably what is marked on the map as Shenhui-kwan; if so, it is placed incorrectly. This gate is made out of the natural rock which joins overhead. From here the road runs downhill to Punkaw, which is about 6 or 7 miles away from Möngka. Punkaw is inhabited by Szis, who are an offshoot of the Kachins; this village consists of 30 houses. From here the road drops down to the Tákaw or Táho Ka. This river here is about as wide as the Namli Ka at the suspension bridge, i.e., about 60 yards wide. There is no bridge over the river, but it is crossed by rafts. In the fine weather, however, the stream is not too rapid to swim. Sánsi is situated on the left bank on this river; it is a Chinese town of about 2,000 houses and is not fortified.* The Táho or Tákaw is a tributary of the Tapin. To the east of Sánsi, about 4 miles distant, are some hills called Seichi-Shán. I was told that silver is found in these hills. This is a long three days' march. There is a road from here that runs on to Mômien, which takes two more days. |
| | | **4. Lamien** ... Tákaw or Táho Ka. | ... | ... | General direction south-south-west. Sánsi and Sánta are both on the same river, namely, the Tákaw or Táho Ka, a tributary of the Tapin river. It takes two days to march from Sánsi to Sánta. The road runs through the Chinese villages of Santantia, Lamien, and Taukaw. |
| | | **5. Sánta** ... ... Tákaw or Táho Ka. | ... | ... | Opposite Sánta is the Chinese village of Khangnai on the other side of the river. |

## No. 22.

### From SIMA (FORT MORTON) to MÖNGTIEN.

BY LIEUT. W. H. DENT, YORKSHIRE REGIMENT, INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, NORTH-EASTERN COLUMN, NATIVE INFORMATION, MARCH 1893.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay Dist. and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Dy. Comr., Bhamo. | **Paláp** ... ... | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | *See* Route No. 3 of this Appendix, Stage 10. |
| | | **Warawkrán** ... | 3 | 6 | 8 | 0 | *See* Route No. 17 of this Appendix, Stage 1. |

* I am uncertain if Sánsi is situated on the Tákaw Ka, or if it is on a small tributary of it called the Sánsi Ka.—W. H. D.

FROM SIMA (FORT MORTON) TO MÖNGTIEN—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Dy. Commr., Bhamo. | **Shirawkong** ... | 2 | 4 | 10 | 4 | *See* Route No. 17 of this Appendix, Stage 1. |
| | | **Maitong** ... ... | 3 | 4 | 14 | 0 | |
| | | **Khunru** ... ... | 2 | 4 | 16 | 4 | *Note.*—This route runs through Paláp, Warawkrán, Shirawkong, Maitong, Khunru, Maimai, Shalaokráh, all Kachin villages, and then up to Möngtien. After passing the Kachin village of Shalaokrán the road crosses a small stream, which is a tributary of the Kaona Ka, and then runs uphill. Here is situated Möngtien, which is a Chinese village of about 200 or 300 houses. In front of Möngtien is the Chinese gate called Wanjen kwan; this is made of limestone and was called by some Kachins near Sadôn "Chiwao." Distance from Shalaokrán to Möngtien is doubtful. |
| | | **Maimai** ... ... | 2 | 0 | 18 | 4 | |
| | | **Shalaokrán** ... | 3 | 0 | 21 | 4 | |
| China. | | **Möngtien** ... | (?)6 | 0 | 27 | 4 | |

## No. 23.

### From SIMA (FORT MORTON) to SAMA PA.

BY LIEUT. W. H. DENT, YORKSHIRE REGIMENT, INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, NORTH-EASTERN COLUMN, NATIVE INFORMATION, MARCH 1893.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **1. Pajao** ... ... | 14 | 0 | 14 | 0 | General direction south. From Sima this route runs along the ridge due south, passing through the villages of Paláp, Naru, Pajao at 4½, 7 and 14 miles respectively; two former are Kachin, while the latter is Yawyin. This route runs quite close to Ngatong (Kachin), but passes to the east of it and then, running along the left bank of the Pajao Ka, through taungyas and a little tree jungle, the village of Pajao is reached. |
| China. | | **2. Sama Pa** ... Pajao Ka and Mönglai Ka. | 12 | 0 | 26 | 0 | From Pajao the road still running south goes parallel with the Pajao Ka along its left bank up and down spurs, the gradients of which are rather steep. About 2 miles from Pajao this stream is crossed. It is pretty well at the headwaters and the stream is quite small, about 6 yards wide. There are several small streams which run down from the various khuds and swell the Pajao Ka very quickly. From here the road runs up and down spurs, each spur in succession increasing in altitude till the high range which stops the view into China is reached. The altitude of these hills is about 7,900 feet. There is little or no cultivation up here and no trees. On reaching the highest point the road runs over fairly level ground for about ½ mile till the hill called by the Kachins Sama Mata Pum and by the Chinese Sama Mata is reached at 6 miles. This in itself is no feature, but from here the |

FROM SIMA (FORT MORTON) TO SAMA PA—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | China. | **2. Sama Pa**—*cont.* | | | first view of China is obtained; the ground drops immediately in long spurs to the Khwikaw Ka and in the distance Sama Pa is visible in the plains, with the Sama Ka, also called Mônglai or Môlé Ka, running and twisting about in the plains. The large hill Hpunra Shikong is about 1 mile to the west of Sama Mata Pum. From Sama Mata Pum the road runs downhill along a spur till the Khwikaw Ka is reached at 7 miles; it is here quite a small stream as its source is close, being about 1 mile to the east. The road from here runs uphill to the Pinchâng Pum and through the site of the deserted village of the same name at 8 miles. The village of Laoba is to the east of the road and about 1 mile distant. This village is Chinese and has about 20 houses in it. From Pinchâng Pum the road drops down to the Môlé, Mônglai, or Sama Ka at 11 miles. This stream has a stony bottom and is about 12 to 15 yards wide and fordable. As soon as the river is crossed there is a branch road to the left which leads to the village called Marân-katawng; this is about ½ mile distant from the crossing. The river turns and twists about a great deal, the road runs along its left bank till the Chinese village of Sama Pa is reached at 12 miles; this is not stockaded and has between 200 and 300 houses in it. It is situated in a large plain through which the Sama Ka flows. The river divides into two parts and forms a large island in the plain. |

## No. 24.

### From SIMA (FORT MORTON) to SANTA.

BY LIEUT. W. H. DENT, YORKSHIRE REGIMENT, INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, NORTH-EASTERN COLUMN, NATIVE INFORMATION, MARCH 1893.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **1. Shirawkong (Kachin).** Paknoi Ka and a stream. | 10 | 4 | 10 | 4 | Sima to Paláp 4¼ miles, *see* Route No. 3 of this Appendix, Stage 10. Thence to Shirawkong 6¼, *see* Route No. 17 of this Appendix, Stage 1. |
| | | **2. Kachâng** ... Paisha Ka. | 10 | 2 | 20 | 6 | From Shirawkong the road still runs east until near the Khaona Ka, where it branches to the south and runs along the left bank of the Ka till nearing Upra, when the road ascends to that village, which is reached at 5 miles. From here the road runs through the Kachin villages of Kalyen 7½ miles, Tungfut 9 miles, to Kachâng at 10½ miles. |
| | China. | **3. Pinchâng** ... | 8 | 0 | 28 | 6 | From here it runs through some paddy-fields, in which is a small ka which flows to the right called the Paisha Ka; this is a small tributary of the Kunlong Ka. Beyond this stream there is a branch road to the right which leads to the villages of Sinyen and Sinchai, both of which are |

FROM SIMA (FORT MORTON) TO SANTA—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| China. | | **3. Pinchánq**—*cont.* | | | Chinese; they are about 2 miles away from the Kachin villages of Kachánq. This branch road, which leads to Sinyen and Sinchai, crosses the main road and goes off to Möngtien. Our route then goes up and down hill to a village called Pinchánq (Chinese), which has 10 houses in it. |
| | | **4. Santa (Chinese).** | M. 8 F. 0 | M. 36 F. 4 | From here the road goes to 'Nachánq, a Kachin village of about seven houses. From 'Nachánq there is a branch road to the left which leads to Möngtien. About here the road is fairly level with small tree jungle on either side; from 'Nachánq it runs more or less downhill to Santa. This is often called Tanta; it is a large Chinese village of about 2,000 houses. Here a Sawbwa lives, who is in a kind of way in charge of all the surrounding Chinese villages and is responsible for a deal of trouble in the Kachin hills. This distance of 36½ miles cannot be called accurate, as a large part of this route has never been traversed and is only estimated. This is the best route into China; it runs through the centre of the fertile Khaona Ka valley tract and is regularly used by the Chinese who come into the Kachin hills with mule convoys for trading purposes. |

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM SIMA TO SANTA *viâ* KAUNLA.

[BY LIEUT. W. H. DENT, YORKSHIRE REGIMENT, INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, NORTH-EASTERN COLUMN, NATIVE INFORMATION, MARCH 1893.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandaley District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **(1) Viâ Wurákrán (Warawkrán)—** | | | | | General direction south-south-east. There are three routes to be taken either (1) through Paláp, Wurákrán (Warawkrán, *see* Route No. 22 of this appendix,) Shirawkong and on to Longprawyáng; or through (2) Paláp, Naru, and across the Paknoi to Longprawyáng (Kachin); or through (3) Paláp, Naru, near Ngatông, and Pajao to Paknoi Prán (Yawyin). The first is the best, but the last is also a good road, because the Paknoi Ka is much smaller where it is crossed. By (1) to Paknoi Prán, 20¾, by (2) 17¼, by (3) to Paknoi Prán is 19. If transport is used, I think (1) route is best, (2) is shortest, but the crossing of the Paknoi Ka is difficult. (3) From Pajao Ka to Paknoi Prán this route has not been traversed, but it has the advantage of having no deep river to cross; on the other hand, as the road runs across in the upper waters of the Pajao Ka and the Paknoi Ka, the inclines are very steep and in many places the road is muddy and difficult to cross where there are small streams. |
| | | **Paláp (S)** ... | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | |
| | | **Wurákrán** ... | 3 | 6 | 7 | 6 | |
| | | **Shirawkong** ... | 2 | 4 | 10 | 2 | |
| | | **Longprawyáng.** | 4 | 4 | 14 | 6 | |
| | | or | | | | | |
| | | **(2) Viâ Naru—** | | | | | |
| | | **Paláp (N)** ... | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | |
| | | **Naru** ... | 2 | 6 | 7 | 0 | |
| | | **Longprawyáng.** | 4 | 2 | 11 | 2 | |
| | | or | | | | | |
| | | **(3) Viâ Paknoi Prán—** | | | | | |
| | | **Paláp** ... | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | |
| | | **Naru** ... | 2 | 6 | 7 | 0 | |
| | | **Paknoi Prán.** | 12 | 0 | 19 | 0 | |

FROM SIMA (FORT MORTON) TO SANTA—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District, O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **Longprawyáng (Yawyin).** Small stream. | 1 0 | (1st route) 15 6 or (2nd route) 12 2 | From the first Longprawyáng, which is a Kachin village, the road runs downhill through paddy-fields, which make an excellent camping ground, across a small ka and then through jungle, and then ascends till the Yawyin village of Longprawyáng is reached. The road now runs through jungle and taungya clearings to the village of Paknoi Prán, which is of two parts, the first and northerly is Maru and the second is Yawyin. |
| | | **Paknoi Prán (Kachin and Yawyin).** Mönglai, Mölé or Sama Ka, Sambaw Ka, and Mulai Ka. | 5 0 | (1st route) 20 6 or (2nd route) 17 2 or (3rd route) 19 0 | The Paknoi Ka flows to the right of the road. A small stream, which is a tributary of the Paknoi Ka, flows between the two villages. Paknoi Prán has six houses. The road now runs uphill between two peaks called Untaláng, which means two pointed rocks; then over undulating ground till a small stream, which flows to the right, but is of no consequence, is crossed; after which the road descends to the Mönglai, Mölé, or Sama Ka, which is here about 10 yards wide with a pebbly bottom and flows to the right. Here there is a branch road to the left which leads to Sinyen and Sinchaí. This route now leads uphill to the Mönglai hills; these possibly are called the Sambaw hills, but are of no great height; then descending again the road crosses the Sambaw Ka, a tributary of the Mönglai Ka,—here quite a small stream. The road then goes uphill to the Pumnoi hills, which are very large and are visible from Longpraw Pum and Sama Mata Pum. I was told the road went between two large peaks on the Pumnoi hills. Now the route descends to the Malai Ka, a small stream with stony bottom about 10 yards wide: this stream is a tributary of the Tapin. From the Malai Ka the road ascends steadily to the Kaunla range of hills on the opposite (southern) slopes of which is the village of Kaunla, partly Kachin and partly Chinese. Kaunla is a large village and does a good deal of trade with cotton in the Kachin hills. From here the road runs on to Santa. This is a good route, but not so frequently used as the one *viâ* Upra. However, traders often come from Kaunla to Sima and 'Nkráng. |
| China. | | **Kaunla (Kachin and Chinese).** | 14 0 | (1st route) 34 6 or (2nd route) 31 2 or (3rd route) 33 0 | |
| | | **Santa (Chinese).** | 4 0 | (1st route) 38 6 or (2nd route) 35 2 or (3rd route) 37 0 | |

FROM SIMA (FORT MORTON) TO SANTA—*continued.*

BRANCH I.

FROM MÖNGLAI KA (*see* ALTERNATIVE I) TO MÖNGTIEN.

BY LIEUT. W. H. DENT, YORKSHIRE REGIMENT, INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, NORTH-EASTERN COLUMN, NATIVE INFORMATION, MARCH 1893.

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| China. | | **Sinyen and Sinchai (Chinese).** | M. F. ... | M. F. ... | General direction east. This route connects the Longprawyáng, Kaunla, Santa, and the Shirawkong, Upra and Santa routes with the Chinese towns of Möngtien, Sinyen, and Sinchai. Leaving the main Kaunla route at the crossing of the Mönglai Ka the road runs near the river, which ascends slowly till the Chinese villages of Sinyen and Sinchai are reached. There are about 40 houses in the two villages and they are separate about 1 mile. They are situated on the lower slopes of the Pumnoi hills and are near the source of the Mönglai or Mölé Ka. There appears to be a watershed here between the Mönglai and the Kunláng Ka; this last is a tributary of the Khaona Ka. I was told that the Mönglai Ka rose from the Untaláng hill, which is near Loibép Pum. From here the road runs to the south of the Kunláng Ka, crosses the Shirawkong, Upra and Santa route and so on up to Möngtien. I was unable to fix any approximate distances. Road is fairly good. |

## No. 25.

### From SIMA (FORT MORTON) to SEDEN.

BY LIEUT. W. H. DENT, YORKSHIRE REGIMENT, INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, NORTH-EASTERN COLUMN, NATIVE INFORMATION, MARCH 1893.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Divn., and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **1. Shirawkong (Kachin).** Pakaoi Ka. | 10 | 4 | 10 | 4 | General direction north-east. For description of this route as far as Pumpri Pum, *see* Route No. 17 of this Appendix and its Branch I. From Pumpri it runs into Waraw, which is inhabited by Sgis, Yawyins, and Chinese. Here the road descends, and inclining to the right and crosses the Möngka Ka; ascends to Pajao, small Chinese village of eight or nine houses, and from there on to the village of Seden, which is composed of 80 houses, and it is in the plains. The inhabitants are mixed, but are chiefly Yawyins. |
| | | **2. Pumpri (Kachin).** Khaona Ka. | 6 | 4 | 17 | 0 | |
| | | **3. Seden (Yawyin).** Möngka Ka. | 14 | 0 | 31 | 0 | |

## No. 26.

### From SI-U to PANGKHA (see Route No. 28 of this Appendix, Stage 3).

By Lieut. H. R. DAVIES, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, March 1892.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **1. Loisaing (Lwésain).** Si-u or Pángkhwan and Loilem chaungs. | 7 6 | 7 6 | General direction east. Difficult mule road; steep and narrow in places. Nearly level for the first 4 miles. Cross the Sin chaung at Si-u. This stream is crossed five times, first from the left at Si-u; 6 yards by 8 inches, afterwards 5 yards by 6 inches. At ¾ mile a road to the left to Tátmanán. At 1½ miles a road to the right to Khamôt and Pánglum. At 3¼ miles a road to the right to Tingprong. At 3¾ miles cross the Si-u or Pángkhwan chaung. It is crossed again three times in the next mile. At 4¼ miles very steep ascent for a mile-and-a-quarter. At 6½ miles cross the Loilem chaung (from the right, 1 yard by 2 inches). Just beyond this the Tinkánkyet camp, 40 by 30 yards. From here a road to the right to Pánglun and to the right front to Tônhôn. Route turns to the left and ascends steadily for a mile and-a-quarter to Loisaing, 25 houses; Lakhum tribe. Water from small streams; rather scarce. |
| | | **2. Pangkha** ... Namla, Inkhrut or Hinlap, Nam Hu, and Papri chaungs. | 10 2 | 18 0 | General direction east. Good mule road downhill for the first 4½ miles. At 1½ miles Sarikatawng; 14 houses; Lakhum tribe. From here a road to the left to Kindáng, Tinkhát, and Loi Veng. At 3½ miles Supla; five Palaung houses; five Lakhum-Kachin houses. At 4½ miles cross the Namla (from the left, 10 yards by 1 foot). At 6 miles cross the Inkhrut or Hinlap chaung (from the left, 2 feet by 1 inch). At 6¾ miles Makawk or Tángpyen, a Palaung village of 12 houses. From here a road to the left to Loi Veng and to the right to the ferry over the Shwéli near Phyipaw. At 7½ miles cross the Nam Hu (from the left, 5 yards by 1 foot) and the Papri chaung (from the left, 3 yards by 6 inches). The Nam Hu and Papri chaungs join 50 yards below where the road crosses them. At 8¾ and 9½ miles roads to the right to Loi Mun, a small Palaung village a mile off the road. At 9½ miles a road to the right to the Pangkha ferry and Mông-kák. The route turns to the left. Pangkha is a Palaung village of 20 houses and kyaung (*see* Route No. 28 of this Appendix, Stage 3). Good camping ground, but water rather scarce. |

## No. 27.

### From THAYETTA to SARAWKONG and ATÁN.

By E. P. CLONEY, Esq., Civil Officer with Kaukkwé Column, 1892-93.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **1. Myohla or Migé.** | 6 4 | 6 4 | *See* Route No. 2, Northern Division. Road, leaving village of Thayetta, runs through grass and bamboo jungle for about ¾ mile and, continuing in a southerly direction, generally over high ground covered with teak, |

FROM THAYETTA TO SARAWKONG AND ATÁN—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **1. Myohla or Mígé**—*cont.* | | | "*in*" and other large tree jungle, for about 4 miles, comes out on a large *jheel*. Skirting *jheel* for about ¾ mile crosses the dry bed of a chaung and gets into high ground again; jungle, bamboo, and a large tree with *thetké* (coarse grass) undergrowth; goes on for about ½ mile over same ground, crosses the dry bed of a chaung (crossing muddy), and at 6 miles Myohla is reached. The path descends from the high ground to Myohla which is on the bank of the chaung; Mígé across the chaung on the opposite bank. Both Mígé and Myohla are good camps. Myohla has a kyaung and sayáts. Mígé has a rest-house built by the villagers for Government officials and one house that belonged to Maung Bauk's workmen formerly. Road good all the way. |
| | | **2. Ségyi** ... | M. 4 F. 4 | M. 11 F. 0 | Leaving Mígé, direction southerly along edge of *jheel* ½ mile, then on high ground, skirting *jheel* into big tree jungle with undergrowth for 1 mile; another 1 mile in same big tree jungle with dense undergrowth, meets the metal road and goes in an easterly direction on high ground for about 1 mile. Descends into low ground near Ségyi *jheel* continuing in an easterly direction, then on high ground skirting *jheel* for ¾ mile and ¼ mile through open jungle and Ségyi is reached (4½ miles). Ségyi is on high ground. Camping ground confined but good. Road good all the way. |
| | | **3. Camp on Namhsongtán or Nantán chaung.** Nabu, Nansalin or Namsatáng, Nampateng, Namhsongtán, or Nantán chaungs. | 7 6 | 18 6 | Road runs from Ségyi for ¾ mile in a northerly direction through big tree jungle with short undergrowth (principally *thetké*). Turns east and runs for about 2 miles through same sort of jungle, coming out on a small plain goes through this for ¼ mile; runs through the Ségyi paddy-fields (dry now, but would be bad going in the rains), doubtless a bit of jungle for ¼ mile, and goes on again generally in an easterly direction. After about 2 miles passes right bank of Nabu chaung (an old Sakhán with one tumble-down hut here); plenty of good drinking water; comes out on another small plain, goes through it in the same easterly direction for ½ mile and re-enters jungle, big tree with short undergrowth, and after 1½ miles cross the Namsatáng (Nansalin) chaung, 6 inches deep; clear, good running water; goes on for ¼ mile, crosses the Nampateng (crossing very bad; has since been bridged; would require bridging every year). Another plain for ¾ mile and re-enters bamboo jungle and goes on for ¼ mile and crosses a stream with plenty of clear water; depth about 1½ feet. A smaller stream about 200 yards off encircles the camp; hence the name Namhsongtán, "*between two waters.*" Camp in open bamboo jungle; kaing grass plentiful towards north of camp. |
| | | **4. Sarawkong ... or Atán ... ...** Nampahôk and Namhsai or Nanthi chaungs. | 6 4<br>7 6 | 25 2<br>26 4 | Leaving camp, road runs in an easterly direction through bamboo jungle (open for ½ mile); crosses the Nampahôk stream, shallow with clear running water (very likely quite dry later on); comes out on a small plain, goes through it for ½ mile in south-east direction, enters jungle of large "*in*" trees with a few teak trees interspersed, and runs through this jungle with occasional cleared patches for |

FROM THAYETTA TO SARAWKONG AND ATÁN—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **4. Sarawkong or Atán**—*cont.* | | | about 3 miles and, turning to the right instead of following the straight path which leads to Maisákyán, crosses the Nambsai or Nanthi chaung. Up to here it is 4 miles easy going. From hence the ascent commences stiff for a bit, then rising gradually for ½ mile; then road runs along a broad ridge; splendid road (with deep ravines on both sides) for about 1 mile, turning around the base of a hillock. The road for ¼ mile is narrow, but good until it runs over the spreading roots of a very large tree. Here mules and ponies are apt to trip and if not careful will possibly roll down the khud. Still ascending gradually for ¼ mile road runs along ridge covered with *thetké*, which the Kachins have cleared off the path by simply laying heavy bamboos to keep the grass down and off the path; cutting simply makes the jungle grow more luxuriantly. Another level ridge for about ¾ mile, along which the usual Kachin graves with deep trenches are seen on both sides. This is a sure sign a village is not very far off. Road ascends for about 100 yards and meets a long road. To the right is Kinlukong village, ¼ mile off. Turning to the left north-east road descends about 100 yards, then runs along level cleared hill side. Path broad; jungle, small bush and large tree, but bush is thick. About ¼ mile from path is a large pagoda-like structure made of grass with a weather-cock-looking wooden steeple. This is the grave of a wife of the late Saoseng (Maitongwa). Turning east the road gradually ascends for a little more than ¼ mile; jungle on both sides, thick, and the stockade of the village is reached. About 100 yards further on rising ground is Sarawkong village of 12 houses (6½ miles). Water-supply small and down the khud to the west of village. Leaving Sarawkong in a north-easterly direction path descends and runs along a level, but for about half-way road very good; jungle thick on both sides. For another ¼ mile level, then ascends. Road to the right leads to the taungyas. Road straight ahead ascends and leads into the village of Atán. Water-supply not large. Turning to the south a path leads to the Atán Sawbwa's taungya. The camp is a good one. Down at the bottom of the hill is a small stream called the Kwai Kon Ka. Plenty of water. Camp is a good one, but next year this camping ground will be of no use, as the site will be overgrown and the taungya cultivation will be removed elsewhere. |

## No. 28.

### From TUKU (see Route No. 99, Northern Division) to MÖNGKÁK (MAINGKÁT), (see Route No. 77, Northern Division, Stage 11, and No. 78 of same division, Stage 8).

BY LIEUT. H. R. DAVIES, OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, MARCH 1892.

| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commr., Northern Divn., and Deputy Commr., Bhamo. | **1. Khasháng** ... Wayok, Mawsi, Pángché, Khapza, and Khawan chaungs, and two other streams. | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | General direction south. Fair mule road. From camping ground on Katsan chaung uphill for ¾ mile. At 1¼ miles village of Soma; 15 houses; Lena-Marán tribe. At 2¼ miles Kúmshoi, 10 houses; Lakhum tribe. From |

FROM TUKU (*see* ROUTE No. 99, NORTHERN DIVISION) TO MÖNGKÁK (MAINGKÁT), (*see* ROUTE No. 77, NORTHERN DIVISION, STAGE 11, AND No. 78 OF SAME DIVISION, STAGE 8)—*continued.*

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **1. Khasháng**—*cont.* | | | here roads go off to the left (1) to Namyu and Kaih tik, (2) to Saupon and Nálôn or Tagaung Naswé. At 2¾ miles cross the Wayôk chaung (from the right, 1 yard by 3 inches) and just beyond it a muddy ditch, 5 yards wide, which would be difficult for animals in wet weather. At 3¼ miles a road goes straight on to Saupon, the route turns sharp to the right for ¾ mile, then sharp to the left again, a road going straight on from this point to Kailé. At 5¾ miles cross the Mawsi chaung (from the right, 8 yards by 6 inches; easy ford), and just beyond it the Pongché chaung (from the right, 4 yards by 6 inches; easy crossing). At 6¼ miles Mansôk; 50 houses; Phunkán. At 7½ miles cross the Khapra chaung (from the right, 4 yards by 6 inches; easy crossing). At 7¾ miles cross the Khawan chaung (from the right, 1½ yards by 6 inches) and two other streams close to it, here there is a lot of mud for 50 yards; difficult for mules, but passable. At 9¼ miles Warapum Sittan; seven houses; Páhtum-Phunkán; thence steep downhill to Khasháng; 30 houses; Páhtum-Phunkán. Good camping ground in village; water for animals from Khahtat chaung, ¾ mile off; 4 yards wide by 6 inches deep. |
| | | **2. Pánghtán** ... Wubamyang, Khapra, Namsa, Namkhat, Shiyit, and Mankhong chaungs. | M. F. 10 4 | M. F. 21 4 | General direction south-south-west. Good mule road. Steep downhill to Lakhum Katawng at ¾ mile; two houses; Páhtum-Phunkán. From here a road to the left to Saikhao and Pankaw. At 1¼ miles a road to the left to Mankáng. At 1½ miles cross the Wubamyáng chaung (2 yards by 6 inches; easy). From here a road to the right to Khapra. At 2¾ miles cross the Khapra chaung (from the left, 5 yards by 8 inches; easy). At 3¼ miles Wotang Katawng; four houses; Páhtum-Phunkán. From here a road to the left to Santing and Pángkyem. At 3¾ miles cross the Namsa chaung (from the left, 8 yards by 1 foot; easy), thence uphill to Namsa. At 4 miles road to the left to Loi Pháng. At 4¼ miles Namsa, ¼ mile to right of the road; three houses; Páhtum-Phunkán; thence downhill for ½ mile, thence over undulating open country with very little jungle for 2½ miles. At 5 miles cross the Nam Khat (from the left, 6 yards by 8 inches easy). At 5¼ miles cross the Shiyit chaung (from the left, 3 yards by 8 inches). At 6¼ miles road to the left to Pángkyem and to the right to Timmaw; just beyond this cross the Mankhong chaung (from the left, 5 yards by 8 inches). At 7 miles begin a steady ascent up to Sama. At 9 miles, 10 houses; Phunkán. The Namkham-Sikaw road is here reached. Along this road to the right to Pánghtán; 20 houses; Phunkán. Camping ground on the road or in the village. Water rather scarce; small stream. |
| | | **3. Pángkha** ... Kahtan, Mankong, Kaihtan, and Namlwi chaungs. | 10 0 | 31 4 | General direction south-west by west for 4 miles to beyond Loikham, thence south-east to Pángkha. Good mule road. At 2 miles cross the Kahtan chaung twice (from the right and left within 100 yards; 1 yard by 2 inches). At 2½ miles a road to the left to Manmao and |

FROM TUKU (*see* ROUTE No. 99, NORTHERN DIVISION) TO MÖNGKÁK (MAINGKÁT), (*see* ROUTE No. 77, NORTHERN DIVISION, STAGE 11, AND No. 78 OF SAME DIVISION, STAGE 8)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **3. Pángkha**—*cont.* | | | | | Mikhu; small villages under Loikham, a mile off the road. At 3 miles a road to the right to Kumbren, Loilôn, Khamôt, and Sikaw; thence uphill to Loikham at 3½ miles; 40 houses; Lakhum. At 3¾ miles roads to the left to Mikhu and to the right to Mankao. At 4¼ miles a road to the right to Yama, from which roads branch off to Sikaw and Lwéssaing. From here downhill crossing the Mankong chaung and Kaihtan chaung (from the right, each about 2 yards by 3 inches) at 5½ miles, and the Namlwi at 6½ miles (from the right, 3 yards by 4 inches); thence uphill for a mile. At 7½ miles roads to the left to Kumsaw and to the right to Khôchik and Loiveng, thence downhill. At 8¼ miles a road to the right to Maiteng, a Palaung village 1½ miles off. At 9¼ miles roads to the left to Kumsaw and to the right to Maiteng, thence uphill to Pángkha, a Palaung village of 20 houses. Good camping ground. Water from small stream; rather scarce. |
| | | **4. Möngkák** ... Shwéli or Nammao, Nam Ma, and Nam Möngkák. | 4 | 6 | 36 | 2 | General direction south. Good mule road downhill for 2½ miles to the Shwéli, thence level. At ¾ mile a road to the right to Lwéssaing and Tônhôn. At 2½ miles cross the Shwéli or Nammao from the left, 100 yards by 8 feet deep, the deepest part being near the right bank. Hills come close down to the right bank and are a mile away from the left. Room for camp on both banks; easy, sandy approaches; bottom sandy and rocky; strong current. Crossed by one boat with bamboos fastened to it; will hold 10 men besides the boatmen. Animals swam across. Boatmen live in a village of three houses 300 yards from river on left bank. At 2¾ miles cross the Namma (from the left, 10 yards by 1 foot; easy). Just beyond this the small village of Möngkák; eight houses; Shan. At 3¾ miles and again at 4 miles cross the Nammöngkák (from the left and right, 5 yards by 6 inches; easy fords, foot-bridge at second crossing). Between these two crossings a road to the right to Tônhôn, the road traversed by the column in 1889, thence skirting paddy-fields to the big village of Möngkák; 30 houses; Shan and Palaung. Bazaar every five days. It is the chief place in Humai. Camping grounds on paddy-fields 1½ by ½ mile. |

## BRANCH I.

FROM MANSÔK (*see* IN STAGE 1) TO MANSÁM.

BY LIEUT. H. R. DAVIES, OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, FEBRUARY 1892.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commr., Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **1. Mansám** ... Mawsi and Tubong chaungs. | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | General direction east. Fair mule road. Along the Namkha road to Hômakatawng, at 1½ miles; five houses; Páhtum-Phunkán tribe; under Pankaw; thence downhill to the Mawsi chaung (from the left, 7 yards by 8 inches) at 2½ miles. Just beyond this cross the Tubong chaung (from the left, 4 yards by 8 inches). At 3 miles ascent for ½ a mile. At 3½ |

FROM TUKU (*see* ROUTE No. 99, NORTHERN DIVISION) TO MÖNGKÁK (MAINGKÁT), (*see* ROUTE No. 77, NORTHERN DIVISION, STAGE 1½, AND No. 78 OF SAME DIVISION, STAGE 8)—*continued.*

BRANCH I—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Dy. Commissioner, Bhamo. | **1. Mansám**—*cont.* | | | miles just short of the village of Mowun route turns to the right. Mowun contains 10 houses; Loika-Marán tribe. At 4½ miles road from the right from Manlep and Pankaw, route turns to the left. Mansám contains 52 houses; 'Szi, Issi or Assi tribe. Water rather scarce from small stream. There is said to be a more direct route from Mowun to Mansám passable for transport, but I have not been along it. |

BRANCH II.

FROM MANSÔK (*see* IN STAGE 1) TO NAWKHAM.

BY LIEUT. H. R. DAVIES, OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY FEBRUARY 1892.

| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **1. Nawkham** ... Mawsi, Nammak, and Tuku chaungs. | 9 | 4 | 9 | 4 | General direction north-north-east. Fair mule road; difficult in places. Starting from camp above village at ½ mile village of Mansôk. Thence very steep downhill to the Mawsi chaung (from the left, 8 yards by 8 inches) at 1 mile. At 2 miles Kahtankawng; 23 houses; Phunkán tribe; under Mansôk. At 3½ miles a road to the left to Kumshoi. At 4 miles village of Saupôn, Warrapôn; 21 houses; Lakhum tribe. From here a road to the right to Mowun. At 4½ miles a road straight on to Namkhai and Nálôn. The route turns to the left. At 5½ miles village of Saupôn Maitôn, five houses, Lakhum tribe. At 5½ miles strike into the Tuku-Saupôn-Tingsa road, 600 yards from Saupôn Tingsa. Follow the Tuku road for 200 yards, then turn to the right along a narrow, difficult road, not much used for bullocks to Kaihtik, at 8½ miles, seven houses, Lena-Marán tribe. At 8¾ miles cross the Nammak (from the left, 2 yards by 3 inches). From the Nammak very steep uphill for 600 yards. At 9¼ miles cross the Tuku chaung (from the left, 2 yards by 3 inches). Nawkham is on the Lena route from Nawkham to Bhamo. It contains seven houses; Lena-Marán tribe; under Kaihtik; water from Tuku chaung. To avoid the difficult road between Saupôn and Kaihtik there is another route *viâ* Kumshoi and Namyu (*see* Route No. 29). This is only ½ mile longer. |

## No. 29.

### From TUKU (see Route No. 99, Northern Division) to NÁLÔN (TAGAUNG NASWÉ).

BY LIEUT. H. R. DAVIES, OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, FEBRUARY 1892.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Div., and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **1. Nálôn or Tagaung Naswé.** Namyu or Lowang, Khawn, and Nammak chaungs. | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 | General direction east. Good mule road, but steep in places. From camp on Kátean chaung uphill for ½ mile. At 1½ miles Soma; 15 houses; Lena-Marán. At 2½ miles Kúmahoi; 10 houses; Lakhum. From here road |

FROM TUKU (*see* ROUTE No. 99, NORTHERN DIVISION) TO NÁLÔN (TAGAUNG NASWÉ)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **1. Nálôn or Tagaung Naswé**—*cont.* | | | to the right to Mansôk. At 3 miles steep down for a ¼ of a mile to the Lowang chaung (from the right, 3 yards by 6 inches; easy crossing), thence steep ascent to Namyu at 3¾ miles, 10 houses, Lena-Marán. From here road to left to Waraw and Letsai. At 4¾ miles paddy-fields 300 by 100 yards, with stream, 1 yard by 2 inches, running through them. At 5¼ miles road to the left to Kaihtik. At 5¾ miles Saupôn Tingsa; 26 houses; Lakhum. At 6 miles cross a small stream. At 7¾ miles after steep descent of a ¼ of a mile, cross the Khawan chaung (from the right, 3 yards by 8 inches), thence steep uphill for a ¼ of a mile. From here a road to the right to Mansám. At 8¾ miles a road to the left to Kaihtik. At 9 miles a road to the left to Namkhai, thence downhill to the Nammak (from the left, 8 yards by 1½ feet). At 9¾ miles, thence steep uphill to Manna at 10¾ miles; 14 houses; Lakhum. From here a road to the right to Ponglin; route goes to the left along the top of a ridge to Nálôn, called Tagaung Naswé or Ngasul by the Shans; seven houses; Lakhum. |

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM TUKU TO NÁLÔN *viâ* NAMKHAI OR PAUNOI.

BY LIEUT. H. R. DAVIES, OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, FEBRUARY 1892.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **1. Namkhai or Paunoi.** Nam Yu or Moyu chaung. From the right, 8 yards by 8 inches; easy ford. Nammak and Tuku chaungs. | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | General direction east. Fair mule road. First 5¼ miles as in Route No. 29, here road to Saupôn Tingsa and Nálôn direct, keeps to right that to Namkhai keeping to left. At 6 miles Kaihtik, seven houses; Lena-Marán. (This place is marked Palaungtu in the survey map. Palaungtu is the Jawbwa's name, not the name of the village.) At 6¾ miles cross the Nammak (from the left, 2 yards by 4 inches), and just beyond it the Tuku chaung (from the left, 2 yards by 4 inches). At 7¼ miles Mankao, four houses; Lena-Marán. At 7¾ miles Khalum or Nampôn, eight houses; Lena-Marán. From here a road to the left rear to Nawkham (1 mile off), Waraw, Warapom, Mansi, and Bhamo. At 8¼ miles another bit of the village of Khalum. At 9¼ miles a road to the right to Mansám, thence uphill to Namkhai or Paunoi, 20 houses; Lena-Marán; under the Kaihtik Sawbwa. |
| | | **2. Nálôn** ... ... | 2 | 2 | 12 | 2 | General direction south-east. Fair mule road, but steep. Along the Namkhai ridge for ¼ mile, whence a road to the left to Tingka, thence downhill for a mile, thence very steep uphill to Nálôn; 14 houses; Lakhum. Just before reaching the village a road to the left front to Kongai (½ mile off); Manswan and Namkhan. |

## From WARÁKRÁN (or WARAW), (Appendix I, Route No. 17, Stage 1) to SIMA (FORT MORTON) viâ NARU, PUMKATAWNG and KUKAM.

By Lieut. W. H. DENT, Intelligence Officer, North-Eastern Column, 1893.

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| | | | M. F. | M. F. | |
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **1. Naru** ... ... Longpraw Ka, Pabnoi Ka, and Naru Ka. | 11 4 | 11 4 | Warákrán (or Waraw) *see* Route No. 17 of this Appendix, Stage 1. From Warákrán general direction south-south-west as far as Shirawkong, 2½ miles (*see* Route No. 17 of this Appendix). The road here turns south and goes uphill with taungya clearings on either side. The road is good, but rather steep at first, with deep valleys to the west running down to Khaona Ka. Here (5 miles) a road branches off straight to Warákrán, but this is not so good for mules; it is, however, much shorter and good enough for foot-soldiers. Before reaching Longprawyáng the road goes uphill to a great height and then down to the first village. This village is half-way down the hill at 6½ miles, and is composed of four or five houses and is only an offshoot of the larger village of Longprawyáng, which is lower down and about ½ mile further on. This village has about 15 houses in it and runs north and south; the houses are scattered about and there is thick jungle all round it. There is an excellent camping ground at 7¼ miles, about ¼ mile lower down, on terraced paddy-fields, capable of camping 3,000 men. Good water from a stream that runs just below it. Camping ground good during present season of year, but would be unsuitable later on as it is tilled yearly and irrigated. There is some commanding ground to the north-east, about 400 yards off, from which signalling can be carried on with Sima. There is a road from here which runs through the paddy-fields, crossing two small streams, both tributaries of the Longpraw Ka, to the Yawyin village of the same name. The houses are much smaller than the Kachin village; looks cleaner and has a wealthy appearance. Large quantity of fruit trees in neighbourhood. Longprawyáng has 21 head of cattle, and is well off. From here a road leads on to Paknoi Prán and Kaunla for Santa. The road leaves the central Longprawyáng village in a north-easterly direction, and travels down a spur towards the river on either side of the road, at first thick jungle and then old taungya clearings, with long wavy grass. The road is very broad and very good, though rather steep. At 8¾ miles the Pabnoi Ka, 20 yards broad, 3 to 5 feet deep, is reached. The river here has steep banks, the bottom is rocky, and there are large boulders up and down stream. The current is very rapid and unfordable because of the large rocks. High water mark 10 feet above present level. River drops in series of small waterfalls. Crossed by a bamboo Kachin bridge, and Goorkhas had to make a bamboo and log bridge, with grass and leaves put on it to allow the mules to cross. Both bridges only temporary, and will be washed away in floods. There is an excellent place for throwing over a permanent bridge from two big tall rocks, and a platform has already been made on one of them as a commencement. Left bank slightly commands the right. From here the road runs for some way parallel with the stream round a steep spur; jungle on either side at first, and then long grass till the Naru Ka is reached at 10½ miles before this, however, the road descends steeply. This is a small stream, a tributary of the Paknoi, 5 yards broad. From here road runs uphill through tree jungle, which is rather open; on the summit of |

FROM WARÅKRÅN (OR WARAW), (APPENDIX I, ROUTE NO. 17, STAGE 1) TO SIMA (FORT MORTON) *vid* NARU, PUMKATAWNG AND KUKAM—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **1. Naru**—*cont.* | | | | | this spur at 11½ miles is the village of Naru. Road good throughout and very broad; bad crossing for mules, otherwise very good. Distance by pacing. |
| | | **2. Pûmkatawng...** Kaiya Ka, Kaprawn Ka, and Mali Ka. | 9 | 0 | 20 | 4 | General direction south-south-west. The road to Pumkatawng leaves Naru village just to the north of it and drops down very steeply for about a mile; road here is bad and stony. Thick jungle and underwood on either side, then inclines get gentler and jungle is trees with grass meeting over head, and as the Kaiya stream (8 yards wide, 1 foot deep; tributary of Mali Ka, 2,500 feet by aneroid) is neared bamboos are noticed. This stream is left on the right at 3 miles, the road running near its left bank for few hundred yards; the stream is rocky and has a strong current, about 8 yards wide and 1 foot deep. The road forks here to Pumkatawng and to Kaiya (latter bearing 264°). Terraced paddy-fields here and little thatching straw. From here the former road gets bad through thick grass and difficult to move along; several small streams are crossed, tributaries of the Kaiya Ka; road is wet now and would be very difficult to move along in the rains. About 2 miles further on the road gets better and goes round several spurs till a cross-road to Sumlong is passed at 5½ miles, and a ¼ of a mile further the Kaprawn Ka, a tributary of the Kaiya, is crossed. This is quite a small stream, 4 yards wide and 1 foot deep, with small, rocky bottom, but in rains will be rather difficult to cross. From here road runs through some rather difficult grass jungle till the Mali Ka is met at 6½ miles. This stream is 12 yards wide and 2½ feet deep now, but in floods will be 40 to 50 yards wide and unfordable. The bottom is rocky and the stream now fairly rapid, and flows at crossing in north-westerly direction. The water is very clear and good to drink. Banks on either side covered with thick grass jungle, and 8 to 10 feet high, but easy for mules as road is made. From here the road runs a little uphill till some terraced paddy-fields are reached at 7½ miles; surrounding country is covered with thick jungle, but this makes a very good camp. No commanding ground within 400 yards. Good water to north-west of camp; road not good. About a 5 hours' march with mules. From here the road runs uphill fairly gently as first, afterwards very steeply and with very precipitous sides, but road is good. Pumkatawng is on the top of a spur at 9 miles, the houses are rather nearer together than usual; good camping ground in village on spur. Water 200 yards down the khud to the west. Number of fowls, pigs, &c. Poppy cultivation. |
| | | **3. Ningrong Majángkatawng (2,096 feet).** Kumsai Ka and another small stream. | 5 | 2 | 25 | 6 | General direction north-north-west. The road runs downhill from Pumkatawng fairly steeply at first through tree jungle and under growth. A small stream is crossed at ¼ a mile just at its source, this flows towards the Mali Ka. Near here the jungle is tall grass, the road then runs up and down hill till Kumsai (16 houses) is reached at 2 miles. This village is about ½ mile from the road on the right-hand |

FROM WARÁKRÁN (OR WARAW), (APPENDIX I, ROUTE NO. 17, STAGE 1) TO SIMA (FORT MORTON) *viâ* NARU, PUMKATAWNG AND KUKAM—*continued*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **3. Ningrong Majángkatawng (2,096 feet)**—*cont.* | | | side and is surrounded by tree jungle, and is on a spur parallel to the Pumkatawng spur. There is a good camping ground in this village, if necessary, and water quite close. From here the road runs downhill with occasional rises till the Kumsai Ka is reached, the jungle on either side was cleared last year and is now open. The river is a small stream here, 12 yards wide, 1 foot deep, with a gravelly bottom and few rocks; the ground is level on either side for about 30 yards. Tree jungle on immediate proximity to the ka. In the rains the crossing would be unfordable (but animals could easily swim it) and would be 30 yards wide. It flows in a north-easterly direction. The river is visible from the road and it appears to run parallel with it from Kumsai. From the stream the road goes uphill at first; jungle is cleared, but afterwards it becomes large tree jungle with little undergrowth. The trees are very fine; a large number of fruit trees. Just outside the village of Ningrong Tingnukatawng (Lepai Seden; 16 houses) at 4½ miles, there is an excellent place for an encampment. This village is one of three (all Lepai Seden) that are called Ningrong. There is a large quantity of bamboo cut outside the village for building purposes. About ¾ mile further on there is a road which branches to the left to Kantaoyáng, and on the right the Marukatawng village (three houses, Maru), which is about a mile down in the khud on the stream called the Ninpong Ka. The road runs for another ½ mile through jungle till Ningrong Majángkatawng is reached at 5¼ miles. This village consists of 28 houses and is situated on a spur; most houses down on either side. Camped in middle of village: not a good camp. Wild plantains in this neighbourhood, and a large number of fruit trees. Took 3 hours; mules arriving soon after advanced guard. Good road throughout. Here road from Bhamo (No. 3 of this Appendix) joins in. |
| | | **4. Kukam** ... Mali Ka and Lasa Ka. | M. 9 F. 6 | M. 35 F. 4 | From here the road runs in a north-westerly direction at first uphill through tree jungle, and then down through short jungle up to 1½ miles when a road to the left is passed leading to Kantaoyáng. One road here turns due north and goes through very thick grass jungle matted over head about 5 feet. The road here is very narrow and low, but otherwise good, up the cross-road to Kantaoyáng the road is broad and very good. The road runs downhill a little at first and then along a spur, is very level-going till it rises in a small hill about 1 mile from the turning. This is covered with tree jungle. After passing the hill the road descends very steeply through thick grass jungle and is still very narrow, otherwise good. Another cross-road to Kantaoyáng is passed at 3½ miles. Then the road turns to the east and falls down to the Mali Ka at 4¼ miles. After going through some soft ground near the stream, jungle becomes tree and thick underwood. The stream at crossing is 30 yards wide and 2 feet deep, the bottom is gravel and is good, there being few rocks, current slow, the bed is about 60 yards in full water, and in floods must overflow the banks, which are level on either side. The crossing now is very good, but would be unfordable and current rapid in floods, here the river flows in a north-westerly direction. About 200 yards below the |

FROM WARÁKRÁN (OR WARAW), (APPENDIX I, ROUTE No. 17, STAGE 1) TO SIMA (FORT MORTON) *viâ* NARU, PUMKATAWNG AND KUKAM—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **4. Kukam**—*cont.* | | | crossing there is a bamboo bridge for foot-passengers. Here the river gets small and runs between some large rocks crossing known as Pumpi Rai. From here the road goes up a little and then down to a small stream, and it then rises along grass jungle, but this is fairly open. About ¾ mile from the Mali Ka (about 5 miles) road goes to the north leaving the Mali road on the right, and drops very suddenly down to the Lasa Ka at 5¼ miles, a tributary of the Mali. This stream has a much faster current than the Mali Ka, the banks to it are very steep and covered with thick jungle. After crossing the river road runs north through undulating ground; this has all been cleared for paddy cultivation and is quite open. The village of Kukam at 9¾ miles is on the top of a spur of the Kukam Pum. Before reaching this village a road branches off to the right which leads to Mali, and from here the jungle is thick tree. Road good throughout. Time of marching from Ningrong, 5 hours and 50 minutes; mules did not arrive till 40 minutes later. Distance, pacing. Kukam is a Kamlao village of 67 houses, 3,260 feet. |
| | | **5. Sima (Fort Morton).** Manlin Ka and Tama Ka. | M. F. 5 0 | M. F. 40 4 | General direction east. From here the road runs downhill through tree jungle very steeply at first till some taungya clearings are reached, then uphill and down again to the Manlin Ka (3 yards, 6 inches deep), a tributary of the Lasa Ka, at 1 mile. This is quite a small stream and of no importance. Half-a-mile further on the road crosses the Tama Ka (2 yards wide) which is now only swampy ground; this would be a bad place in rains. From here the road runs up at first through grass jungle and then through large tree and thick underwood till Kamja is reached on the top of the hill at 3¾ miles; village burnt. Road good for transport. Time from Kukam to Kamja, 2¼ hours. From Kamja the road passes over the site of the burned village, leaving the destroyed Kachin fort on the left, and ascends through jungle to Sima (Fort Morton) at 5 miles. Road very good and ascent not very great. |

BRANCH I.

FROM KUKAM (STAGE 4) TO 'NKRÁNG (APPENDIX I, ROUTE No. 8, STAGE 1).

BY LIEUT. W. H. DENT, 2ND P.W.O. YORKSHIRE REGIMENT, INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, SIMA COLUMN, 27TH APRIL 1893.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | **1. 'Nkráng** ... Lahra Ka and five small streams. | 5 2 | 5 2 | This road runs from the north end of the village of Kukam and runs towards Kukam Pum; ¼ of a mile out of the village there is a branch road to the left, which leads to the village of Maitong on the west of Kukam Pum; the road runs to this point slightly uphill and through tree jungle; from here it runs along the side of the Kukam and 'Nkráng hills. It is fairly level keeping nearly to the same contour the whole way. Five small streams are crossed; these, though quite small, being practically at the source, make the road very boggy and would cause much difficulty for transport during the rains; the road runs through long grass jungle and a little bamboo. At 3 miles the road crosses a larger stream called the |

FROM WARÁKÁN (OR WARAW), (APPENDIX I, ROUTE No. 17, STAGE 1) TO SIMA (FORT MORTON) *viâ* NARU, PUMPAKATAWNG AND KUKAM—*continued.*

BRANCH I—*continued.*

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo. | Commr., Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. | 1. 'Nkráng—*cont.* | | | Lahra Ka; this is 2 yards wide and 6 inches deep and has a rock and stony bottom: at 3¾ miles the road joins the Sima-'Nkráng route and 1½ miles further on (total 5¼ miles) 'Nkráng is reached. The road is good throughout and, except for the boggy places, may be called a very good road. This is the shortest road to take to go to Mali from 'Nkráng. Distance by pacing time 2 hours and 10 minutes, mules arriving with party. For 'Nkráng *see* Route No. 8 of this Appendix, Stage 1. |

# No. 31.

## ROUTES IN THE EXTREME NORTH OF UPPER BURMA.

### I.—ITINERARY OF ROAD NORTHWARD FROM LEKANNOI FERRY ON THE 'NMAI KA TO SUPSIRAN FERRY ON THE MALI KA.

BY CAPT. F. H. ELLIOTT (NATIVE INFORMATION).

| | | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Doubtful. | 1. Patwe ... ... | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | Straight uphill. |
| | 2. Singman ... | 3 | 0 | 6 | 0 | Tree jungle; flat country. |
| | 3. Walor ... ... | 4 | 0 | 10 | 0 | Fairly level; streams small. |
| | 4. Sanmikong ... | 1 | 0 | 11 | 0 | Paddy-fields, then ascent. |
| | 5. Marakong ... | 5 | 0 | 16 | 0 | Descent to Namsang Ka (4 yards wide), then ascent. |
| | 6. Sadankong ... | 3 | 0 | 19 | 0 | Descent and ascent; good road. |
| | 7. Ningpien ... | 1 | 0 | 20 | 0 | Road level. |
| | 8. Ningtong ... | 1 | 0 | 21 | 0 | Road level; fairly open country. |
| | 9. Kachang ... | 3 | 0 | 24 | 0 | Easy descent to ka and then ascent. |
| | 10. Tupauyan ... | 3 | 0 | 27 | 0 | Good, level road. |
| | 11. Pauri ... ... | 1 | 0 | 28 | 0 | Road fairly level; one small stream. |
| | 12. Pungyuam-ningsa. | 1 | 0 | 29 | 0 | Good road. |
| | 13. Punka ... ... | 4 | 0 | 33 | 0 | Good road. Fairly level. No big streams. |
| | 14. Lakong ... | 4 | 0 | 37 | 0 | Fairly level and good. |
| | 15. Manran ... | 10 | 0 | 47 | 0 | Descent to Singma Ka; then ascent. |
| | 16. Khikhripum... | 5 | 0 | 52 | 0 | Steady ascent; road good. |

ROUTES IN THE EXTREME NORTH OF UPPER BURMA—*continued.*

I.—ITINERARY OF ROAD NORTHWARD FROM LEKANNOI FERRY ON THE 'NMAI KA TO SUPSIRAN FERRY ON THE MALI KA—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Intermediate. F. | Total. M. | Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Doubtful. | | 17. Rapum ... | 3 | 0 | 55 | 0 | Ascent; good road. |
| | | 18. Lachowkatong. | 9 | 0 | 64 | 0 | Descent to Tura Ka, then ascent. Tura Ka unfordable; crossed in rafts. |
| | | 19. Washa ... | 3 | 0 | 67 | 0 | Steady ascent. |
| | | 20. Ningkomla ... | 3 | 0 | 70 | 0 | Fairly level; small streams. |
| | | 21. Wakalon ... | 3 | 0 | 73 | 0 | Fairly level; good road. |
| | | 22. Ningronkong. | 5 | 0 | 78 | 0 | Fairly level; good road. |
| | | 23. Kasitu ... | 5 | 0 | 83 | 0 | Fairly level. |
| | | 24. Lautka ... | 9 | 0 | 92 | 0 | South-west, easy descent. |
| | | 25. Khumkhao ... | 3 | 0 | 95 | 0 | Easy descent. |
| | | 26. Supsiran Camp. | 3 | 0 | 98 | 0 | No village; a ferry here over the Mali Ka. |

II.—ITINERARY FROM TALANG (LAT. 25° 51′, LONG. 97° 29′) NORTHWARDS TO MANZE IN THE KHAMTI COUNTRY.

By Capt. F. H. ELLIOTT (Native information), 1893.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Doubtful. | | 1. Paukkaw ... | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | Hilly road; cross Insop Ka, 12 yards wide. |
| | | 2. Changyang ... | 4 | 0 | 12 | 0 | Level road. |
| | | 3. Kanetka (Kanem ?). | 5 | 0 | 17 | 0 | Cross Tupum hill. |
| | | 4. Supkha ... | 4 | 0 | 21 | 0 | Level road; cross Tayang Ka, 7 yards wide and always fordable. |
| | | 5. Seinsiyao ... | 4 | 0 | 25 | 0 | Tree and bamboo jungle; good level road. |
| | | 6. Tumsanang ... | 4 | 0 | 29 | 0 | Descent to Taru Ka (14 yards wide and never fordable), then ascent. |
| | | 7. Wara ... ... | 4 | 0 | 33 | 0 | Hilly road. |
| | | 8. Wawun ... ... | 4 | 0 | 37 | 0 | Hilly road, but good. |
| | | 9. Siyankong ... | 3 | 0 | 40 | 0 | Good, level road. |
| | | 10. 'Nsein... ... | 10 | 0 | 50 | 0 | Descent to Wasip Ka (14 yards wide and fordable in cold weather), then ascent. |
| | | 11. Pumlumbum. | 1 | 0 | 51 | 0 | Road good and level. |
| | | 12. Saraukatong (Sarongkang ?). | 1 | 0 | 52 | 0 | Hilly road. |

ROUTES IN THE EXTREME NORTH OF UPPER BURMA—*continued.*

II.—ITINERARY FROM TALANG (LAT. 25° 51′, LONG. 97° 29′) NORTHWARDS TO MANZÉ IN THE KHAMTI COUNTRY—*continued.*

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | | Total. | | |
| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| Doubtful. | | 13. Pumrong ... | 1 | 0 | 53 | 0 | Good, level road. |
| | | 14. Impaokatong | 1 | 0 | 54 | 0 | Good, level road. |
| | | 15. Maraoka, camp. | 1 | 0 | 55 | 0 | No village; camp in jungle. |
| | | 16. Lutlaka ... | 4 | 0 | 59 | 0 | Road fairly level. |
| | | 17. Kumsang-neing (Teinloi). | 4 | 0 | 63 | 0 | Road hilly. |
| | | 18. Marunka ... | 4 | 0 | 67 | 0 | Road hilly. Cross Sinan Ka, 17 yards wide and never fordable. |
| | | 19. Walaupum ... | 4 | 0 | 71 | 0 | Hilly road. Cross Pumwi Ka, 7 yards wide and always fordable. |
| | | 20. Lachunnong. | 6 | 0 | 77 | 0 | Cross Sailong hill; said to be good going. |
| | | 21. Tangku ... | 2 | 0 | 79 | 0 | Hilly road. |
| | | 22. Lanannong ... | 2 | 0 | 81 | 0 | Good level road. |
| | | 23. Kwontap-katong. | 4 | 0 | 85 | 0 | Good level road. |
| | | 24. Tawauka ... | 4 | 0 | 89 | 0 | Hilly road, but good. |
| | | 25. Wabyit ... | 4 | 0 | 93 | 0 | Hilly road, but good. Cross Pining Ka, 14 yards wide; fordable in winter. |
| | | 26. Kareinka ... | 1 | 0 | 94 | 0 | Road up and down, but good. |
| | | 27. Kazuka ... | 4 | 0 | 98 | 0 | Road up and down, but good. |
| | | 28. Lawunka ... | 10 | 0 | 108 | 0 | Level road. Cross Pinsi Ka, 14 yards wide and fordable in winter. |
| | | 29. Pasika... ... | 5 | 0 | 113 | 0 | Good, level road. Tree and bamboo jungle. |
| | | 30. Ningtong ... | 5 | 0 | 118 | 0 | Cross Mineya Ka (10 yards wide, fordable in winter), then ascent of Kaopum hill and descent by good road to Lumsha Ka (17 yards wide and fordable in winter); thence level to Ningtong. |
| | | 31. Kadantu ... | 3 | 0 | 121 | 0 | Good level road. |
| | | 32. Wkham Pasi. | 1 | 0 | 122 | 0 | Level road through bamboo and tree jungle. |

ROUTES IN THE EXTREME NORTH OF UPPER BURMA—*continued.*

II.—ITINERARY FROM TALANG (LAT. 25° 51′, LONG. 97° 29′) NORTHWARDS TO MANZE IN THE KHAMTI COUNTRY—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Doubtful. | | 33. Meinglang ... | 3 | 0 | 125 | 0 | Open plain. Cross Meinglang river, 27 yards wide; crossed by ferry. This is the first Khamti village. |
| | | 34. Lakhun ... | 8 | 0 | 133 | 0 | Open plain. |
| | | 35. Manze... ... | 5 | 0 | 138 | 0 | Open plain; small streams. |

III.—ITINERARY FROM PUMYUAMNINGSA (ABOUT LAT. 25° 56′, LONG. 97° 56′), (NO. 12 OF ITINERARY NO. I), NORTHWARDS TO LAWKHUM.

By Capt. F. H. ELLIOTT (Native information), 1893.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Doubtful | | 1. Pumpu ... ... | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | Good level road. |
| | | 2. Kwiwan ... | 6 | 0 | 12 | 0 | Hilly road. Cross Singma Ka, 18 yards wide, fordable in winter. |
| | | 3. Lipong ... ... | 4 | 0 | 16 | 0 | Level road. |
| | | 4. Sumpaungmata | 14 | 0 | 30 | 0 | Hilly road. Cross Sakyi Ka, 14 yards wide and fordable. |
| | | 5. Milom ... ... | 4 | 0 | 34 | 0 | Hilly road. |
| | | 6. Patwa ... ... | 2 | 0 | 36 | 0 | Good level road. |
| | | 7. Lachun ... | 4 | 0 | 40 | 0 | Hilly road. |
| | | 8. Lawkhum ... | 4 | 0 | 44 | 0 | Hilly road. |

IV.—ITINERARY FROM LAPÉ JUST BELOW THE CONFLUENCE NORTHWARDS TO LAMONGMAREIN ABOUT LAT. 6° 30′. (THIS ROAD IS TO THE WEST OF ITINERARY NO. II.)

By Capt. F. H. ELLIOTT (Native information), 1893.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Doubtful. | | 1. Tanbyé ... ... | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | Only camp; no village. |
| | | 2. Kadonkong ... | (?)3 | 0 | 7 | 0 | |
| | | 3. Miteing ... | (?)6 | 0 | 13 | 0 | Road good. |
| | | 4. Kwonsana ... | 6 | 0 | 19 | 0 | Road good and fairly level. |
| | | 5. Kamika ... ... | 12 | 0 | 31 | 0 | Hilly road. |
| | | 6. Tuka ... ... | 5 | 0 | 36 | 0 | Fairly level road. Cross Sinlong Ka, 14 yards wide, fordable in winter. |
| | | 7. Kadaunong ... | 2 | 0 | 38 | 0 | Hilly road. |
| | | 8. Kayuntu ... | 12 | 0 | 50 | 0 | Hilly road. |
| | | 9. Ningkanpataw. | 6 | 0 | 56 | 0 | Hilly road through tree and bamboo jungle. |

ROUTES IN THE EXTREME NORTH OF UPPER BURMA—*continued.*

IV.—ITINERARY FROM LAPÉ JUST BELOW THE CONFLUENCE NORTHWARDS TO LAMONGMAREIN ABOUT LAT. 6° 30′. (THIS ROAD IS TO THE WEST OF ITINERARY NO. II)—*continued.*

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | | Total. | | |
| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| Doubtful. | | 10. Lakakong ... | 6 | 0 | 62 | 0 | Hilly road. Cross the Su Ka, 14 yards wide, fordable in winter. |
| | | 11. Walaka ... | 12 | 0 | 74 | 0 | Cross Taru Ka, 14 yards wide, always fordable. |
| | | 12. Kaotu ... ... | 2 | 0 | 76 | 0 | Good road. |
| | | 13. Kanluka ... | 4 | 0 | 80 | 0 | Good road. |
| | | 14. Ningranka ... | 4 | 0 | 84 | 0 | Good road. |
| | | 15. Sapyinkakatong. | 4 | 0 | 88 | 0 | Hilly road. |
| | | 16. Wagaka ... | 4 | 0 | 92 | 0 | Hilly road. |
| | | 17. Lamongmarein. | 12 | 0 | 104 | 0 | Hilly road. Cross Sinan Ka, 14 yards wide, fordable in winter. |

V.—ITINERARY FROM NAWPUM NEAR SADÁNKONG BETWEEN THE MALI KA AND 'NMAI KA, NORTH-EAST TO SINKRON (LAT. 25° 53′, LONG. 97° 55′).

BY CAPT. F. H. ELLIOTT (NATIVE INFORMATION), 1893.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Doubtful. | | 1. Ningpwon ... | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | Cross Singma Ka, 20 yards wide, always fordable. |
| | | 2. Sinkong... ... | 2 | 0 | 5 | 0 | Good road: no obstacles. |
| | | 3. Kunzu ... ... | 2 | 0 | 7 | 0 | Hilly road. |
| | | 4. Lawpum ... | 1 | 0 | 8 | 0 | Good road. |
| | | 5. Shinkwon ... | 2 | 0 | 10 | 0 | Good road. |
| | | 6. Sinkron or Sinkong. | 4 | 0 | 14 | 0 | Good road. |

VI.—ITINERARY FROM SINKRON (LAT. 25° 53′, LONG. 97° 55′) SOUTHWARDS TO TAMJA.

BY CAPT. F. H. ELLIOTT (NATIVE INFORMATION), 1893.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Doubtful. | | 1. Tiya (Tiyon?). | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Good road. |
| | | 2. Katuyan ... | 8 | 0 | 9 | 0 | Good level road. |
| | | 3. Punwa Lidan (Mpungwa). | 4 | 0 | 13 | 0 | Good level road. |
| | | 4. Tamayan (Matangyan). | 6 | 0 | 19 | 0 | Hilly road. |
| | | 5. Tausun Ferry. | 5 | 0 | 24 | 0 | Descent, road hilly, but good; no village; ferry over 'Nmai Ka; one boat worked by the Adan (Atang) villagers. |

ROUTES IN THE EXTREME NORTH OF UPPER BURMA—*continued.*

VI.—ITINERARY FROM SINKRON (LAT. 25° 53′, LONG. 97° 55′) SOUTHWARDS TO TAMJA—*continued.*

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | | Total. | | |
| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| Doubtful. | | 6. Adan (Atang). | 1 | 0 | 25 | 0 | |
| | | 7. Lanmipum ... | 2 | 0 | 27 | 0 | Road hilly, but good. |
| | | 8. Kunzu ... ... | 3 | 0 | 30 | 0 | Hilly road. |
| | | 9. Latté ... ... | 4 | 0 | 34 | 0 | Fairly level road. Cross Latté Ka, 14 yards wide, fordable in winter. |
| | | 10. Sikum .. ... | 8 | 0 | 42 | 0 | Hilly road. |
| | | 11. Sikli ... ... | 2 | 0 | 44 | 0 | Good level road. |
| | | 12. Chonmaw ... | 1 | 0 | 45 | 0 | Good level road. |
| | | 13. Lowsam ... | 1 | 0 | 46 | 0 | Good road. Cross Chonmaw Ka, 10 yards wide, fordable. |
| | | 14. Longkya ... | 4 | 0 | 50 | 0 | Good level road. |
| | | 15. Mikukatong... | 4 | 0 | 54 | 0 | Cross Sinmaw Ka, 17 yards wide, fordable in winter only. |
| | | 16. Tamja ... ... | 4 | 0 | 58 | 0 | Cross Kowlan Taung and Panseingkatong. About 2 miles from Kowlan is Tapaw Ka. Tamja is a Chinese village. |

VII.—ITINERARY FROM SADÁNKONG, SOUTH-EAST TO PANTU OR PINDU, ABOUT 6 MILES NORTH-EAST OF SADÓN.

By Capt. F. H. Elliott (Native information), 1893.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Doubtful. | | 1. Supma ... ... | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | Hilly road. |
| | | 2. Wapong... ... | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | Level road. |
| | | 3. Likhum ... ... | 8 | 0 | 11 | 0 | Cross Pumpa Pum. |
| | | 4. Terong ... ... | 4 | 0 | 15 | 0 | Good road. |
| | | 5. Wapya ... ... | 4 | 0 | 19 | 0 | Hilly road. Cross Namli Ka, 3 yards wide. |
| | | 6. Pinle ... ... | 1 | 0 | 20 | 0 | Hilly road. |
| | | 7. Pumli ... ... | 2 | 0 | 22 | 0 | Hilly road. |
| | | 8. Sampawng ... | 2 | 0 | 24 | 0 | Good level road. |
| | | 9. Sumkha... ... | 1 | 0 | 25 | 0 | Good road. |
| | | 10. Sumkhalakong. | 3 | 0 | 28 | 0 | Cross Sumgi Ka, 3 yards wide. |
| | | 11. Leitang ... | 3 | 0 | 31 | 0 | Cross 'Nmai Ka. |
| | | 12. Lashi Leitang | 4 | 0 | 35 | 0 | Hilly road. |

ROUTES IN THE EXTREME NORTH OF UPPER BURMA—*continued.*

VII.—ITINERARY FROM SADÁNKONG, SOUTH-EAST TO PANTU OR PINDU, ABOUT 6 MILES NORTH-EAST OF SADÓN—*continued.*

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | | Total. | | |
| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| Doubtful. | | 13. Kalaokong ... | 4 | 0 | 39 | 0 | Hilly road. |
| | | 14. Paléy ... ... | 2 | 0 | 41 | 0 | Good road. |
| | | 15. Wingo'am ... | 2 | 0 | 43 | 0 | Good road. |
| | | 16. Pasang ... | 2 | 0 | 45 | 0 | Good road. |
| | | 17. Pukpienning-ta. | (?)3 | 0 | 48 | 0 | |
| | | 18. Pindu or Pan-tu. | 10 | 0 | 58 | 0 | Hilly road. Cross Kangon Ka, 3 yards wide, and Nawku Ka, 17 yards wide; fordable. |

VIII.—ITINERARY FROM SADÁNKONG SOUTH-WEST TO KWITAO FERRY.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Doubtful. | | 1. Marakong ... | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | Hilly road. |
| | | 2. Kinruwaru ... | 6 | 0 | 8 | 0 | Good road. |
| | | 3. Seintong ... | 2 | 0 | 10 | 0 | Good road. |
| | | 4. Laitong... ... | 3 | 0 | 13 | 0 | Good road. |
| | | 5. Kalik ... ... | 10 | 0 | 23 | 0 | Hilly road. |
| | | 6. Pinlan ... ... | 5 | 0 | 28 | 0 | Hilly road. |
| | | 7. Kwitao ... ... | 6 | 0 | 34 | 0 | Hilly road. |

# APPENDIX II.

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## ADDITIONAL ROUTES IN THE SHAN HILLS DIVISION.

# APPENDIX II.

## ADDITIONAL ROUTES IN THE SHAN HILLS DIVISION.

### No. 1.

**From KYAUKHNYÁT to MÉHAWNGSAWN (Siam) viâ MÉCHÉ and HKUNYUOM.**

By Capt. H. B. WALKER, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Intelligence Branch, Burma 1893.

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | | Total. | | |
| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | 1. Karó ... ... | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | |
| | | 2. Umpauk ... | 6 | 4 | 16 | 4 | |
| | | 3. Camp on branch of Mépa river. | 11 | 4 | 28 | 0 | |
| | | 4. Nam Mépa ... | 8 | 0 | 36 | 0 | |
| | | 5. Camp on Hwé Páng Ting. | 12 | 0 | 48 | 0 | |
| | | 6. Méché (Mésé). | 6 | 4 | 54 | 4 | |
| Siam. | | 7. Camp on Nam Pông. | 8 | 0 | 62 | 4 | *See* Appendix III, Route No. 2. |
| | | 8. Méngau ... | 10 | 4 | 73 | 0 | |
| | | 9. Hkunyuom ... | 8 | 0 | 81 | 0 | |
| | | 10. Méhsulín ... | 6 | 4 | 87 | 4 | |
| | | 11. Mé Sakyi ... | 8 | 0 | 95 | 4 | |
| | | 12. Palán ... ... | 9 | 0 | 104 | 4 | |
| | | 13. Pông Sakhán. | 6 | 6 | 111 | 2 | |
| | | 14. Kpahpawng... | 6 | 0 | 117 | 2 | |
| | | 15. Méhawng-sawn. | 6 | 6 | 124 | 0 | |

## No. 2.

### From KYENGTUNG (KENG TUNG) to MÖNG LWI.

By Capt. H. R. DAVIES, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Intelligence Branch, Burma, March 1893.

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Intermediate. | | Total. | | |
| Military. | Civil. | | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | 1. Ban Sai ... | 11 | 6 | 11 | 6 | See Appendix III, Route No. 9. |
| | | 2. Tálö ... ... | 11 | 0 | 22 | 6 | |
| | | 3. Möng Ngawm. | 15 | 2 | 38 | 0 | See Appendix III, Route No. 9. |
| | | 4. Möng Kai ... | 11 | 0 | 49 | 0 | |
| | | 5. Kwé Kut ... | 9 | 2 | 58 | 2 | |
| | | 6. Páng Waw ... | 8 | 2 | 66 | 4 | |
| | | 7. Möng Yawn ... | 11 | 0 | 77 | 4 | |
| | | 8. Ban Namkhuk. | 13 | 0 | 90 | 4 | |
| | | 9. Möng Lwi ... | 10 | 0 | 100 | 4 | |

## No. 3.

### From KYENGTUNG (KENG TUNG) to MÖNG KSING (SING) viâ KENGLAP.

By Ravildar JAGAT SINGH, 19th Punjaub Infantry, Intelligence Branch, Burma, March 1893.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | 1. Möng Chum ... | 7 | 2 | 7 | 2 | See Appendix III, Route No. 9, Alternative I. |
| | | 2. Möng Phak ... | 13 | 4 | 20 | 6 | |
| | | 3 Páng Namhet. | 14 | 4 | 35 | 2 | |
| | | 4. Möngphayak ... | 10 | 2 | 45 | 4 | |
| | | 5. Páng Khalong. | 12 | 0 | 57 | 4 | |
| | | 6. Mönglin ... | 12 | 0 | 69 | 4 | |
| | | 7. Namkhum ... | 7 | 4 | 77 | 0 | |
| | | 8. Pálee ... ... | 10 | 0 | 87 | 0 | |
| | | 9. Kenglap ... | 14 | 0 | 101 | 0 | |
| | | 10. Camp on Nam Un. | 8 | 4 | 109 | 4 | |
| | | 11. Möng Long... | 11 | 0 | 120 | 4 | |
| | | 12. Möng Náng. | 15 | 4 | 136 | 0 | |
| | | 13. Pánghai ... | 8 | 4 | 144 | 4 | |
| | | 14. Möng Ksing. | 8 | 4 | 153 | 0 | |

FROM KYENGTUNG (KENG TUNG) TO MÖNG HSING (SING) *viâ* KENGLAP—*continued.*

BRANCH I.

FROM PÁLEO (STAGE 8) TO MÖNG YAWN (YÔN), (APPENDIX III, ROUTE No. 9, STAGE 6).

INFORMATION FURNISHED BY No. 11 PARTY (TOPOGRAPHICAL), SURVEY OF INDIA, MARCH 1893.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Jangal Sakhán**<br>Nam Won river. | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | Leave the Paleo-Kenglap road at 1½ miles from Paleo, bearing north-west at wooden post* through open flat ground (old fields) to foot of hills ½ mile, up gradual slope of winding spur 2 miles to top (old site of Meshur village), along range trending north and passes 80 feet below highest point of range (height 4,300 feet) 6½ miles from the Paleo-Kenglap road, steeply down for 200 yards, crossing stream at 7th mile, descending gradually to Jangal Sakhán on the Nam Won river 3,800 feet except 200 yards above river, which is steep. |
| | | **2. Banwanháng**... | 10 | 4 | 19 | 4 | The road runs for 3 miles through a curious bit of undulating tableland nearly flat. It ascends gradually from camp for ¾ mile. Crossing hill stream at 1 mile and again at 1½ miles near its source and another hill stream with steep banks at 1¾ miles which courses from north, along the right of road for another mile, the hill-top being broad from the second stream to its source. At 3 miles the road runs round the shoulder of a somewhat precipitous peak and descends rather rapidly at first, after which it lies down a long, undulating, gradually descending grassy spur, crossing main stream from the right at 8 miles. Road continues along hill range gradually descending to within ½ mile of village of Banwanháng, 1,960 feet in the valley; the stream hard by the village is crossed and recrossed ¼ mile south before reaching the village: a large block of the village is hidden away among low hills ½ mile east. |
| | | **3. Möng Yawn (Möngyôn).** | 9 | 4 | 29 | 0 | Traverses flat country in jungle crossing village stream at 200 yards and main stream 20 yards in width at ¾ mile, meeting road from Möng Phayak Stage 4 above) at 1¼ miles, alongside left bank of above main stream for 1 mile through cultivated land, stream 200 yards off, over stream bridged at 2¾ miles, by hamlet and stream at 3 miles, through river Namyôn, 22 yards wide with high banks, passing large kyaung on the right and by Wanphai at 4 miles, crossing shallow stream at 5 miles, Möngyôn village 5½ miles, Möngiun at 6½ miles, large stream 7 miles 5 furlongs, smaller stream at 8 miles 1 furlong, Nam Khap river at 9½ miles in two rivulets at crossing. The road skirts low hills from Wan Phai to Möng Yawn. |

* Wooden posts mark the resting places of the Sawbwa of Kyaingtôn (? Kengtung) when he made a pilgrimage to Möng Yawn. There is one at the latter place.

## No. 4.

### From MÖNG TA (HTA) to MÖNG HENG (Siam) viâ KIUKAW.

THE SURVEY OF INDIA, JANUARY 1893.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Camp on Pángwon stream.** Nam Mé Ta and Hwé Möng Sáng. | 11 4 | 11 4 | The general run of the road from the village of Möng Ta is south. There are two sites, one on either side of the stream, Nam Mé Ta; the camping ground is near the western side. There is a fairly large plain, and good and shady camp can be secured. From the western side the road runs for about a mile along the left bank of the Nam Mé Ta stream and then enters the dry bed of a stream. It goes along this for about 1 mile and reaches the top of the spur almost at its source. Thence the road runs for about 2½ miles over low hilly ground difficult for laden animals till it reaches the point where the Hwé Möng Sáng meets the Nam Mé Ta. From this junction the road runs along the Hwé Möng Sáng, crossing and recrossing it several times till it reaches the watershed, whence the stream takes its rise, and where the boundary pillar Kiukaw is situated. The portion of the route along the Hwé Möng Sáng is fairly good, but is very difficult during the rains. Camping ground for 200 men in the jungle, if cleared, on the bank of the Pángwon stream. |
| Siam. | | **2. Möng Heng** ... Mé Ting, &c. | 14 0 | 25 4 | *See* Appendix III, Route No. 7. This is the direct route from Möng Ta to Zimmé *viâ* Möng Heng (*see* Appendix III, Route No. 8). |

## No. 5.

### From NAWNG PALÁN to MÉLANA (Route No. 33, Shan Hills Division, Stage 3).

THE SURVEY OF INDIA, FEBRUARY 1893.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **1. Kahán** ... Mé Mak, Mé Sakun, and Mé Pyet. | 12 0 | 12 0 | Nawng Palán is a fairly large village situated on the Mé Mak; there is a good camping ground, and small quantities of rice and vegetables can be obtained. Leaving Nawng Palán the stream Mé Mak is crossed at the village and the road keeps along the stream, crossing and recrossing it several times till it reaches the Mé Sakun stream at the 7th mile. Here there is good camping ground and a sufficient supply of good water from the Mé Sakun. There is a gentle ascent for about 1 mile and then the road branches into two: one descends into the valley of the Mé Pyet, and then goes along that stream until Kahán is reached; the other goes to the village of Payak about 2 miles further, and thence round to Kahán. The descent from Payak to Kahán is somewhat difficult; at Kahán a small camp can be obtained by clearing the jungle. |
| Siam. | | **2. Mélana** ... The Mélana stream. | 14 4 | 26 4 | From Kahán the road keeps along the Mé Pyet stream till the village of Takiet is reached. A small camping ground, but no shade good water, but no supplies. Hence this once large |

FROM NAWNG PALÁN TO MÉLANA—*continued.*

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| Siam. | | 2. **Mélana**—*cont.* | village is now deserted and the only inhabitants are an old man and his son (in February 1893). From Taklet there are two roads to Mélana; the eastern road crosses the boundary watershed about 1½ miles to the east of the boundary pillar. Thence it runs along a gradual slope, keeping to one spur all the way till it reaches the Mélana stream and meets the other road. The other road keeps along the Mé Pyet till it reaches the source of the stream, at which place the boundary pillar Nam Hsa Möng is situated. From here it runs along the main spur, till it reaches the Mélana stream and is met by the eastern road at a little to the north of the village of Wan Inyak. From Wan Inyak the village of Mélana is reached after a run of about 2 miles. The camping ground here is a very poor one, very little and bad water, and no shade. This place is on the main road between Möng Maõ and Möng Heng (*see* Route No. 33, Shan Hills Division). | | |

## No. 6.

### From NGÁPÚPÔN to CAMP on the Hwé Hsán (Siam).

THE SURVEY OF INDIA, FEBRUARY 1893.

| | | M. F. | M. F. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Siam. | 1. **Hwé Hsán Camp.**<br>Namkhawng (tributary of the Mépai), Hwé Hsán, a small stream of 10 or 15 feet wide, 1 foot to 1½ feet deep, flowing into the Namkhawng. | 9 0 | 9 0 | At Ngápúpôn (*see* Route No. 32, Shan Division, Stage 1), there is a fine camping ground with good water. The route from Ngápúpôn village runs south, keeping along the right bank of a small stream called the Nam-Khang. At 2 miles the hamlet of Wan Thong Salé is reached. From here the route simply follows the Namkhawng, crossing and recrossing it several times till the Hwé Hsán camp situated on the junction of the Hwé Hsán stream with the Namkhawng is reached (*see* Route No. 6, Stage 9, Appendix III). The route is good the whole way, and though the stream has to be crossed several times, no difficulties present themselves for transport. |

# APPENDIX III.

## ROUTES IN SIAM.

# APPENDIX III.

## ROUTES IN SIAM.

### No. 1.

**From CHIENG HAI (CHIENG RAI) to MÖNG LONG viâ CHIENG KONG (CHIENG KHAWNG).**

By Capt. H. R. DAVIES, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Intelligence Branch, Burma, February 1893.

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| Siam. | | **1. Camp on the Mé Khwa.**<br>Mé Kawn. | M. F.<br>8 4 | M. F.<br>8 4 | General direction east; good, level mule road; through paddy for a mile, afterwards through jungle and high grass. Follow the course of the Mé Khok more or less closely for 7 miles. At 1½ miles Mé Kawn from the right (15 yards by 1½ feet). At 1½ miles Sôpkawn, 17 houses. At 3¾ miles Pabong on the right and road to left to ferry across the Mé Khok, ¼ mile off; two boats and a waist-deep ford; the ferrymen live in Pabong and the road the other side leads to Ban Du. At 8¼ miles the Mé Khwa (30 yards by 4 feet) runs along the edge of the road on the right; water muddy. Camp in thin bamboo jungle; good grass. |
| | | **2. Tong Yáng** ...<br>Mé Lao, Hwé Silik, and Hwé Tak Noi. | 10 0 | 18 4 | General direction east. Good level mule road: easy, except for the first 2½ miles, which is overgrown with grass 10 feet high. At 2 miles cross the Mé Lao from the right (20 yards by 2 feet); moderate current; easy ford; room for a very small camp about 20 yards square on each bank: no room here for a column to camp; all round is grass 10 feet high which would be difficult to clear. At 2½ miles a marsh 20 yards wide, easy in February. At 5 miles the road passes among hills, but the road itself is practically level. At 6 and at 7 miles Hwé Silik, in stagnant pools. At 9 miles enter paddy plain at Tong Yáng; large camping ground in paddy and jungle: one sayit holding 20 men. Water from Hwé Tak Noi (3 yards by 6 inches); good grass. |

FROM CHIENG HAI (CHIENG RAI) TO MÖNG LONG *viâ* CHIENG KONG (CHIENG KHAWNG)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Siam. | | **3. Ban Hta** ... <br> Mé Tak and Mé In. | 13 | 6 | 32 | 2 | General direction south-east by east. Good level mule road, chiefly through jungle with occasional open spaces: the last mile and-a-half through paddy. The following villages are passed:—At 2¾ miles Mé Pao, four houses; at 3½ miles Ban Métak, 10 houses; at 6 miles Hai Tai, six houses; at 1½ and at 3 miles Mé Tak (5 to 10 yards by 6 inches). At 11½ miles the Mé In is crossed (from the right, 60 yards by 1½ feet; gentle current, sandy bottom, steep banks 25 feet high); room to camp on either bank. At Ban Hta large camping ground: good grass and water. Village contains 100 houses; large supplies of cattle, rice, and paddy. |
| | | **4. Pakyeng** ... <br> Numerous streams. | 16 | 4 | 48 | 6 | General direction north. Good level mule road. Just beyond Ban Hta the route joins the main road from Chieng Kong to Möng Nan. Through tree jungle all the way along the foot of a high range of hills on the right with the Mé In some distance off on the left. The following villages are passed:—At 3½ miles Páhtán (100); at 4½ miles Sidi (15); at 8¾ miles Yánghawm (10); at 10½ miles Chunpu (10); at 10¾ miles Ban Long (15); at 12 miles Pabong (10), ½ mile away on the left; at 13 miles Ban Namphé (20); at 14¼ miles Denmong (10); at 15 miles Tönpawng (20). In Pakyeng there are 60 houses, and sayáts and camping ground in the middle of the village; good water and grass. This march, though a long one, is along an easy, level road. Camps could be pitched on any of the streams crossed, as the jungle is everywhere thin and easily cleared. The following streams are met with in this stage:—At 3½ miles Hwé Páhtán (6 yards by 6 inches); at 4½ miles Hwé Sidi (5 yards by 6 inches); at 6 miles Hwé Hawm (5 yards by 6 inches); at 6½ miles Hwé Pasap (6 yards by 9 inches); at 9½ miles Hwé Yánghawm (5 yards by 6 inches); at 9¾ miles Hwé Luk, 5 yards wide, in stagnant pools; at 10½ miles Hwé Chunpu (5 yards by 8 inches); at 10¾ miles Hwé Long (5 yards by 6 inches); at 11 miles Hwé Meleng (6 yards by 8 inches); at 13 miles Hwé Namphé (2 yards by 6 inches); at 14 miles Hwé Denmöng (5 yards by 4 inches); at 15 miles Hwé Tönpawng (4 yards by 4 inches); at 16½ miles Hwé Pakyeng (5 yards by 6 inches). |
| | | **5. Ban Lung** ... <br> Numerous streams. | 12 | 6 | 62 | 4 | General direction north. Good level mule road through the same sort of country as the last stage. The following villages are passed through:—At ¾ mile Sama (6); at 3½ miles Ban Sán, a Lu village (6); at 4½ miles Ban Khöng (50); at 5¾ miles Ban Long (30); at 7½ miles Kyilek (6); at 8¾ miles Paokhut (12); at 12 miles Ban Tawng (10). In Ban Lung there are 12 houses. Best camping ground on the left bank of the Mé In, where the road crosses the river; good grass. The following streams are met with in this stage:—At ¾ mile Hwé Hök (6 yards by 6 inches); at 2½ miles Hwé Nampök (4 yards by 6 inches); bad water; at 3½ miles Hwé Sán (3 yards by 6 inches); at 4½ miles Hwé Khöng (6 yards by 6 inches); at 5¾ miles Hwé Long (3 yards by 4 |

FROM CHIENG HAI (CHIENG RAI) TO MÖNG LONG *viâ* CHIENG KONG (CHIENG KHAWNG)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Siam. | | **5. Ban Lung**—*cont.* | | | | | inches); at 7¾ miles Hwé Kyilek (3 yards by 4 inches); a 8¼ miles Hwé Packhut (6 yards wide, stagnant); at 10 miles Hwé Musum (3 yards by 4 inches); bad water; a 12¼ miles Hwé Tawng (10 yards by stagnant pools); at 12 miles Mé In from the left (80 yards by 2 feet); banks stee and 30 feet high; easy fords; two small boats here. |
| | | **6. Chieng Kong** ... Several streams. | 9 | 4 | 72 | 0 | General direction north. Good leve mule road. First through very thi jungle and open grass. At 5¼ mile through paddy for a mile, thenc through tree jungle. The followin villages are passed:—At 5¼ miles Tongniu (16); at 5¾ mile Namsáng (8); at 6 miles Sakhán (40); at Chieng Kong (150 t 200 houses) sayáts for 150 men; camping grounds insid town very dirty. The best place to camp would be in jun gle just before entering the town. Supplies in moderat quantities; vegetables very scarce. The following stream are met with in this stage:—At 5 miles Nam Ma from th left (5 yards by 1 foot); at 5¼ miles Hwé Sáng from th left (5 yards by 8 inches); at 6¼ miles Hwé Wong from th left (2 yards by 6 inches); at 9 miles Hwé Luk from th left (6 yards by 1 foot). |
| | | **7. Camp on the Nam Haw.** Mé Kong and several small streams by easy fords. | 8 | 0 | 78 | 0 | General direction east. Good mul road; a short march, but the Mé Kon has to be crossed (from the left, 30 yards wide; sandy bottom, with rock sticking up; rapid current; mules can not be swum across; crossed by on raft, which will take 30 men, 6 mules or 15 mule-loads. There are 70 or 80 boats in Chieng Kon and more rafts could easily be made): up the right bank o the river for 1½ miles to the ferry, cross the Mé Kong an follow its left bank down to the village of Ban Wan at 1 miles; then turn eastward, crossing several spurs an streams to the Nam Haw, where there is a small camp more room can be got by clearing jungle. Good water from the Nam Haw (8 yards by 1 foot). |
| | | **8. Katang** ... Several streams. | 11 | 2 | 89 | 2 | General direction north-east. Good mule road. The Nam Haw is crossed on leaving camp, 8 yards wide, 1 foot deep, from the left. Cross small spurs and streams for 5¼ miles, when th Nam Yung is crossed. At 2¼ mile Hwé Salalong from the left (5 yard by 10 inches). At 5¼ miles, Nam Yung from the left (8 yards by 6 inches); thence steep ascent to th top of a ridge at 6 miles; along the top of the ridge to 7 miles; thence descent of ¼ mil to the Hwé Tintôk. From here cross several more streams the spurs between them being less steep than those crossed before. At Katang sayáts for 60 men and small camping ground; more room could be cleared; water from Hw Makkeao (5 yards by 8 inches). The village of Katang (Khamu) is ¼ mile away on the left of the road. Grass i scarce here, but bamboo leaves can be cut. The whole roa is through bamboo jungle. |

FROM CHIENG HAI (CHIENG RAI) TO MÖNG LONG *viâ* CHIENG KONG (CHIENG KHAWNG)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Siam. | | **9. Páng Long** ... Several streams. | 14 0 | 103 2 | General direction north-east. Fair mule road; a lot of climbing up and down little spurs; all through bamboo jungle. At 3 miles cross the Nam Nga and follow up its course for the rest of the way—sometimes in the bed of the river, sometimes crossing small spurs and streams just above it. Good camp at Páng Long and good water. Pass two villages on the way—at 2 miles Ban Pong (Khamu), 15 houses; at 5 miles Ban Mawn (Khamu) 10 houses, on the left, out of sight. The following streams are met with *en route*:—At the camp, Hwé Makkeao from the right (5 yards by 8 inches); at 2 miles Nam Pong from the right (6 yards by 1 foot); at 3 miles Hwé Haw from the right (5 yards by 4 inches); at 5½ miles Nam Ngao from the right (30 yards by 1 foot); stony bottom; moderate current; at 8 miles Nam Nga, crossed seven times; 30 to 40 yards wide, 2 feet deep, rocky bottom, strong current. |
| | | **10. Páng Niu** ... Hwé Long and Nam Kan. | 8 0 | 111 2 | General direction east-north-east. Fair mule road, all through bamboo jungle. Follow the course of the Nam Nga, crossing several spurs as far as Páng Tama at 3 miles. At 5 miles cross the Nam Kan, a tributary of the Nam Nga, and follow up its course to Páng Niu. Zayáts for 60 men: camp 150 yards square: more room could be cleared. Good water. The following streams are met with *en route*:—At the camp Hwé Long from the left (6 yards by 1 foot); at 2½ miles Nam Nga, crossed three times (30 yards by 1½ feet); at 5 miles Nam Kan, crossed five times (20 yards by 1½ feet). |
| | | **11. Páng Pabong** Nam Kan. | 10 4 | 121 6 | General direction east-north-east. Follow up the general course of the Nam Kan (10 to 20 yards by 1 to 1½ feet) the whole way, crossing it twenty times. Fair mule road, through bamboo jungle the whole way. Small spurs (some of them steep) and small streams are constantly being crossed. At 5¾ miles Páng Möng; good camp. At 7¼ miles Páng Maidö, where a good camp could be cleared. From here there is a steep ascent of ½ mile; thence along a ridge for a mile and downhill steep for ½ mile to Páng Tintök, bad camp, at 9 miles. At Páng Pabong zayáts for 80 men and room for a camp could be cleared. |
| | | **12. Camp on Hwé Mop.** Nam Kan, Hwé Mi, and Nam Ma. | 11 4 | 133 2 | General direction east-north-east. Fair mule road. At ½ mile cross the Nam Kan; thence steady ascent to the Nam Kan-Nam Pha watershed at 2 miles: along the ridge for 3½ miles, then downhill to the Hwé Mi at 7 miles; follow the bed of the Hwé Mi (crossing it constantly in the next mile, 3 yards by 6 inches) to its junction with the Nam Ma at Páng Hök at 8 miles; here are zayáts for 50 men and a small camping ground; thence down the Nam Ma (crossing it constantly 8 yards by 1 foot) to an open space, 300 yards square, just beyond which is the Hwé Mop (6 yards by 1 foot). Grass and bamboo leaves. No village. Khamu village of Panya a little way off. |

FROM CHIENG HAI (CHIENG RAI) TO MÖNG LONG *viâ* CHIENG KONG (CHIENG KHAWNG)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **13. Phukha** ... Nam Pha and other smaller streams, easily fordable. | 9 | 4 | 142 | 6 | General direction north-north-east. Good mule road. At 3½ miles cross the Nam Pha (from the right, 20 yards by 2 feet) and just beyond is Takat; zayáts for 120 men; camping ground 350 by 150 yards. After this cross several spurs and streams, tributaries of the Nam Pha. At Phukha large camping ground in grass; zayáts for 100 men: good water and grass. Only two houses in the village: no supplies obtainable: it was formerly a large town, but has been deserted for many years and is now being repopulated from Möng Nan. |
| | | **14. Páng Ta Aw.** Nam Kyuk or Nam Suk, Nam Eng, and Nam Pawn. | 11 | 0 | 153 | 6 | General direction north-east. Good mule road, through bamboo and tree jungle; follow up the course of the Nam Kyuk and its tributary the Nam Eng, crossing both streams, which are easily fordable, several times, by a nearly level road to the Nam Pha-Nam Hta watershed at 8 miles; thence down the Nam Pawn, crossing it four times (8 yards by 1 foot), to the camp at Páng Ta Aw. No village here, the village of Sama a mile or two away on the right. At Ta Aw are zayáts for 30 men, and room can be cleared for a camp. Good water and grass. |
| Siam. | | **15. Páng Namsôn.** Nam Pawn, Nam Ha, and Nam Som. | 9 | 2 | 163 | 0 | General direction north-east. Good mule road, through bamboo and tree jungle; follow the Nam Pawn crossing it several times (7 to 12 yards by 1 to 1½ feet) to its junction with the Nam Ha at Páng Samsôp at 4½ miles. Here is a camp 100 yards square; hence follow the Nam Ha down to 7½ miles crossing it several times (18 yards by 1½ feet); then follow up its tributary, the Nam Som crossing it several times (3 to 7 yards wide, 6 inches to 1 foot deep) to Páng Namsôn. No village. Zayáts for 30 men; camping ground along the stream beyond the zayáts. Good water and grass. |
| | | **16. Möng Löng** ... Nam Som, Nam Lö and two other streams, the Nam Hoi and the Nam Myen, both fordable. | 13 | 0 | 176 | 0 | General direction north-east. Good mule road through jungle. Follow up the Nam Som for 1½ miles crossing it several times; then ascend for ½ mile to the Nam Ha Nam-Hta watershed; then downhill to the Nam Lö at 2½ miles and follow its course crossing it constantly (3 to 10 yards by 6 to 12 inches) downto 10½ miles, when the Möng Long plain is entered; thence over level ground through alternate bamboo jungle and open grass to Möng Long, 30 houses: formerly a large town: deserted for some years and repopulated in 1892 from Mong Nam. Good camping ground, water, and grass. No supplies now, as the people have only just settled there, but there will be supplies of rice obtainable in fair quantities in another year. |

# No. 1-A.

## From CHIENG HAI to KYENGTUNG (KENG TUNG or KYAINGTÔN).

By Lieut. G. H. YOUNGHUSBAND, "Queen's Own Corps of Guides," 1887.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Siam. | | **1. Camp beyond Yunglé.** Mé Kok. | 10 6 | 10 6 | Direction north-east. Cross the Mé Kok river by a ford, ¾ mile below the town of Kyeng Hai. The river is here 300 feet broad and 2½ feet deep at the ford; current strong. The near bank is perpendicular, 10 feet high, but easily ramped. Opposite bank easy and sloping. Then enter thin, level forest, with high dry grass. At 3½ miles reach the village of Dúng, with extensive paddy-fields. Continue through open paddy-fields to Yunglé at 6½ miles. Water, fuel and grass. Supplies: cows, pigs, poultry and rice to a moderate extent. Four miles further, through paddy-fields and level forest, is an extensive camping ground, covered with high dry grass, on the banks of a good stream, with very steep high banks. |
| | | **2. Mé Khé ...** Mé Khé and many small streams. | 10 0 | 20 6 | Direction north to north-west. Continue through level thin forest, overgrown with high dry grass, and with occasional bamboo clumps and thick forest. Cross many small streams and several swampy bits. After 6 miles, the path enters thick high forest, and skirting the low spurs from the western range, takes a very winding course in a generally north-west direction. Much swampy ground in the low lying land. Bounding the last spur and continuing through open forest and dry grass, reach the Mé Khé river at 10 miles; here 60 feet broad, 2½ feet deep, bottom firm and good; current fast. The village of the same name is on the opposite bank, and beyond it very extensive camping ground. Water, fuel, grass abundant. Supplies: cows, rice, pigs, and poultry to a moderate extent. Just before reaching Mé Khé the road to Kyeng Sen branches off to the eastward. |
| | | **3. Thom ... ...** Mé Kham, Mé Liu, and Mé Thom. | 16 0 | 36 6 | Direction north-west. Continue through paddy-fields, and passing through another portion of Mé Khé village enter open level forest. At 4½ miles pass a few huts, and a small clearing and cross a stream. At 6 miles ford the Mé Kham river; here 90 feet broad, 2 feet deep; strong full current; sandy bottom. On the opposite bank past small village of Mé Kham with camping ground, 200 yards square. No supplies to speak of. Continue through undulating forest. At 9¾ miles passing to left of small village of Mé Liu, on a stream of the same name. On through bamboo forest, reaching the Mé Thom river at 16 miles; here 50 feet broad, 2 feet deep; current moderate; bottom sandy. On the opposite bank is the fair-sized village of Thom, with extensive camping grounds. Water, grass, and fuel abundant. Supplies: cows and rice to a moderate extent. |

FROM CHIENG HAI TO KYENGTUNG (KENG TUNG OR KYAINGTÔN)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Siam. | | **4. Mé Sai** ... Mé Sai. | 9 | 0 | 45 | 6 | Direction north-east through high thick forest and bamboo jungle with occasional openings, skirting some rugged precipitous hills to the west and an open grassy plain to the east. At 3 miles the small village of Chong on a good stream; extensive camping ground. After the 6th mile the forest is alternately very thick and very thin; country nearly level; path broad and good. At 9 miles reach Mé Sai village; extensive camping grounds. Water, fuel, and grass abundant; supplies scarce. This village is situated on the Mé Sai river, which is now claimed by Siam as the boundary. |
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **5. Camp in hills.** Mé Thao. | 12 | 0 | 57 | 6 | Direction north. Crossing the Mé Sai river, here 100 feet broad, 2 feet deep; very strong current: pebbly bottom: enter thick high forest. At 2 miles cross the Mé Thao river, here 30 feet broad, 1 foot deep, and follow its course up stream. Path narrow and difficult, through dense forest, crossing and recrossing the river constantly, sometimes up its bed and sometimes over small steep spurs to avoid bends. At 12 miles is a small camping ground, 300 yards by 50 yards. No supplies. Water, fuel, and little grass. |
| | | **6. Camp near Kung.** Mé Thao. | 4 | 4 | 62 | 2 | Direction north-west. Ascend gradually up stream as before, narrow and difficult in parts. At 3½ miles reaching the source of the Mé Thao river and crossing the watershed, descend by a steep, narrow path through high, thick forest, reaching a small camping ground with room for one regiment, in a basin surrounded by hills at 4½ miles. Supplies *nil*. Water, fuel, and grass; the latter very scarce. Close by, but out of sight amongst the hills to the east, is the Karen village of Kung: further off the south is Tawchalí, another Karen village. These two villages supply small quantities of paddy and rice to passing caravans. |
| | | **7. Camp at foot of hills.** Mé Gham and Mé On. | 13 | 0 | 75 | 2 | Direction north. Continue the descent, following the course of the same stream as at the last camp. Constantly crossing and recrossing it, and passing over small steep spurs to avoid bends. At 4½ miles cross the Mé Gham river; here 60 feet broad, 2 feet deep; bottom gravelly; current fast. Crossing a very steep rocky hill, the Mé On river is reached at 6¼ miles. Here is camping ground for one regiment. Fuel and water plentiful: grass scarce. The river is here 120 feet broad, 2 feet deep; current very fast; bottom pebbly and full of boulders. Then pass through gently undulating forest, reaching a small camping ground, 300 yards by 100 yards at 13 miles. Water, grass, and fuel. No supplies. |

FROM CHIENG HAI TO KYENGTUNG (KENG TUNG OR KYAINGTÔN)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **8. Hai Tuk** ... Mé Hok. | 3 | 0 | 78 | 2 | Direction north-north-west. Through level thick forest, swampy in parts, down a broadening valley, with occasional open spaces. At 3 miles reach Möng Hai or Hai Tuk, a considerable village on the Mé Hok river. Supplies: cows, pigs, poultry, rice, and sugar to a moderate extent. Extensive camping ground. Water, fuel, and grass. The first purely Shan village reached. The Mé Hok is 100 feet broad by 3 feet deep. Strong current. |
| | | **9. Pabaung** ... Mé Hok. | 8 | 4 | 86 | 6 | Direction north-west. The path leads up the Mé Hok river valley, which is 10 miles long and never more than 2 miles broad. At ½ mile pass the small village of Namoi, and cross a small tributary of the Mé Hok river, 40 feet broad, 1 foot deep. At ½ mile cross the Mé Hok river; here 120 feet broad, 2 feet deep; current very strong; bottom pebbly. Continue through low thick forest, mostly bamboo, following the river up stream. At 4 miles recross the river; ford as before, but bottom sandy. Passing through a small strip of forest, enter a large camping ground, 800 yards by 100 yards, and reach another part of Hai Tuk village at 5½ miles. Pass it, and continuing through paddy-fields, cross the Mé Hok for the last time and encamp beyond the village of Pabaung at 8½ miles. Extensive camping ground. Water, fuel, and grass. |
| | | **10. Camp in hills.** Nam Hsup Ninm. | 9 | 0 | 95 | 6 | Direction north-east. Leaving the paddy-fields and passing through a belt of thick bush. At ¾ mile cross a good stream, 30 feet broad, 1 foot deep; ascend the opposite hill through high forest and follow its crest to 3 miles. Then descend abruptly to a small stream bed, very narrow, rocky, and difficult, and follow it till it joins the Hsup Ninm river at 6 miles. The Nam Hsup Ninm is here 120 feet broad, 2 feet deep; current strong; bottom pebbly. Crossing it, meet a small tributary, 20 feet broad, 1 foot deep, and follow its valley up stream, rising gently through dense forest to a small camping ground for a brigade at 9 miles. Water and fuel plentiful; grass not abundant. |
| | | **11. Camp on the Mé Hai river.** Mé Hai. | 12 | 0 | 107 | 6 | Direction north-north-west. Continue up the same stream, up a narrow valley passing a string of small camping grounds, and reach the crest of the watershed at 5½ miles. Following the crest at 6½ miles a path branches off to Paung Chak. At 6½ miles drop obliquely down a steep descent, and at 8½ miles reach the Mé Hai river, a rapid bouldery stream. Here 40 feet broad and 2½ feet deep. Current very strong, and crossing difficult for baggage animals. Recrossing a little further, reach a small camping ground, 50 yards square at 8½ miles. |

FROM CHIENG HAI TO KYENGTUNG (KENG TUNG OR KYAINGTÔN)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **11. Camp on the Mé Hai river**—*cont.* | Water, fuel, and a little grass. Continue up the narrow-wooded valley of the Mé Hai stream, passing several small camping grounds, 100 yards square, and halt at one of them on the banks of the river at 12 miles. Water, fuel, and a little grass. | | |
| | | **12. Camp in the Mé Pak Valley.** Mé Pak and small stream. | M. F. 13 4 | M. F. 121 2 | Direction north-north-west. Leaving the Mé Hai river ascend the Loi Chang mountain up a very steep grassy spur, reaching the crest after two hours' climb. Then follow the crest, reaching the highest point at 11 miles, height 5000 feet. The summit is thinly wooded and covered with dry rank grass. Descent very steep, reaching a small stream at 12 miles. Then crossing another small steep hill, descend gradually into the Mé Pak valley. Camping ground for a large force on undulating downs, covered with high reed grass. Water, fuel, and coarse grass. |
| | | **13. Möng Pak** ... Mé Pak. | 6 0 | 127 2 | Direction north-north-west. The path leads over gently undulating hillocks, covered with high reed grass, with here and there clumps of trees. At 2 miles pass along paddy-fields, reaching at 4½ miles a few houses belonging to Möng Pak. Here cross the Mé Pak river, 20 feet broad, 2 feet deep; current moderate, banks steep and high, and reach the main village of Möng Pak at 6 miles. Extensive camping grounds, though rather damp and low-lying. Water, fuel, and grass plentiful. Supplies: cows, rice, sugar, and tobacco to a moderate extent. Hence two roads lead to Kyeng Tung—(1) leading over the Loi Luang (Löng) mountain, which is here described; (2) leading up the Mé Pak valley and crossing a pass at the head of it, into the Kyeng Tung valley. |
| | | **14. Camp** ... ... | 12 4 | 139 6 | Direction north. Ascend very gradually the Loi Luang mountain, the path leading through high reed grasses and occasional thin clumps of trees for 6 miles; then descend abruptly by a very steep path through thick forest to a small camping ground, 100 yards square, on a stream, at 12½ miles. Water, fuel, and grass plentiful. |
| | | **15. Kyeng Tung.** Mé Chím (or Chem). | 11 4 | 151 2 | Direction north. Continue down the stream, crossing one or two swampy places down the gradually broadening valley of the Mé Chím river to Mé Chím village at 5 miles. Supplies: cows, pigs, poultry, and rice to a |

FROM CHIENG HAI TO KYENGTUNG (KENG TUNG OR KYAINGTÔN)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Supt., Southern Shan States. | **15. Kyeng Tung**—*cont.* | | | moderate extent. Hence onwards is a cart track to Kyeng Tung, over gently undulating open downs. At 7 miles pass Mong Laung, a large village, in three parts. Supplies as at Mé Chím. *After* 7 miles cross the Mé Chím river twice, 30 feet broad by 2½ feet deep; current slow; bottom sandy; high steep banks. *At* 11½ miles reach Kyeng Tung and enter by south gate.<br>*N.B.*—There is no large camping ground between Mé Sai and Hai Tuk; a large force therefore would have to cross the hills, a distance of 32½ miles in detachments. The same remark applies to the next range of hills crossed from Pabaung to Möng Pak. |

## No. 2.

### From MÉHAWNGSAWN to KYAUKHNYÁT viâ KUNYÛOM (HKUNYOM) and MÉCHÉ.

BY CAPT. H. B. WALKER, PAID ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, MARCH 1893.

| | | | Distances. M. | Distances. F. | Distances. M. | Distances. F. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Siam. | | **1. Hpáhpawng** ... Méhawngsawn and Méhkit streams. | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | General direction south. The route leaves Méhawngsawn by the Mé Pai ferry route; descends into the paddy-fields crossing and recrossing the Méhawngsawn stream easy banks, graveliy bottom, 9 inches to 18 inches deep, and 3 feet to 4 feet (? yards) wide; crosses them, and at mile 1½ leaves the route to the ferry on the right hand, the ferry being 1 mile distant from the junction of the roads. From the junction the route lies between two low ridges, the one on the left or east being the termination of the main range, dividing Méhawngsawn from Zimmé. Light jungle; teak and *in* on both sides. The path is broad, but stony under foot; nearly level. All the drainage flows Mé Pai-wards. At mile 4½ the route strikes the Méhkit stream (6 inches deep, 3 yards wide), which it crosses, (crossing stony and difficult for pack animals), and then runs along its left bank by a rather narrow path, passing through the two villages of Papu at the entrance into the Mé Hsumat valley, and at mile 6. The Mé Sumat valley is here a mile in width, and cultivated from east to west, Hpáhpawng lying on the eastern side of the valley. It consists of a long, narrow village of 70 houses, a fine large kyaung situated at the north end, affording accommodation for 150 men. There is camping ground at the south end of the village on the Mé Hsumat for another 150 men, and for the same number immediately after crossing the stream. Supplies good and cheap, paddy being exceedingly plentiful. From Hpáhpawng to the Mé Pai river, along the course or valley of the Mé Hsumat is some 7 miles, a mere path and impassable for mules. This path strikes the Mé Pai 3 miles below the ferry. |

FROM MÉHAWNGSAWN TO KYAUKHNYÁT *viâ* KUNYUOM (HKUNYOM) AND MÉCHÉ—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Siam. | | **2. Pôn Sakhán (1,000 feet).** Mé Hsumat and Mé Sa streams. | 6 0 | 12 6 | General direction a little west of south. The route leaves the southern end of the village, and running along the dry ground above the cultivation (wet during the months of February, March, and April) it crosses the Mé Hsumat (crossing easy, stream 20 yards broad, 1½ feet deep, rapid current); passes through light jungle between two ridges enclosing the valley of the Mé Hsumat, and crosses that stream twice more by 1½ miles. At the second crossing the Méhawngsawn side is steep and bad, and the route runs along the wet stream, itself knee-deep in February and March, for 150 yards, when it strikes across a strip of cultivation for a ¼ mile (path level), and arrives at the junction of the Mé Hsumat with the Mé Sa, which flows from the south, the Mé Hsumat coming from the south-east and separated southward before its junction by a steep range of hills, the Loi Hpo Hsan Khan from the Mé Sa, three intermediate minor streams and ridges also lying between the two main streams. The route now follows the course of the Mé Sá to Pôn Sakhán. The Mé Sa, at first 15 yards broad, afterwards 5 yards broad; 1 to 1½ feet deep is crossed and recrossed by easy crossings. Pôn Sakhán is a jungle camp marked by a deserted sayát, there being accommodation for 300 or 400 men; open jungle; teak and other marketable timber, and a little bamboo. Grass obtainable in small quantities along the banks of the stream, and bamboo leaves. |
| | | **3. Palán** ... ... Mé Sa stream. | 6 6 | 19 4 | General direction a little west of south. The route continues up the course of the Mé Sa, crossing and re-crossing stream which is narrowing rapidly all the way, the path being broken and very stony, and in places barely passable for laden animals, though level. At mile 4 it improves and gradually improves to mile 6½, when it debouches on the large paddy plain at the southern extremity of which Palán stands on the right bank of the Mé Sa, on a slightly elevated knoll and commanding the plain. Palán is a Shan village, containing 30 houses, a kyaung, and two or three substantial buildings belonging to Moulmein timber traders. Supplies good. Paddy and rice; fruit, fowls, vegetables; grass for animals in abundance on the banks of the Mé Sa. |
| | | **4. Mé Sa Kyi (1,400 feet).** Mé Sa and numerous dry or insignificant side streams. | 9 0 | 28 4 | General direction south-east. Leaving the village of Palán the route crosses a deep nullah, dry in the cold season, and bridged with a narrow bridge for foot-passengers, and after crossing the lower extremities of a low ridge, descends again to the Mé Sa and runs by a tortuous path along its valley crossing the stream which is from 5 to 6 yards wide, frequently, easy crossings; thick heavy jungle on both sides, the route being narrow, and in places very ill-defined. At mile 3½ the northern village of Hkôngyán (five houses) is passed, and at mile 4½ the southern portion (four houses, Shans). The inhabitants employed in timber felling. No supplies. At mile 6½ a route strikes off to left hand or east to Hwépôn *viâ* which |

FROM MÉHAWNGSAWN TO KYAUKHNYÁT *viâ* KUNYUOM (HKUNYOM) AND MÉCHÉ—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Siam. | | **4. Mé Sa Kyi (1,400 feet)**—*cont.* | | | there is another route from Méhawngsawn to Hkunyuom, the two routes becoming one at Mé Sá Kyi. The easterly, or Hwépôn, route is said to be good and practicable for all laden animals, but is more hilly than the westerly route. There is accommodation at Mé Sá Kyi on the right and left banks of the Mé Sá, for 250 men, and small camps can be obtained at intervals along the valley which is from 1½ to ½ a mile wide. Of the jungle timber, teak and bamboo predominate. Grass and bamboo leaves for animals obtainable all the way along the route. |
| | | **5. Méhsulín** ... Mé Sa, Hwé Ho, and Méhsulín streams. | M. F. 8 0 | M. F. 36 4 | General direction almost due south. The route still continues up the valley of the Mé Sa, crossing and recrossing, the path being good through narrow. At mile 4½ the route begins to rise, and Mé Sa source is reached; and at mile 5 the watershed between it and the Méhsulín is crossed at an elevation of about 1,800 feet. On commencing to descend the route becomes narrow and broken and requires repair. Once the Hwé Ho valley (50 yards wide) is reached, the route, as in all these stream valley routes, crosses and recrosses the stream (6 inches deep at first, 4 or 5 yards broad, stony bottom, and crossings easy), and it is impossible to remain dry if marching on foot. At mile 7 the stream broadens a little, and at mile 8 it joins the Méhsulín flowing from the east towards the west. The village of Méhsulín is situated on the right bank of the Méhsulín stream, in the triangle formed by the junction of the Hwé Ho. Contains 23 houses, and a fine pôngyi kyaung. Supplies good, the Méhsulín valley in the proximity of the village being well cultivated for paddy. Here the route from the frontier at Paktumòng (*see* Route No. 81, Shan Hills Division) joins in. |
| | | **6. Kunyuom (Hkunyom).** Méhsulín and Tauknyin or Kunyuom streams. | 6 4 | 43 0 | General direction south. At first on leaving Méhsulín the route is bad and marshy, traversing the Méhsulín itself for 50 or 100 yards at a depth of 1½ feet. At mile 3 the route becomes broad and well defined, and ascending crosses the watershed between the Méhsulín and the Tauknyin or Kunyuom stream, and thence runs by an easy, almost level, route to Kunyuom at mile 6½, this latter portion of the road being excellent. Loose teak jungle on either side. Kunyuom is situated on eastern slopes of the ridge which lies to the right hand of the route, and a little above the valley of the Mé Kunyuom stream, and consists of one long broad street, descending towards the south, with a fine pôngyi kyaung at each end of the town, and contains 400 houses, several shops, and a standing bazaar. Supplies plentiful and cheap. The Kunyuom (Tauknyin) valley is ½ a mile wide and cultivated, the stream flowing from the east and here turning southward to Mainglungyi. |
| | | **7. Méngau** * ... | 8 0 | 51 0 | *See* Route No. 80, Shan Hills Division, Stage 7 for this stage. |

* This is the spelling adopted in the Survey map.—A. F.

FROM MÉHAWNGSAWN TO KYAUKHNYÁT *viâ* KUNYUCOM (HKUNYOM) AND MÉCHÉ—*continued.*

| Authorities: Military. | Authorities: Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances: Intermediate. M. | Distances: Intermediate. F. | Distances: Total. M. | Distances: Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Siam. | | **8. Camp Nampông on western side of boundary.** The Môk Pai, a tributary of the Nam-Méngau, Hwépông, Tunun, a tributary of the Hwépông, and Nampông streams. | 10 | 4 | 61 | 4 | General direction first 4½ miles a little west of south, then due west. Leaving Méngau the route runs along a narrow valley traversing the course of the Môk Pai (2½ yards wide, and 1 foot deep) crossing and recrossing to mile 2, when the village of Môk Pai (four houses), Shans; no supplies; is passed to the left hand. At mile 3 the route commences to ascend the watershed between the two streams, Nam-Méngau and Hwépông, and crosses it at mile 4 (3 yards wide, 1 foot deep; gravelly bottom); it then runs down a gradually descending spur for ½ a mile, the Hwépông rising in the high ridge which separates the two main valleys of the Nam-Méngau and the Tunun stream, now flowing eastward. At mile 5 the route descends abruptly to the Hwépông which it crosses and follows for ½ a mile, when it absorbs the Tunun stream, both vanishing under the ground, leaving the superficial course quite dry, rising again a day's march further eastward in a body of water of considerable volume. The route now turns due west and traverses the Tunun stream valley to mile 7, the route in several places being so broken and stony when passing up the stream bed (2 yards wide, 6 inches deep) as to be almost impassable for animals. At mile 7 the stream divides into two, both of them being near the source quite dry in the cold season. Here there is accommodation for 25 men, while, if the jungle were cleared, accommodation for as many more could be found further back. A spur running between the two branches of the Tunun is now ascended, the summit thereof at mile 9, Loi Tunun, being the watershed between the Hwépông on the Siam side (or the Tunun) and the Nampông on the Burma side. This point is the boundary which runs as shown in the survey sheet nearly north and south. Elevation 3,500 feet. The route now descends into the valley of the Nampông, at first dry, water appearing in its bed at mile 1½ from frontier where there is accommodation for 300 men—grass and bamboo leaves. The valley here is steeply enclosed. Heavy open jungle on both sides, teak predominating. Height of camp 2,000 feet approximately. |
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **9. Méché or Mésé.** Nampông, Mannam, and Méché or Mésé streams. | 8 | 0 | 69 | 4 | General direction south-west. The route continues down the valley of the Nampông to mile 4 by a good path crossing and recrossing the Nampông (6 or 8 yards broad, 1½ feet deep) flowing from the north-southward and on the other side of the right-hand ridge to the Nampông valley. At mile 5 the village of Nampông is reached (18 houses, Shans). At mile 5½ the Méché stream flowing from the south absorbs the Mannam (6 or 8 yards wide, 1½ feet deep) and takes a westerly turn, eventually flowing into the Salween and carrying with it the Ywathit route, which takes, at mile 7, from Nampông a northerly turn and leaves the Méché or Mésé. The path now, except for the repeated though easy crossings, is good; the valley widens, and accommodation for troops could be found to the number of 400 or 500 in and about |

FROM MÉHAWNGSAWN TO KYAUKHNYÁT *viâ* KUNYUOM (HKUNYOM) AND MÉCHÉ—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **9. Méché or Mésé**—*cont.* | | | Nampông village, which must be looked upon as a point for concentration of troops of some importance. The valley is almost clear of jungle, and is cultivated near the river side for paddy. Teak abounds all along this valley, though the heavier timber has been felled. Grass in good quantities and of excellent quality obtainable along the valley. Méché or Mésé is reached at 8th mile, and is situated on the left bank of the stream. Thirty houses, with a large kyaung. Accommodation in and about the village for 800 or 1,000 men. Supplies plentiful. Grass, fruits, plantains, &c. The remainder of this route is from native information collected by Captain Walker. |
| | | **10. Camp on the Hwé Páng Ting.** Méché or Mésé and Hwé Hkopi. | M. F. 6 4 | M. F. 76 0 | The route passes out of the western side of Méché or Mésé and strikes through thick jungle along the narrow course of the Hwé Hkopi, flowing into the Méché or Mésé near the village, crossing and recrossing it. The route along this stream is stony and rough and difficult in places. At mile 4 the source of the Hwé Hkopi is reached and the route crosses the watershed between the Méché or Mésé and the Mépa, the jungle as the route leaves the source of the Hwé Hkopi behind becoming dry, open, and a complete contrast to the dank luxuriance just passed through; across the crest of the watershed the route runs through a widish pass or gap by a good sound route, the crest itself offering a defensive position towards either side, though there is no water here, the ground being arid and stony. The descent into the Mépa valley is good though stony through loose, dry jungle with (in the spring of 1893) numerous teak logs scattered about, felled by Siamese and unremoved owing to the embargo on the logs by the British. There is no water until 2½ miles is reached, where the Hwé Pángting first supplies a sufficiency of water for 200 men, and there is camping accommodation for double the number; no grass, and few bamboo leaves. |
| | | **11. Nam Mépa ...** The Mépa. | 12 0 | 88 0 | Leaving the camp at Hwé Páng Ting the route runs through dead jungle down a gradually descending spur and along its south-east edge to the Mépai at mile 6, whence the route strikes through greener jungle, and along the course of the Mépa towards its source. At mile 5 a route leads to right bank or north-west, down to the Mépa (20 to 50 yards broad, partially dry in the cold season; steep banks clothed with jungle, stony course); further south-westerly course which route follows the Mépa to its confluence with the Salween. Along this route until November 1892 the Siamese used to communicate with their post situated on the Salween, at the mouth of the Mépa. Nam Mépa is reached at mile 12, an insignificant hamlet (Karenni) lying in a small kaing-grass grown plain, which has been partially cultivated and which afford accommodation for 2,000 men. Grass good and plentiful and water from the Mépa. |
| | | **12. Camp on branch of the Mépa.** Mépa. | 8 0 | 96 0 | General direction a little east of south. The route leaves Nam Mépa and strikes up the course of the Mépa through a broad valley 1½ miles wide and cultivated here and there by the |

FROM MÉHAWNGSAWN TO KYAUKHNYÁT *vid* KUNYUOM (HKUNYOM) AND MÉCHÉ—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **12. Camp on branch of the Mépa**—*cont.* | | | Karennis, who sparsely and invisibly populate the country; at mile 1 the route to Hpa chaung frontier mark, opposite to which, on the right bank, the Hpa chaung flows into the Salween, turns off to right bank or west. At miles 3 and 5 there are two very bad crossings, rocky and slippery, over the Mépa. The remaining crossings are easy. At mile 8 the extreme southernmost point on the Karenni side of the frontier is reached, where there is any water, the intervening space along the route between the camp and the frontier being destitute of water. There is accommodation in the small camping ground for 200 men on both banks of the stream, while the water-supply would not allow of a halt exceeding 24 hours for that force. Grass and bamboo leaves abundant. |
| | | **13. Umpauk** ... <br> Umpauk stream. | M. F. <br> 11 4 | M. F. <br> 107 4 | General direction south. The route leaves the camping ground and strikes across a steep ridge up one of the small branches of the Mépa, and then turns up along a gradual spur leading to the watershed of the Mépa-Mété. The frontier is reached at 4½ miles, the route crossing it by an easy gradient at an elevation of 1,975 feet. As far as this the route, though little used, is a good one and passable for laden animals and all arms. There are said to be a few Karenni villages in the neighbourhood, but they are difficult to find and hidden in the jungle, and are a long way from their taungyas, which are on the upper waters of the Mépa proper. After crossing the frontier native information states that the route runs down a spur for 3 miles to the valley of the Umpauk stream (flowing into the Mété, a mere hill-side drainage), which it follows to its junction with the Mété at 11½ miles. Here there is accommodation and water for 200 or 300 men and animals at a pinch. |
| | | **14. Karé** ... ... <br> Mét stream. | 6 4 | 114 0 | General direction west of south. From the camp at the junction of the Umpauk with the Mété the route ascends a long spur on to the crest of a ridge to the small Karen or Shan village of Karé, 10 houses, where there is a spring and stream of water and a small camping ground. |
| | | **15. The Salween (Kyaukhnyát).** <br> Kôko stream and the Salween. | 10 0 | 124 0 | From Karé the route runs down a spur on opposite side of ridge to the Kôko stream (an insignificant drainage towards the Salween) which it follows, crossing and recrossing until the Salween is reached, opposite Kyaukhnyát, the Salween being crossed and the main Páphun route being gained. Native information gives this route from the frontier southwards as being only practicable for elephants. From Méché or Mésé to the frontier it is passable for all arms and laden animals, and judging from the appearance of the onward country from the frontier, it is more than probable that the southern side of the frontier is equally passable. |

# No. 3.

## From MÉHAWNGSAWN to LAGON (LAKON) viâ LABON (LAPÚN).

By Capt. WALKER, Paid Attaché, Intelligence Branch (Native information), January 1893.

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | | Total. | | |
| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| | | **1. Hwépong** ... Méhawngsawn stream. | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | The route leaves Méhawngsawn by the north-easterly exit; crosses the paddy-fields in the valley and enters the hills in an easterly direction, turning southward along a spur to Hwépong, whence routes to Zimmé and Kunyuom or Hkunyom also run. Route passable for elephants and perhaps mules. Water at camp plentiful. |
| | | **2. Nawngcho** ... The Mé Sa Mat crossed *en route* eleven times. | 12 | 0 | 22 | 0 | General direction south-south-east. The route is good but hilly. Nawngcho is merely a jungle camp, with good accommodation for caravans or small bodies of troops. |
| | | **3. Mé Sa Mat** ... The Mé Sa Mat crossed *en route* eleven times. | 5 | 0 | 27 | 0 | General direction east of south. Route continues to cross and recross the Mé Sa Mat, near the source of which is the camp. Accommodation for 300 men and animals. |
| | | **4. Jungle camp** ... | 5 | 0 | 32 | 0 | The route now crosses the watershed from the source of the Mé Sa Mat to the source of the Méwun, a small stream running towards the Mékhunyom (?) |
| Siam. | | **5. Mé Wun** ... Mé Wun, a hill-side stream. | 7 | 0 | 39 | 0 | The route descends and follows the course of the Mé Wun, crossing and recrossing the stream being a small narrow one. From Mé Wun camp route strikes off and joins the Zimmé road, one day's march distant. |
| | | **6. Mé Hta Shwé.** | 7 | 0 | 46 | 0 | General direction south-east. Route hilly and rough. There is a branch route to Maung Hant and also from Mainglungyi from Mé Hta Shwé. Camp accommodation and water-supply supposed to be good. Mé Hta Shwé is a Siamese village containing 50 houses. |
| | | **7. Kyon Taung** ... | 6 | 0 | 52 | 0 | General direction south of east. Kyon Taung is a Laos town (?), possessing 200 houses and 100 elephants. |
| | | **8. Labon or Lapún.** The Méping crossed. | 10 | 0 | 62 | 0 | General direction east. Route good. Several small villages passed through. |
| | | **9. Ban Mé Ta** ... Mé Sao and Mé Sun streams. | 12 | 0 | 74 | 0 | General direction east. Along the Mé Sao up its course, crossing several spurs and then on to the Mé Sun valley. |
| | | **10. Camp near the Mé Sun.** Mé Sun. | 10 | 0 | 84 | 0 | General direction east. Through jungle and approaching Mé Sun across paddy plains. |

FROM MÉHAWNGSAWN TO LAGON (LAKON) *viâ* LABON (LAPÚN)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **11. Hang Sat** ... | 9 | 0 | 93 | 0 | General direction east. Across large plains; several villages passed through. |
| | | Mé Hao, a small stream. | | | | | |
| | | **12. Lakon** ... | 10 | 0 | 103 | 0 | General direction east. Across plains dotted with villages. Route good. Lakon is a fortified place; 600 or 700 houses. Ample accommodation for camping ground and supplies. |

## No. 4.

### From MÉHAWNGSAWN to ZIMMÉ (KENGMAI).

BY CAPT. WALKER, PAID ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH (NATIVE INFORMATION), FEBRUARY 1893.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Siam. | | **1. Hpápawng** ... | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | *See* Route No. 2 of this appendix. |
| | | **2. Jungle camp** ... | 8 | 0 | 14 | 6 | |
| | | **3. Hwépong** ... | 8 | 0 | 22 | 6 | Route hilly through jungle; passable for elephants. |
| | | Hwépong stream. | | | | | |
| | | **4. Camp foot of Hwépong hills.** | 9 | 0 | 31 | 6 | Route through jungle narrow; passable for elephants. |
| | | Hwépong stream. | | | | | |
| | | **5. Top of Hwépong hills.** | 7 | 0 | 38 | 6 | Steep ascent. Water to be had on route and good supply in camping ground. |
| | | **6. Camp on the Mé Sa Mat.** | 5 | 0 | 43 | 6 | Ample water-supply. Route rough and broken. |
| | | **7. Jungle camp** ... | 9 | 0 | 52 | 6 | Through jungle. |
| | | **8. } 9. } Jungle camp.** | 9 | 0 | 59 | 6 | Through jungle. |
| | | **10. Jungle camp.** | 6 | 0 | 65 | 6 | Crosses hills, route being bad and rocky. |
| | | **11. Jungle camp.** | 5 | 0 | 70 | 6 | |
| | | Mé Lim (source of). | | | | | |
| | | **12. Möng Nwé village.** | 8 | 0 | 78 | 6 | Village of three houses, Shans. Small camping ground. Water-supply good. |
| | | **13. Myát Min** ... | 7 | 0 | 85 | 6 | A village of 100 houses (Siamese (?)). |
| | | **14. Möng Ha** ... | 9 | 0 | 94 | 6 | Twenty houses. |
| | | **15. Man Pong** ... | 10 | 0 | 104 | 6 | Twenty-two houses. |
| | | **16. Zimmé** ... | 10 | 0 | 104 | 6 | |

FROM MÖNG FÁNG TO CHIENG HAI *viâ* BAN MÉCHAN—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Siam. | | **1. Hwé Möng**—*cont.* | | | grass and said to be impassable for anything but elephants in the rains. Through paddy for ½ mile; thence through tree jungle and long grass. At 1½ miles cross the Nam Fáng, from the right (25 yards by 2½ feet); moderate current; has to be crossed by boat in the rains. At 3½ miles Nam Pasarak, from the right (1½ yards by 8 inches). At 5 miles village of Ménawang (Laos); five houses and the stream Hwé Ménawang, from the right (4 yards by 1 foot); but at the ford it is 2½ feet deep with steep banks; banks should be ramped just above or below the ford. At 9 miles cross the Hwé Möng (2 yards by 6 inches deep). Camp on old paddy ground, 300 by 200 yards, just beyond the stream. Water rather muddy. Fair grass and bamboo leaves can be cut. The village of Hwé Möng is ½ mile away on the left. |
| | | **2. Wiengkhé** ... Hwé Kyikyu and Mé Khok. | M. F. 9 4 | M. F. 18 4 | General direction north-east. Fair mule road, much overgrown with jungle and grass; level nearly the whole way. At 4 miles Hwé Kyikyu, from the right (4 yards by 8 inches). At 4½ miles pass village of Nayao (Siam); five houses. At 8 miles cross a small spur for a mile. Wiengkhé is a new village on the right bank of the Mé Khok. Room can be cleared for a camp here. Best camp on the left bank of the river, a ½ of a mile from it where the road joins Route No. 8. At 9½ miles, Mé Khok, from the left, 120 yards wide, with an island in the middle. Between the right bank and the island 5 feet deep; between the left bank and the island 2½ feet deep. Two boats at the ferry, one holding 10, the other six men; the two fastened together will take five mule-loads; mules are swum across. |

## No. 5-A.

### From MÖNG FÁNG to KAING SEN.

BY W. J. ARCHER, ESQ., VICE-CONSUL, ZIMMÉ, 1888.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Siam. | **1. Ban Mé Si-Tin.** Mé Fáng and Na Wang. | 12 0 | 12 0 | | Down to the Mé Fáng 1½ miles distant, river waist-deep with high banks. After crossing through forest pass one or two small villages. At 7½ miles village and stream of Na Wang. |
| | **2. Wiengkhé** ... Mé Kok. | 5 0 | 17 0 | | Through bamboo forest. On approaching the Mé Kok road goes through a gorge; cross the Mé Kok here 6 feet deep with strong current; camp near Wiengkhé, a small village of Kyeng Tung people on the left bank. From here there is route to Kyeng Tung. |
| | **3. Mé Möng Ngam.** Mé Ngam. | 10 0 | 27 0 | | Through forest. Good camp on the Mé Ngam stream. |

FROM MÖNG PÂNG TO KAING SEN—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Siam. | **4. Mé Chan** ... <br> Mé Ngam, Mé Lu, and Mé Chan. | 14 | 0 | 41 | 0 | Up the left bank of Mé Ngam road rather bad, cross the watershed (2,700 feet). Steep ascent and descent. At 9 miles reach Mé Lu, a small stream, road now rough with many ups and downs, steep descent to Mé Chan, a large stream. |
| | | **5. Camp on Mé Chan.** <br> Mé Chan. | 14 | 0 | 55 | 0 | Down the Mé Chan, frequently crossing it, good camping ground. |
| | | **6. Ban Mé Khi (or Mé Khé).** <br> Mé Khi. | 12 | 0 | 67 | 0 | A good fairly level road through jungle. At 6 miles leave Mé Chan to the right, at 7 miles some hot springs, at 9 miles Ban Patung, a Lao village. Valley there opens out and there are extensive rice fields. At 11 miles strike Chieng Hai road to Kyeng Tung, respectively, 2 and 13 marches distant (*vide* Route No. 1-A, Appendix III, Stage 2). At 12 miles Ban Mé Khi, a large straggling Lao village. Water from Mé Khi. |
| | | **7. Ban Pasak** ... <br> Mé Khi. | 7 | 0 | 74 | 0 | Cross Mé Khi road level, through bare open plain. Pass Ban Phui Pao, a long straggling village, then across rice fields, pass Wieng Manôla, the site of an old city. Pasak is a village of 30 houses. |
| | | **8. Kaing Sen (1,150 feet).** <br> Mé Chan. | 14 | 0 | 88 | 0 | Road level, cross the Mé Chan, then between the river and low hills to right at 10 miles recross to left bank. Through paddy-fields to city of Kaing Sen, a large walled town on the Mé Khong. Population and supplies scanty. |

Mr. Gould gives the following itinerary from Mé Khi :—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **7. Kin Pao** ... <br> Mé Chan. | 8 | 0 | 75 | 0 | Direction north-east. Road level through grassy plain, covered with scattered trees. No difficulties. Ban Kin Pao is a small straggling village, with a few paddy-fields, situated on the Mé Chan river. Extensive camping ground. Water, fuel, and dry grass. |
| | Siam. | **8. Kaing Sen (1,150 feet).** <br> Mé Chan and Mé Kham. | 15 | 4 | 90 | 4 | Direction north of east. Road good and level through open grassy forest, passing at 2½ miles, Wieng Manôla village, surrounded by earth ramparts, much overgrown with jungle, but capable of being turned into a strong position. Continue through level forest with open glades and patches of cultivation. At 7 miles a small village and wells of water. At 8 miles reach |

FROM MÖNG FÁNG TO KAING SEN—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Siam. | | **8. Kaing Sen (1,150 feet)**—*cont.* | | | the north corner of a small wooded range of hills, running north and south. The Mé Chan river rounds the same corner and the road and river run together due east. The path now becomes hilly, skirting and crossing low spurs from the hills mentioned above. At 10 miles leave the Mé Chan river, flowing north-east, and taking an easterly direction follow an irrigation canal, crossing and recrossing it constantly. The canal is 3 feet deep and 12 feet broad. Continue thus, still hugging the hills to the right up to 14 miles. Here turn north and cross the Mé Kham river (*N.B.*—Not the Mé Chan) and reach Kaing Sen at 15½ miles. |

BRANCH I.

FROM KAING SEN (STAGE 8) TO MÊ SAI (ROUTE NO. 1-A, APPENDIX III, STAGE 4).

BY LIEUT. G. H. YOUNGHUSBAND, "QUEEN'S OWN" CORPS OF GUIDES, 1887.

| | | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Siam. | **1. Camp on Mé Ma.** Mé Kham and Mé Ma. | 13 | 0 | 13 | 0 | Leaving Kaing Sen head up the Mé Kham river. The road is undulating and passes through thick forest, being skirted on one hand by hills, and having an extensive plain to the west. At 6 miles leave the Mé Kham river, and, striking across an open grassy plain with scattered groves of trees, reach the Mé Ma river at 13 miles. Extensive camping ground. |
| | **2. Mé Sai** ... ... Mé Ma. | 8 | 0 | 21 | 0 | Crossing the Mé Ma river by an easy ford, 2½ feet deep, continue through the same open grassy plain in a north-west direction to Mé Sai, Stage 4 of Route No. 1-A of Appendix III. |

## No. 6.

### From MÖNG HENG to MÉHAWNGSAWN viâ MÖNG NOI and MÖNG PAI.

BY CAPT. H. B. WALKER, PAID ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, FEBRUARY 1893.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Siam. | **1. Camp in jungle above junction of the Hwé Maw (or Mao) and a hill-side stream.** Hwé Méli and Hwé Maw. | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | General direction a little south of west. The route leaves Möng Heng from the west; crosses the Mé Ting into the camping ground, and strikes up by a gradual ascent and good path into the low range of hills lying on the western side of the Mé Ting valley, crossing an unimportant stream, flowing Mé Ting-wards at mile 1, rising to 1½ miles, and crossing the Hwé Méli, an insignificant stream, at 2 miles flowing to the Mé Ting; and running away on the south-eastern side of the spur ascended. The route winds along west of the spur almost level with the summits of a succession of knolls lying to left hand of the path till mile 4. It descends to mile 5 when it drops |

FROM MÖNG HENG TO MÉHAWNGSAWN *viâ* MÖNG NOI AND MÖNG PAI—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Siam. | **1. Camp in jungle above junction of the Hwé Maw (or Mao) and a hill-side stream**—*cont.* | | | | | into the bed of the Hwé Maw (or Mao) whose bed, stony and winding, it follows till mile 6¼, when a small stream flowing into the Hwé Maw (2 yards wide, 6 inches deep; stony) from the left hand or southern side forms a spur, ½ a mile up which by an easy gradient lies the camping ground which delineates the half-way to Möng Noi. Accommodation can be found for 100 men, though the ground is sloping and uneven. The whole route is through jungle. Bamboos and pine trees and thick undergrowth; the path good, but narrow, and would require widening if a large force were intended to pass along. Grass and bamboo leaves abundant. Water from either streams. |
| | | **2. Möng Noi** ... Mé Pai and one or two insignificant streams *en route.* | 6 | 0 | 13 | 0 | Leaving the camp the route rises to the summit of the spur which lies between a range of hills to right hand, or north, and left hand, or south, and crosses the watershed between the Mé Ting and the Salween, returning to the latter; the route then is one long continuous ascent into the valley of the Mé Pai, which flowing from beneath Loi Métaw is crossed at mile 11¾ for the first time (15 yards wide, 1½ feet deep; rapid and rocky bottom; easy crossing). Möng Noi is reached at mile 13, situated in the Mé Pai valley, or, as it should here be more correctly termed, Mé Pai gorge, which is separated from the first few miles of the onward route to Möng Pai town (two days' march westward) by a short low ridge of hills, round which the Mé Pai winds on the northern side, the route lying on the western side. Möng Noi consists of 17 houses (Shans) and a pôngyi kyaung, there being accommodation for 600 men in the taungyas, and on the left bank of the Mé Pai, Möng Noi itself lying on the right bank. The whole neighbouring country is thick jungle teak, pines. The chief industry of Möng Noi is timber-cutting, logs of teak choking up the stream during the dry season waiting for the rains to carry them down to Moulmein. Grass abundant. The above two marches can be done in one day. Supplies few and scanty. |
| | | **3. Wansilan (jungle camp).** Hwé Pöng Noi and Mé Pai. | 6 | 0 | 19 | 0 | General direction south-west. Leaving Möng Noi the route passes through the kyaung compound, crosses the Mé Pai, and after ½ a mile of jungle, leaving a short ridge lying between it and the Mé Pai, it strikes the bed of the Hwé Pong Noi, an insignificant stream, flowing into the Mé Pai, and follows it till mile 2¼ (crossing it several times, easy crossings) where it leaves it, crosses the termination of a low spur, and drops down to the Mé Pai, which it also crosses. It then crosses the termination of two or three small spurs and rises steeply across a third, dropping down to the Mé Pai and crossing it again at mile 4½. From this point to Wansilan the route follows the course of the Mé Pai, crossing and recrossing it six times, all crossings easy, the stream 20 yards broad and 1½ feet deep, gravel bottom and very clear. There is accommodation at Wansilan for 300 men. Grass and bamboo leaves on right bank of stream. |

FROM MÖNG HENG TO MÉHAWNGSAWN *viâ* MÖNG NOI AND MÖNG PAI—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Siam. | | **4. Möng Pai** ... Mé Pai and hill-side streams flowing into it. | 8 0 | 27 0 | General direction south. Leaving Wansilan the route follows the course of the Mé Pai by an excellent and level route (except at the crossings) through jungle, the Mé Pai being crossed and recrossed twenty-four times. At mile 2 a small stream flowing into the Mé Pai is crossed, and hot sulphur springs named Pôn Pat; at mile 5 the route debouches on to the wide paddy plains, some 2 miles in width from hill range to hill range, and passes the small Shan village of Téngkétawn just below, or west of which the Mé Pôn stream joins the Mé Pai, flowing from the western range of hills or Loi Mena. At mile 6 the route crosses a stream flowing from the eastern range into the Mé Pai. At mile 6½ the route passes through a ruined stockade and enters the Siamese portion of Möng Pai, a wretched village, the only good building being a new Wut house. The stockade is in ruins, but was formerly some 600 square yards. At mile 7 the route passes through the upper part of the Shan portion of the town, and crossing the Mé Pai at mile 7½ enters the lower Shan town at mile 8. The Siamese portion contains 122 houses, the Shan portion 250. Population employed in timber-felling. Supplies good and cheap. There is a bazaar here every eighth day. The valley of the Mé Pai towards Möng Peng is fruitful and better populated than the rest of the country frontierwards. There is accommodation for a division or more. Ample grass and of good quality. A kyaung and a large new building belonging to the Sawbwa would afford house accommodation for a battalion. |
| | | **5. Tin Loi Mena.** Namköng and several small streams. | 10 6 | 37 6 | General direction north-west. The route leaves the largest and southern portion of the Shan end of the town and strikes by a good path across paddy-fields, leaving the centre portion of the Shan village to right hand where the Mé Pai makes a westerly bend. Here crosses a small water-course, with good drinking water, flowing into the Mé Pai. The route then gently rises and runs through thin jungle across the final extremity of the spurs from Loi Mena range and crosses a stream flowing Mé Pai-wards at mile 2; the route then crosses the lower extremities of another spur and crosses another stream at mile 3, reaching the Shan village of Ménateng (30 houses), and then crosses fresh paddy-fields, bending slightly towards the north for ¾ mile, when a stream is crossed, and the route enters the hills following the course of the Mena stream (6 or 7 yards broad, 6 inches to 1 foot deep; clear and rapid, gravelly bottom, here and there stony, crossing and recrossing), which runs, between a ridge, separating it from the Mé Pai, into which it ultimately flows a little north of Ménateng village, and a long spur together with its minor spurs running south-eastwards from the Loi Mena range. The route is level and good travelling; passable for all arms, and passes at mile 8¾ the small camping ground of Paméläung. Accommodation for 100 men and animals, though more room could be made by clearing the jungle. Leaving Paméläung the route follows the bed (against stream) of the Mena until mile 7, when the Namköng flows into it from the north. The route having assumed |

FROM MÖNG HENG TO MÉHAWNGSAWN *viâ* MÖNG NOI AND MÖNG PAI—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **5. Tin Loi Mena** —*cont.* | | | a more westerly direction, and still following the left bank of the Mena continues level to the next mile, when it is joined by another stream from the right, enclosing a spur up which the route runs on along its south-west slopes until mile 9¾, when it crosses to the right bank of the Mena by a steep ascent and descent, the path here being stony, narrow, and bad, and continuing so for a ¼ of a mile, when it broadens and again crosses the Mena to the camping ground whose name signifies the camp at the foot of the hills, after which the onward route leaves the course of the Mena to cross the range of the same name. There is accommodation on both sides of the stream for 100 men with difficulty. Grass scanty, but bamboo leaves in plenty. The whole route from Ménateng rises very slightly, working into the range, this camp being at the foot of the steeper portions. Thick jungle, teak, bamboo and pine trees all the way, and the route is shaded from the sun, enabling men to march in the heat of the day without difficulty. |
| Siam. | | **6. U Möng** ... Several mountain or hill-side water-courses; mostly dry, and the Mé U Möng. | M. F. 9 0 | M. F. 45 6 | General direction north-west. Leaving the camp the route strikes upwards by a good path along a steeply ascending spur, the Ména, rising among the spurs to the left or south, being left behind; the route continues to rise, working slightly towards Loi Mena, crosses the main ridge at 4½ miles, half-way between Loi Ména and Loi Ména Teng, the last mile and-a-half assuming a more northerly direction. From the summit of the ridge, which is some 4,500 feet high where crossed, a fine view is obtained of the Mé Pai valley, the village of that name, being visible, and onward to the west the valleys of the Mé U Möng; and thereafter when joined by that stream, the Mé Láng; this latter also taking the water of the Mé Mao: all these three streams flowing nearly parallel with one another till the lower ground is reached, the Mé U Möng occupying the centre position. The crest of the ridge is covered with fir or pine trees, with teak and another miscellaneous jungle interspersed; the crest of the ridge is narrow where crossed, and the route, on descending, follows the direction of a minor spur, a larger and longer one lying to the south and dividing the courses of the Mé U Möng and Mé Mao. The downward path is good, though broken in places and stony at first. At mile 7½ a route to the left or south leads to the village of the Mé Mao, some 9 miles distant, and *en route* to Möng Peng *viâ* Namayan, &c.; the U Möng is here crossed 5 yards wide, 1 foot deep, stony but easy crossing. At mile 9 the Mé U Möng is crossed again. The village lies up a small stream to left hand or south, ¾ of a mile distant (15 houses; Shans; employed in timber-cutting). The camping ground on the left bank of the stream would accommodate 300 men amongst teak and bastard teak trees. |

FROM MÖNG HENG TO MÉHAWNGSAWN *viâ* MÖNG NOI AND MÖNG PAI—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Siam. | | **7. Páng Mak Hpa**<br>Mé U Möng and Mé Láng streams. | 9 4 | 55 2 | General direction north-west. Leaving U Möng the route follows the course of the Mé U Möng, crossing and recrossing it, all the crossings being easy, as far as mile 4½, where a route strikes off to the right to Mé Mao village, and the onward route takes a more westerly direction and passes on left hand, or south, the new Shan village of Mé Láng; seven houses; few supplies; inhabited by timber-fellers. Here the Mé Láng stream (6 yards wide, shallow and stony) debouches from the right, or north, and absorbs the Mé U Möng. The route now follows the course of the Mé Láng, passing the deserted village of Mé Láng at mile 7, the route now being excellent. At mile 7½ the route crossing the Mé Láng for the second time, runs along its left bank through a kaing grass valley. At mile 9 it turns south-west and crossing the Mé Láng, reaches Páng Mak Hpa, a Shan village of 25 houses and kyaung, situated on the right bank of the stream. Supplies few, being in the month of February 1893, nearly deserted on account of small-pox being prevalent. It is the centre of timber-felling in this district, a depôt for the logs being kept here during the felling season. From Páng Mak Hpa the Mé Láng continues its course in a westerly direction, eventually joining the Mé Pai. There is also from here a branch route to Möng Peng *viâ* Namayan, but it is little used beyond Namayan and is blocked up usually with timber. Méhawngsawn can also be reached by this route, branching off from Namayan. |
| | | **8. Pöng Hsán Pik**<br>Hwékán and Pu Hsán Pik. | 10 0 | 65 2 | General direction the first 6 miles north-west, the last 4 miles south-west. Leaving Páng Mak Hpa the route strikes across a low ridge which encloses on the eastern side a sort of basin formed by it and a ridge of rugged rocks on the western side, whence the water does not appear to escape, these "devil's cauldrons" being common in this part of Siam. It then dips and runs along the northern confines of the basin; rises and crosses a low ridge; descends again on the opposite side and winding through a dank rock-enclosed valley, whence it emerges at mile 2. Here a route to right hand, or north, leads to Mé Mao; the route then descends into another basin, the water of which presumably sinks to re-appear some distance further on in the shape of the stream Hwékán, issuing in a considerable body from the base of a rock. The route now makes its way out of the basin by a narrow defile and descending a little reaches the crest of a long ridge overlooking the valley of the Hwékán and Pu Hsán Pik streams, the latter flowing from the north absorbing the former. On the ridge, on the opposite side of the valley, is visible the village of Kawng Pawng, one of the few villages in this sparsely populated district. The route then descends precipitously into the valley of the Hwékán, which rises abruptly from the heart of a rock to the right hand, or north, of the route, which now commences to take a slightly southern turn and reaches small camping ground of Hwékán at mile 5. At mile 5½ a small stream flows into the Hwékán, and at mile 6 the latter joins the Pu Hsán Pik (10 or 15 yards wide, 1 foot deep; gravelly bottom; all crossings easy) flowing from the north. Here a route strikes |

FROM MÖNG HENG TO MÉHAWNGSAWN *viâ* MÖNG NOI AND MÖNG PAI—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Siam. | | **8. Pöng Hsán Pik** —*cont.* | | | up the valley of a hill-side stream to Kawng Pawng; the route now assumes a decided south-westerly direction and crossing and recrossing the Pu Hsán Pik stream reaches the camping ground at mile 10, passing a hot water sulphur spring at 9½ on left bank of the stream, the camping ground lying on the right of the stream, which is crossed immediately before entering it. The route is good all the way, the last 4 miles being excellent; jungle thick on the slopes on either side. The crossings of the Pöng Hsán Pik are usually knee-deep. There is accommodation for 200 men on both banks. Grass and bamboo leaves abundant. A route from here strikes back northward along a lengthy ridge, which forms the eastern boundary of the valley of the Namkhawng which flows from north-west to south-east at its base, and along which the main route from Mélana and Möng Maö runs (*see* Route No. 32, Shan Hills Division). |
| | | **9. Pánghom** ... Nam Khawng, Hwé Sán, Nam Kha, Mé Kha, Pánghom, Heiyok, and Pônchuk. | M. F. 10 0 | M. F. 75 2 | General direction south-west. Leaving the camp on the banks of the Pöng Hsán Pik the route strikes across the lower extremities of the long spur mentioned in previous stage as being the eastern boundary of the Nam Khawng valley and reaches the Nam Khawng at mile 2, which it crosses eight times as far as Hwésán, 3½ miles, all crossings being easy, the route being perfectly level, sound and good. Hwésán is the junction of the Hwésán stream with the Nam Khawng and the main road from Mélana (three days) to Méhawngsawn. There is a small camping ground for 100 men on the right bank of the Hwésán. Grass and bamboo leaves obtainable. The route now runs up the course of the Hwésán for 2 miles, a route to right hand, a mile leading to Hwésán village, said to be some 5 or 6 miles distant; the route then strikes across the lower extremities of a spur running from the north-west to south-east and towards the Nam Khawng and descends to the junction of Nam Kha and Mé Kha (two small streams) at mile 5 by a rocky but broad path, on the right bank of which stream is situated the small village of Méhsomnya (six houses; Shans). Here after crossing the Nam Kha there is accommodation for 600 men under large shady trees. From here the route runs level along the valley which is enclosed by low hills, with steep precipitous sides, of rocky nature, to mile 8 when it reaches the small village of Hoiyôk, situated on stream of the same name, which flows into the Pánghom stream; along up narrow stony bed the route runs to Pánghom, the village being reached at mile 9½ (20 houses; Shans); and the camping ground on the right bank of the Pánghom stream at mile 10. Accommodation for 200 men with difficulty, the village being capable of holding 150 men. Grass and bamboo leaves obtainable. The route is good under foot, though stony; from mile 6½ is level and passable for all arms throughout. The following streams are met with or crossed *en route*:—The Nam Khawng. At mile 2·25 to 30 yards broad, 1 foot deep; gravelly bottom; easy current; crossed eight times; low banks. The Hwésán flowing north-east into the Nam Khawng, 10 yards wide, 6 inches deep; stony and rapid. |

FROM MÖNG HENG TO MÉHAWNGSAWN *viâ* MÖNG NOI AND MÖNG PAI—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Siam. | | **9. Pánghom**—*cont.* | | | The Nam Kha and Mé Kha, junction of two small streams, the former flowing from south-west to north-east, the latter from west to east. At mile 5 the Pánghom, Hoiyôk, and Pônchuk streams, converging into the first and flowing to the Nam Kha. |
| | | **10. Hwéhpa** ... Hwéhsalawp and Mé Hsángé. | 10 0 | 85 2 | General direction south-west. Leaving the Pánghom camping ground the route crosses the small stream and ascends a steep ridge for a mile by a broad track; crosses it and descends by one continuous descent into the valley of the Mé Hsángé (Mé Hsanyi or Mé Si Ngé) occasional glimpses of the valley being obtainable, lying right hand or west; the route is excellent and broad; light jungle for some portions of the way, the rest being teak. At mile 5½ the Shan village of Hwésalawp (14 houses) is passed on the left hand or east; the stream Hwéhpa or Hwéhsalawp (6 yards wide, 1 foot deep) being crossed, the route then ascends slightly and runs along a ridge lying between the valleys of the Hwéhpa (?) and Mé Hsángé. At mile 8½ a short cut runs down a spur into the valley of the Mé Hsángé and into the village of Hwéhpa, the main route continues down the termination of the ridge, the short cut being impassable for animals. Hwéhpa, containing 30 houses, is situated on the eastern edge of the paddy-fields, lying in the valley formed by the junction of the Mé Hsángé with the Hwéhpa, and towards the south, some 1½ miles along the valley, with the Mé Hsánga. There is accommodation for a brigade. Grass and bamboo leaves, and good supplies. Paddy, rice, and vegetables. The main road from Möng Maö (*see* Route No. 32, Shan Hills Division) runs in here with the Mé Hsángé and a route to Möng Heng leaves the valley eastward, for which also *see* Route No. 32, Shan Hills Division. |
| | | **11. Méhawngsawn.** Mé Hsángé, Mé Hsánga, Mé Pai, and two or three small streams. | 10 0 | 95 2 | General direction first 2 miles west, then south. Leaving Hwéhpa and crossing the paddy-fields the route runs along the valley of the Mé Hsángé (15 to 20 yards broad; 1 foot deep; gravelly bottom; easily fordable) as far as mile 2½ by a good path, keeping to the left bank of that stream. Light jungle on either side, perfectly level, except at mile 1½, where the route crosses the end of a low ridge, descending again, on the other side, at mile 1¾ into the valley of the Mé Hsángé, where there is camping ground in paddy-fields for 1,500 or 2,000 men. The route then commences to bear southward and reaches the double village of Maukanpé (Shans; 50 houses in paddy-fields), situated at the junction of the Mé Hsángé with the Mé Hsánga, which here flowing from the north-north-west absorbs the Mé Hsángé. The route now follows the Mé Hsánga valley, crossing to the right bank of the stream (25 to 30 yards wide, 1½ feet deep; average current; easily fordable everywhere; gravelly bottom) at mile 3. The valley here is ¼ a mile to ½ broad and well watered or irrigated for cultivation. At mile 3½ the village of Mé Hsánga is reached; a large village of 200 houses. Good supplies and a few European stores from Méhawngsawn. Paddy-fields on the southern side afford accommodation for a large number of men—a brigade or more. The |

FROM MÖNG HENG TO MÉHAWNGSAWN *viâ* MÖNG NOI AND MÖNG PAI—*continued.*

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| Siam. | | **11. Méhawngsawn**—*cont.* | route passes through Mé Hsánga across the paddy-fields and follows the valley of the Mé Hsánga (the right bank of stream running along the lower extremities of the western spurs, thus avoiding the moist valley) so far as mile 4¼ where the village of Namun is reached and passed through (20 houses; Shans). At mile 4¾ passes the village of Kongpahsak (20 houses; Shans). At mile 5¾ the stream Mé Hsánga is crossed by an easy ford. A branch route from Hwéhpa here chimes in on the left hand; the route runs through light jungle for a short distance, the open valley lying to the right hand. At mile 6 the village of Pángmu (60 houses; Shans) is passed. A straggling and dirty place with one kyaung; then the Mépai flowing from the east chimes in; is crossed (30 yards wide, 2 feet deep; easy crossing; gravelly bottom and easy current) and absorbs the Mé Hsánga. The route now follows the valley of the Mé Pai left bank of stream as far as mile 7, passing through the two southern portions of Pángmu (40 houses; Shans). At mile 7 the route leaves the Mépai valley and crosses behind a low hill, a continuation of the eastern spurs, and winds behind the ridge it forms, slightly descending, the path being broad and capable of admitting carts. At mile 8¼ a well is passed to the left of the road; at 8¾ a large fine kyaung supplied with wells; and the hill, crowned with a large kyaung to the west of and commanding Méhawngsawn, comes in sight; the route then turning a little more to the south descends slightly, crosses the Nam Hpo, a small stream, by a very fine bridge capable of sustaining all traffic and artillery; and Méhawngsawn is entered at mile 10. | | | |

## BRANCH I.

### FROM MÖNG PAI (STAGE 4) TO ZIMMÉ.

BY CAPT. H. B. WALKER, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, FROM NATIVE INFORMATION, FEBRUARY 1893.

| | | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Siam. | **1 Mo Peng** ... Crosses the Méyin; Mé Né Na Pong. | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | General direction south-east. Road good. Mo Peng contains 12 houses. Eggs and fowls plentiful; also passes through three villages, namely, Méyin at 2 miles, Mi Né at 4 miles, Sopeng at 9½ miles. |
| | **2. Mé Palán** ... Crosses the Mé Pong Sát at 3 miles; the Mé Palak at 5 miles. | 11 | 0 | 22 | 0 | General direction south-east. Mé Palán is a jungle camp situated on stream of the same name. The route is hilly and rough. |
| | **3. Paleng** ... ... Crosses the Mé Hong Paleng at the camp. | 12 | 0 | 34 | 0 | General direction south-east. Route crosses a kaing grass grown plain, Paleng being a mere jungle camp. |
| | **4. Sôpong** .. ... Crosses the Hong Sôpong. | 11 | 0 | 45 | 0 | Sôpong is a village of 16 houses; the route passes through several villages, all Siamese. |

FROM MÖNG HENG TO MÉHAWNGSAWN *viâ* MÖNG NOI AND MÖNG PAI—*continued.*

BRANCH I—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Siam. | | 5. Zimmé ... ... Mé Ping. | 10 | 0 | 55 | 0 | Route debouches into the Mé Ping valley and passes through many Siamese villages before reaching Zimmé. |

## No. 7.

### From MÖNG HENG to MÖNG TA viâ KIUKAW.

BY CAPT. H. B. WALKER, PAID ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, FEBRUARY 1893.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Siam. | | 1. Camp on Pángwon stream. Méhawnghkam, Mé Ting, Mé Wan Lông, and Pángwon streams. | 14 | 0 | 14 | 0 |

General direction north. The route leaves Möng Heng by its easterly exit, passing through a gap in a mound or parapet (remains of old fortification) overgrown with jungle, and then turning north, skirts some disused paddy-fields on the western side of which lies the small village of Kongsitán, an offshoot of Möng Heng. The route then rises slightly through jungle, crossing a small stream, the Méhawnghkam, flowing into the Mé Ting, at mile 1. It then runs level for nearly ¾ of a mile through jungle, with a kaing grass grown valley lying to left hand, or west, which receives the stream just crossed, while another small stream permeates its centre. The route then descends, turns westward, crossing this kaing grass valley and its small stream. At mile 2 turns north-west and runs through jungle, skirting a low ridge to the eastward to mile 3, when it rises over a low spur and enters the Mé Ting valley, which stream it crosses at mile 4½ (25 to 30 feet wide; 1½ feet deep; easy current; gravelly and sandy bottom; banks 5 feet high on each side and apt to become slippery with much traffic). The same stream is crossed at mile 4½, the route now running along the Mé Ting valley through jungle and kaing grass. A low spur is crossed at mile 4¾, and the Mé Ting for the third time at mile 5. The route now runs very close to the Mé Ting and is perfectly level (kaing grass and jungle on both sides) and continues so till mile 8¾, when it reaches the Shan village of Wantiong (8 or 10 houses, and a kyaung), crossing the Mé Ting at mile 5¾, 7 and 8½, near its junction with the Mé Wan Lông, flowing from the north-west, stream here 30 feet wide, 1½ feet deep, bottom sound, banks rather steep at all crossings. There is ample accommodation for 2,000 or 3,000 men in the disused paddy-fields intersected by the Mé Wan Lông (6 feet wide; 6 inches deep), west of Wantiong and below it. Supplies few.

*N.B.*—Wantiong would probably be the base of operations on the frontier on the Siam side along this route, being the last place where open and ample accommodation could be obtained without clearing jungle). The valley of the Mé Ting now continues to the right hand or east of Wantiong which is situated on a small knoll, at end of a low ridge, and which could be made defensible though partially commanded by similar ridges on western side of the paddy-

FROM MÖNG HENG TO MÖNG TA *viâ* KIUKAW—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Siam. | | **1. Campon Pángwon stream**—*cont.* | | | fields recommended for encamping troops. Leaving Wantiong the route now follows the valley of the Mé Wan Lông to mile 9¼, which crosses again at 9½. From mile 9½ until mile 11, the route runs along a gradually ascending spur, clad with it, by an excellent path, the valley of the Pángwon stream lying to the right hand or east. At mile 11¼ the route descends slightly to mile 12½, when it crosses a small stream (flowing eastward to Pángwon, where there is a little lime to be procured by washing) and rising up a short steep knoll, passes through the deserted village of Kampyet. The route then descends into the valley of the Pángwon and runs through jungle and thick overgrowth until mile 14, where it crosses the Pángwon, turning eastward at this spot, there being camping ground in the jungle, if cleared, for 200 men. |
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **2. Möng Ta** ... | M. F. 11 4 | M. F. 25 4 | From here the route winds round the lower slopes of the extremities of the spurs from the main ridge, and reaches the frontier at ¼ a mile here running through a steeply enclosed and jungle-clad pass, the track being very narrow, though sound under foot, the frontier coming from Loi Htwé and crossing here strikes up again to Loi Mé Taw—a wooden pillar and a cross on a tree demarcating the boundary at this place which is known as Kiukaw. After crossing the frontier the onward route continues to Möng Ta town, within the state of Möng Ta, and about 11 miles distant (*see* Appendix II, Route No. 4). |

## No. 8.

### From MÖNG HENG to ZIMMÉ (KENGMAI).

BY CAPT. H. B. WALKER, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, FROM NATIVE INFORMATION, JANUARY 1893.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Siam. | **1. Möng Khong.** Hwé Pakka, Mé Pa Sat, Mé Won San, and Hwé Ta Maw draining to Mé Ting. | 14 | 0 | 14 | 0 | General direction south along valley of the Mé Ting. Route good and level. Möng Khong is a Shan village containing 60 houses; fair supplies; ample camp accommodation. |
| | **2. Möng Kit** ... Mé Mong, Mé On, and Mé Kit. | 8 | 0 | 22 | 0 | General direction south. Route still follows valley of Mé Ting. Möng Kit contains 40 houses (Shans). The route is good and level. |
| | **3. Könpasat** ... | 10 | 0 | 32 | 0 | General direction south. Route hilly, the Mé Ting being now left and the right bank of the Mé Ping being followed. No villages and water *en route*. Könpasat is a Shan village of 70 houses. |

FROM MÖNG HENG TO ZIMMÉ (KENGMAI)—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Intermediate. F. | Total. M. | Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Siam. | | **4. Mé Wan Sán.** Mé Wan Sán. | 10 | 0 | 42 | 0 | General direction south. Route hilly, crossing low ridge of hills. Mé Wan Sán contains 50 houses. |
| | | **5. Zimmé** ... ... Mé Tasan. | 14 | 0 | 56 | 0 | General direction south. The route descends into paddy plains and, crossing them, passes through the villages of Tyilak, Namlyin, Nam-ap-sán, Wan Maw, Möng Hpa, Mé Lyin, and Mé Sa (Siamese and Shans). |

## No. 9.

### From MÖNG LONG to KYENGTUNG (KENGTUNG) viâ MÖNG HSING and MÖNG LWI.

BY CAPT. H. R. DAVIES, OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, FEBRUARY 1893.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Siam. | | **1. Mouth of Nam La.** Numerous streams. | 12 | 4 | 12 | 4 |
| | | **2. Páng Tintôk** ... Numerous streams. | 14 | 0 | 26 | 4 |

General direction north. Good mule road along the Möng Long plain for 3½ miles; thence difficult road over hills; all through jungle. At 3½ miles, after crossing the Hwé Bawn, begin crossing a succession of small spurs and streams, tributaries of the Nam Hta; some very steep bits of up and down, and the road is narrow and overgrown with jungle in places. At 1½ miles road to the right to Mong La, where there are salt mines. At 7½ miles Ban Li, Lanten (three houses). At 9 miles Ban Hok, Lanten (20 houses). At 10½ miles Ban Phong, Lanten (25 houses). At 12½ miles the Nam La joins the Nam Hta; here a camp, 300 by 100 yards, can be cleared on the right bank of the Nam Hta. Good water, but grass is scarce, and there is no bamboo. The following streams are crossed or met with *en route*:—At ½ mile Nam Hta from the left (40 yards by 2 feet); crossed again at 12½ miles (20 yards by 1½ feet); at 1 mile Nam Htong from the right (10 yards by 1 foot); at 3½ miles Hwé Bawn from the right (2 yards by 6 inches); at 7 miles Nam Li from the right (10 yards by 1 foot); at 9 miles Hwé Hok from the right (3 yards by 4 inches). At 10½ miles Hwé Phong from the right (3 yards by 4 inches); at 12½ miles, Nam La from the right (10 yards by 1 foot).

General direction north-west. Fair mule road, but the Nam Hta and its tributary, the Nam Long, are crossed 105 times, which makes marching slow. The whole way through jungle up the Nam Hta valley for 11 miles, thence up the Nam Löng. Good camps could be cleared at 7 and 8 miles, but there is scarcely any grass till Páng Tintôk is reached, and no bamboo. At Páng Tintôk two small streams, the Hwé Li and Hwé Khai, join and form the Nam Löng; here is a camp 150 yards square. Good water and fair grass. The following streams are crossed or met with *en route*:—Nam Hta crossed seventy-one times (15 to 20 yards by 1 to 1½ feet);

FROM MÖNG LONG TO KYENGTUNG (KENGTUNG) *viâ* MÖNG HSING AND MÖNG LWI—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **2. Pang Tintôk**—*cont.* | at 11 miles, Nam Long crossed thirty-four times (10 to 15 yards by 1 to 1½ feet); at 5½ miles Nam Wa from the left (10 yards by 1 foot); at 8 miles Hwé Möng from the left (6 yards by 6 inches); at 8½ miles Hwé Khwi from the right (5 yards by 6 inches). | | |
| | | **3. Ban Sai** ... Hwé Sai. | M. F. 6 6 | M. F. 33 2 | General direction north-west. Fair mule road, but very steep. Steep ascent from the camp for ¼ mile, then nearly level along a spur to 2½ miles; thence steep ascent to the Nam Hta-Nam Hsing watershed at 3 miles, 5,120 feet high; thence down a spur, sometimes very steep, sometimes less so, to the Hwé Sai (5 yards by 6 inches), which is crossed at 6¼ miles; here is a camping ground, but there is more room ½ a mile further on at Ban Sai, a Lauten village (eight houses). Good water and fair grass. |
| Siam. | | **4. Möng Hsing** ... Hwé Sai and other small streams and Nam Hsing. | 7 2 | 40 4 | General direction west. Good mule road. Cross the Hwé Sai and some low spurs and small streams till 2½ miles where the Möng Hsing plain is entered; thence level road through grass and scrub jungle, passing three villages. Möng Hsing is surrounded by a low parapet and small ditch. Large camping grounds anywhere, but in the town water from wells only. The Nam Hsing (15 yards by 1½ feet) is 1,000 yards off to the north of the town; good camping ground on its banks. Supplies of rice, paddy, and cattle obtainable. Goats can be got from Khakui villages in the hills. This road has not been much used lately, as Mong Long has been deserted till recently. Now that Möng Long is repopulated the road will probably improve. |
| | | **5. Ban Wa** ... Nam Hsing and other streams. | 12 0 | 52 4 | General direction north. Good mule road, level most of the way. At 4 miles cross some low hills for 3 miles. Most of the road through thin jungle; at 10 miles through paddy for a mile. The following villages are passed:—At 2½ miles Kangna (Lö), five houses; at 4 miles Pangbawn (Lo), two houses; at 10 miles Mong Wom (Lö), 15 houses, ½ mile off on the right. Here is a large camping ground in paddy. At Ban Wa large camping ground in paddy. Good grass and water. From here a road goes off to the right to Möng Yôn. The following streams are crossed or met with *en route*:—At ¾ mile Nam Hsing from the right (20 yards by 1 foot); at 5½ miles Nam Lawng from the right (8 yards by 8 inches); at 8¼ miles Hwé Saikhao from the right (4 yards by 6 inches); at 9½ miles Nam Yôn from the left (30 yards by 2 feet); stony bottom; at 10 miles Hwé Hin from the left (6 yards by 8 inches). |
| | | **6. Ban Law** ... Hwé Hin, Nam Htun, and Mé Kong. | 14 0 | 66 4 | General direction north-west. Fair mule road, but steep. Level road for 1½ miles; then cross the Hwé Hin and commence ascent which continues steadily to the top of the ridge at 6 miles, with one short piece of downhill |

FROM MÖNG LONG TO KYENGTUNG (KENGTUNG) *viâ* MÖNG HSING AND MÖNG LWI—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Siam. | | **6. Ban Law**—*cont.* | | | and up again on to another spur just before reaching the top. Here is the Kaw village of Wokhet, ½ mile on the left. Here there is a small camping ground, but water has to be brought up from a long way down below. From here along the ridge to 8 miles ascending and descending occasionally; thence along a spur, but only slightly downhill, passing Phayalokö (Kaw), 25 houses at 10 miles, and Senpitsai (Kaw), 15 houses at 10½ miles. From here a road to the left to Pakha ferry. Hence downhill to the Nam Htun at 11¾ miles; down the course of the Nam Htun to 12¾ miles; thence across small spurs and streams, tributaries of the Mé Kong, to Ban San (Lö), 15 houses. Here is the ferry across the Mé Kong to Ban Law which is on the right bank. There is more room to camp in Ban San than in Ban Law. Ban Law is a Lö village; eight houses. The following streams are crossed or met with *en route*:—At 1½ miles Hwé Hin from the right (6 yards by 8 inches); at 11¾ miles Nam Htun, crossed several times (5 yards by 9 inches); at 14 miles Mé Kong from the right; channel 250 yards wide; water 120 yards wide; strong current; bottom sandy with rocks sticking up. One raft taking 25 men, or four mules and 10 men. Mules cannot be swum as the current is too strong. Ferrymen live on both sides of the river. |
| | | **7. Phayakham** ... Mé Kong and small streams. | 11 6 | 78 2 | General direction south to Pakha; thence west-north-west to Phayakham. Fair mule road. Down the right bank of the Mé Kong by a nearly level road to Pakha at 4½ miles (Lö), 18 houses. Here is a ferry with three boats, but the current is so strong that a raft cannot be managed, so animals cannot cross here Thence along the side of a spur, fairly level, till the Hwé Kayan is crossed at 6 miles; thence steady ascent to Phayakham which is on top of a ridge, and contains 15 houses (Kaw). Room to camp in the village, but the best place is ¾ mile further on, where a stream is crossed and there is open grass (300 by 100 yards) just beyond. Good water here and fair grass: camp not very level. The following streams are crossed or met with *en route*:—At 6 miles Hwé Kayan from the right (8 yards by 1 foot); at 10 miles stream from right (1 yard by 2 inches); at 11¾ miles stream from the right (3 yards by 6 inches). |
| | | **8. Ban Phek** ... Small streams. | 12 0 | 90 2 | General direction south-west by west. Fair mule road. Cross a spur and descend very steeply for ½ mile to a tributary of the Nam Khan; thence up steep for 1,000 yards on to another spur; along the spur, and gradually down again to the same stream which is crossed again at 4½ miles. Thence uphill for ½ mile on to a spur and gradually down to Möng Khan at 6½ miles. Large camping grounds and good water and grass here. Supplies in small quantities. The town contains 25 houses and is under a Phaya; it is in a plain about 2 miles by 1 mile, containing five other villages. Cross the Nam Khan, and at 7 miles pass Ban Haw; 26 houses. At 7½ miles cross the Nam Haw and follow up it and its tributary, the Hwé Heao, to 10 miles; thence steep ascent to Ban Phek (Kaw) 12 houses, a little way off the road to the left. Room for a camp in the village, but the water is some way |

FROM MÖNG LONG TO KYENGTUNG (KENGTUNG) *viâ* MÖNG HSING AND MÖNG LWI—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Siam. | | **8. Ban Phak**—*cont.* | | | off below. The following streams are crossed or met with *en route*:—At 1 mile stream from right (6 yards by 6 inches); at 4½ miles the same stream; at 6½ miles Nam Khan from the right (20 yards by 1½ feet); at 7½ miles Nam Haw from right crossed several times (10 yards by 1 foot); at 8½ miles Hwé Heao crossed several times (7 yards by 6 inches). |
| | | **9. Sôpnam** ... Nam Hé. | 12 4 | 102 6 | General direction north-west. Fair mule road. Along the top of the ridge, but with a good deal of steep ascent and descent, for 7½ miles, passing the Kaw village of Ban Salé at 5 miles, a little way off on the right. At 7½ miles the descent begins and continues, very steeply in places, down to the Nam Hé (20 yards by 1½ feet) which is crossed at Sôpnam. Small camping ground in village; large camping ground in paddy south of the village. Good grass and water. Sôpnam is a Lô village containing 25 houses. |
| | | **10. Möng Lwi** ... Nam Lwi and several small streams. | 13 0 | 115 6 | General direction south-west. Good mule road, nearly level the whole way. Down the Nam Hé for a mile to its junction with the Nam Lwi, then up the left bank of the Nam Lwi, crossing numerous small streams. At 4½ miles road to the right to Möng Long and Keng Hung. Opposite Möng Lwi cross the Nam Lwi, the town being on the right bank. Room to camp along the river bank at the ferry; also large camping ground just above the town; good water and grass. The town contains 30 houses and is under a Phaya. The Nam Lwi valley is here about 1½ miles wide The following streams are crossed or met with *en route*:—At 3 miles Nam Phôn from the right (5 yards by 8 inches); at 4½ miles Hwé Ngan from the right (8 yards by 8 inches); several small streams; at 13 miles Nam Lwi from the right, 150 yards broad, fairly strong current: crossed by a raft holding 35 men, or six mules and 16 men. |
| | | **11. Ban Namkhuk.** Several streams. | 10 0 | 125 6 | General direction south-west. Good, level mule road. Up the right bank of the Nam Lwi through paddy and thin jungle till the Nam Phawn is crossed at its junction with the Nam Lwi at 4½ miles. From here a road goes straight on to Möng Yu, ½ of a mile off, a walled town of 80 houses. The route turns sharp to the left and follows up the Nam Phawn valley through open ground, passing the villages of Ban Pawt and Tasan, and crossing to the right bank of the Nam Phawn at Hôkho; thence through jungle over the end of a spur, passing the village of Seling to Ban Namkhuk. Good camp; water and grass. The following streams are crossed or met with *en route*:—At 4½ miles Nam Phawn from the left (25 yards by 2 feet); crossed again at 7½ miles; at 6½ miles Nam Pyen from the right (8 yards by 8 inches); at 9 miles Nam Seling from the left (7 yards by 8 inches); at 10 miles Nam Khuk from the left (6 yards by 6 inches). |

FROM MÖNG LONG TO KYENGTUNG (KENGTUNG) *viâ* MÖNG HSING AND MÖNG LWI—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **12. Möng Yawn.** Several streams. | 13 0 | 138 6 | General direction south-west. Good mule road, nearly level all the way. Through jungle up to the Nam Phawn-Nam Wong watershed which forms the boundary here between Möng Yu and Möng Yawn. The ascent to and descent from this watershed are very easy and gradual. At 6 miles pass Ban Tap; thence nearly all the way over paddy and grass plain, passing several villages. At Möng Yawn camp (200 yards by 50 yards) just inside the gate by which the town is entered; large camping grounds in paddy outside: good grass: water from Nam Khap (15 yards by 1 foot). The town contains 70 houses and is fortified. Large supplies of beef, rice and paddy. The following streams are crossed or met with *en route*:—At 7½ miles Nam Wong from the right (10 yards by 1 foot); at 10½ miles Hwé Eng from the right (5 yards by 8 inches); several small streams. |
| | | **13. Páng Waw** ... Several streams. | 11 0 | 149 6 | General direction south-west. Fair mule road. Along the Möng Yawn plain for 4½ miles where the Nam Poi is crossed: thence ascent of ½ a mile: along a spur slightly uphill to 6½ miles, where there is a steep ascent to 7 miles; at 8 miles a steep bit of down and up hill from one spur to another, crossing a small stream. Thence up the bed of a small stony stream and down another, but keeping well above it, to the Nam Samang and Nam Pung, which are crossed close together at 10½ miles. At the camp a cleared space of 100 by 50 yards; more room can be cleared: good grass and water. The following streams are crossed or met with *en route*:—At ¼ mile Nam Khap from the right (15 yards by 1 foot); at 2 miles Nam Kawn from the right (5 yards by 8 inches); at 4½ miles Nam Poi from the right (10 yards by 1 foot); at 10½ miles Nam Samang from the right (15 yards by 1½ feet); at 10¾ miles Nam Pung from the right (20 yards by 1 foot). |
| | | **14. Hwé Kut** ... Nam Pung and several of its tributaries. | 8 2 | 158 0 | General direction west-north-west. Good mule road; up the narrow valley of the Nam Pung (10 to 20 yards by 1 to 1½ feet) constantly crossing the river. At 2¾ miles the road leaves the river for a time, crossing Loi Sôpsun and descending to the Nam Pung again at 4½ miles. At 5½ miles and at 6½ miles are small camps, where jungle could be cleared for large camps. At Hwé Kut, a Lô village of five houses, camp in paddy (150 by 100 yards), or a camp could be cleared in jungle. Good water and grass. |
| | | **15. Möng Kai** ... Nam Pung and Nam Kai. | 9 2 | 167 2 | General direction north-west. Good mule road; up the Nam Pung for 5½ miles; then ascent to the Nam Pung-Nam Kai watershed at 6 miles. Thence descent of ½ mile to a small stream which is followed down till it joins the Nam Kai at 8½ miles; thence over open ground, crossing the Nam Kai (10 yards by 8 inches) at 9 miles to some bits of jungle on high ground among the paddy-fields; this is the best place to camp: good water and grass. The town of Möng Kai |

FROM MÖNG LONG TO KYENGTUNG (KENGTUNG) *viâ* MÖNG HSING AND MÖNG LWI—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **15. Möng Kai** —*cont.* | is ¾ mile further on: it contains 60 houses. Large supplies of beef, paddy and rice. | | | | |
| | | **16. Möng Ngawm.** Nam Htum, Nam Ngawm, and Nam Ngawm Noi. | 11 | 0 | 178 | 2 | General direction west. Good mule road; level for 2 miles, then cross a spur and the Nam Htum, and ascend slightly on to the low ridge which forms the watershed between the Nam Kai and Nam Lwi; no steep ascent. Along the ridge, passing Tongkyit, four houses at 4 miles, and an Akkö village on the left of the road at 6 miles; at 7½ miles descent to 9 miles where the Nam Ngawm is crossed; thence level road to Mong Ngawm. Good camp just before the village at 10½ miles, and beyond the village at 11 miles. Village contains 18 houses. Water from Nam Ngawm Noi in first camp and Nam Lwi in second: good grass. The following streams are crossed or met with *en route*:—At 3 miles Nam Htum from the right (8 yards by 1 foot); at 9 miles Nam Ngawm from the left (25 yards by 1½ feet); at 10 miles Nam Ngawm Noi from the left (15 yards by 1 foot). |
| | | **17. Talö** ... ... Several streams. | 15 | 2 | 193 | 4 | General direction north-west. Good mule road over low spurs from the range to the south of the Nam Lwi, but no steep up and down hill. The following villages are passed:—At 1½ miles Wan Tai, 12 houses; at 7 miles Möng Lai; room to camp here; six houses: at 8 miles Lai Long, five houses; at 10 miles Lai Khang, five houses: at 12 miles Pakha (Akkö), six houses: at 13½ miles Wan Pying, 10 houses; good camping ground. At Talö large camping ground; good water and fair grass. The village contains 15 houses: there is a ferry across the Nam Lwi here; two boats. The road the other side leads to Samtao, one march off, where guns are made. The following streams are crossed or met with *en route*:—At 1 mile Nam Ngat from the left (15 yards by 1½ feet); at 7½ miles Nam Hti from the left (15 yards by 1½ feet); at 10½ miles Hwé San from the left (3 yards by 4 inches); at 13¾ miles Nam Sung from the left (12 yards by 1 foot). |
| | | **18. Ban Sai** ... Stream. | 11 | 0 | 204 | 4 | General direction west. Good mule road; nearly level for a mile; at 1½ miles Nam Pai from the left (4 yards by 8 inches); then steady ascent up a spur to the top of the range at 7½ miles, 5,800 feet. Thence more level, but up and down a little to 10½ miles, where there is a steep descent of ½ mile and a short ascent to Ban Sai, a Kon Loi village of 17 houses. Two camps (100 by 30 yards and 100 by 60 yards) just beyond the village, and more room can be found in and round the village. Water from stream 600 yards beyond the village. Grass very scarce; has to be brought from a mile off. |

FROM MÖNG LONG TO KYENGTUNG (KENGTUNG) *viâ* MÖNG HSING AND MÖNG LWI—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **19. Kengtung (Kyengtung).** Nam Phok, Nam Lang, and Nam Lap. | 11 | 6 | 216 | 2 | General direction south-west. Good mule road; steep downhill for 4 miles; thence level ground in the Kengtung plain, passing several villages. At 5¼ miles is Pakham good camping ground, grass and water. Kengtung contains about 1,900 houses; supplies in large quantities. Good camp on grass inside the town near the north-east corner; and large camping grounds outside town; water from wells; good grass. The following streams are crossed or met with *en route*:—At 4 miles Nam Phok from the right (3 yards by 6 inches); crossed again at 6 miles; at 9½ miles Nam Lang from the left (10 yards by 8 inches); at 10½ miles Nam Lap from the left (20 yards by 1 foot). |

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM MÖNG HSING (STAGE 4) TO KENGTUNG (STAGE 20) *viâ* KENGLÁP.

BY HAVILDAR JAGAT SING, 19TH PUNJAUB INFANTRY, MARCH 1893.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Siam. | | **1. Páng Hai** ... Several streams. | 8 | 4 | 8 | 4 | General direction south-west. Good mule road. Nearly level the whole way. At the Hwé Sán-Hwé Mésán watershed there is scarcely any hill. At Páng Hai a camp (150 yards square), and more room could be cleared. Water from Hwé Mésán. The following villages are passed:—At ½ mile Namkyu, 20 houses; at 2½ miles Tongmai, 15 houses; at 3½ miles Ban Namlai, 10 houses; at 4 miles Ban Khwang, 10 houses; at 6 miles is Páng Bung (200 yards square). Plenty of grass. The following streams are crossed or met with *en route*:—Nam Lai at 1¼ and at 3½ miles, first from left, then from right (8 yards by 1 foot); at 4 miles Nam Ho from the right (8 yards by 9 inches); at 5½ miles Hwé Sán (5 yards by 1 foot); at Páng Hai, Hwé Mésán (10 yards by 10 inches). |
| | | **2. Möng Náng** ... Several streams. | 8 | 4 | 17 | 0 | General direction west-south-west. Good mule road. Level throughout. No villages passed. At 1 mile Páng Maktalu (400 by 100 yards) on grass. Good grass and water. At Möng Náng (15 houses) large camping ground in paddy. Water from Nam Wak. Plenty of grass. The following streams are crossed or met with *en route*:—Hwé Mésán (10 yards by 10 inches); at ¾ mile Nam Ma (30 to 50 yards by 2 feet), rocky bottom; at 3½ miles Hwé Tung (10 yards by 9 inches); at 5½ miles Hwé Pabung (10 yards by 8 inches); at 8½ miles Nam Wak (20 yards by 1½ feet). |

FROM MÖNG LONG TO KYENGTUNG (KENGTUNG) *viâ* MÖNG HSING AND MÖNG LWI—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Siam. | | **3. Möng Long** ... Several streams. | 15 | 4 | 32 | 4 | General direction south-west. Good, level mule road. At 5½ miles Ban-káng, 12 houses; at 9 miles Páng Yulong camp (200 by 100 yards), good water: at Möng Long good camping ground in paddy (½ mile by ¼ mile). Water from Nam Ma (70 yards by 2½ feet). The following streams are crossed or met with *en route*:—At 3¼ miles Hwé Mu (10 yards by 6 inches); at 5½ miles Hwé Pakam (10 yards by 6 inches); at 8½ miles Hwé Long (20 yards by 6 inches); at 10½ miles Hwé Pasáng (15 yards by 6 inches); at 12½ miles Nam Long (40 yards by 2 feet). |
| Siam. | | **4. Camp on Nam Un.** Nam In and Nam Un. | 11 | 0 | 43 | 4 | General direction south-west by west. Good mule road. Nearly level, but crossing some small spurs. Camp on Nam Un on old paddy ground (300 by 200 yards). Plenty of grass. Water from Nam Un. The following streams are crossed or met with *en route*:—At 3 miles Nam In (7 yards by 9 inches); at 6¾ miles Nam Un (4 to 10 yards by 9 inches). |
| Siam. | | **5. Kengláp** ... Nam Un, Nam Ma, and Mé Kong. | 8 | 4 | 52 | 0 | General direction south-west by west. Good mule road, except for three muddy nullahs between the 5th and 27th miles. Good camping ground in paddy; water from Nam Phun. In Kengláp 30 houses. The town is on the right bank of the Mékong. The following streams are crossed or met with *en route*:—Nam Un (10 yards by 1 foot); at 2½ miles Nam Ma (30 yards by 3 feet); at 8½ miles Mé Kong (180 yards wide; deep, unfordable; crossed by ferry). |
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **6. Páleo** ... ... Several streams. | 14 | 0 | 66 | 0 | General direction south-west by west. Good level mule road. At 1 mile Ban Nat, 45 houses; at 1½ miles Ban Long, 80 houses; at 11¾ miles Ban Nampheng, 15 houses; in Páleo 15 houses. Good camping ground in paddy. Water from Nam Lo and Nam Dan. From here a road leads to Möng Yawn, 29 miles distant, *see* Appendix II, Route No. 3, Branch I. The following streams are crossed or met with *en route*:—At 1½ miles Nam Phun (20 yards by 9 inches); at 4½ miles Hwé Hikon (10 yards by 4 inches); at 6¾ miles Nam Si (20 yards by 6 inches); at 10½ miles Nam Wun (20 yards by 1½ feet); at 11¾ miles Nam Pheng (20 yards by 9 inches); at 13¾ miles Nam Lo (7 yards by 9 inches). |

FROM MÖNG LONG TO KYENGTUNG (KENGTUNG) *viâ* MÖNG HSING AND MÖNG LWI—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **7. Namkhum** ... Several streams. | 10 | 0 | 76 | 0 | General direction south-west by west. Good level mule road. At 1½ miles Ban Namkyu, 16 houses; at 2¼ miles Ban Kôko, 40 houses; in Ban Namkhum 10 houses Camping ground in paddy-fields (800 by 300 yards). Water from Nam Khum. The following streams are crossed or met with *en route*:—At 1½ miles Nam Kyu (20 yards by 1 foot); at 3½ miles Nam Kai (20 yards by 1½ feet); at 3¾ miles Nam Phyidong (15 yards by 6 inches); at 9¼ miles Nam Khum (20 yards by 1 foot). |
| | | **8. Mönglin** .. Hwé Sán and Nam Mai. | 7 | 4 | 83 | 4 | General direction south-west. Good level mule road. At ½ mile Ban Hai, eight houses; at ¾ mile Ban Mai, eight houses; at 3½ miles Pakla, eight houses; at 4¼ miles Namké, 40 houses; at 4¾ miles Hamtung, 10 houses; at 4¾ miles Mangbaw, six houses; at 5¾ miles Vengláng, 35 houses; at 6½ miles Ban Ké, 15 houses; at 7 miles Ban Long, 15 houses; in Möng Lin, 40 houses. Camping ground in paddy. Water from small stream. Large kyaung, room for 400 men; water in the kyaung. The following streams are crossed or met with *en route*:—At 1 mile Hwé Sán (7 yards by 9 inches). At 4½ miles Nam Mai (50 yards by 1½ feet). |
| | | **9. Páng Khalong.** Several streams. | 12 | 0 | 95 | 4 | General direction west. Good road, but crosses a number of small nullahs, some of which have steep sides and are difficult. At ½ mile Phéhsi, 15 houses; at 1 mile Tángkháng, eight houses; at 1½ miles Namlintôk, 15 houses; at 1½ miles Ban Pai, 12 houses; at 3½ miles Méliuhtao, five houses; at Páng Khalong camp in jungle (100 yards square), and more room can be cleared. Water from Nam Khalong. No grass, only bamboo leaves. The following streams are crossed or met with *en route*:—At 3 miles Nam Maktan (10 yards by 6 inches); at 5½ miles Hwé Khum (7 yards by 9 inches); at 5½ miles Nam Len, not crossed, runs alongside of road (50 yards by 3 feet); at 9¾ miles Nam Mahankhao (8 yards by 6 inches); at 12 miles Nam Khalong (7 yards by 6 inches). |
| | | **10. Möngphayak.** Several streams. | 12 | 0 | 107 | 4 | General direction north-west. Good level mule road. At 10¾ miles Yángkhun, eight houses. In Möng Phayak 36 houses. Good camp in paddy-fields. Water from stream (5 yards by 6 inches). The following streams are crossed or met with *en route*:—At 1¼ miles Hwé Ving (30 yards by 9 inches); at 3¾ miles Hwé Saikhao (7 yards by 9 inches); at 7½ miles Nam Khung (20 yards by 1½ feet); at 10 miles Nam Kawng (30 yards by 1¾ feet). |

FROM MÖNG LONG TO KYENGTUNG (KENGTUNG) *viâ* MÖNG HSING AND MÖNG LWI—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | | Total. | | |
| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| G.O.C. Rangoon District. | Superintendent, Southern Shan States. | **11. Páng Nam-het.** Nam Len and Nam Het | 10 | 2 | 117 | 6 | General direction west. Good mule road, level up to 1½ miles, where the Nam Len (80 yards by 2 feet) is crossed, then ascent of big range of hills to the top at 6 miles; thence descent to the camp. Camp (100 by 50 yards). Water from Nam Het (20 yards by 1 foot). Grass can be got ½ mile beyond. The following villages are passed:—At ¾ mile Ban Mu, eight houses; at 1½ miles Ban Yung, 17 houses. |
| | | **12. Möng Phak** ... Several streams. | 14 | 4 | 132 | 2 | General direction north-west. Good mule road, but a good deal of up and down hill. Möng Phak, 20 houses. Camp in paddy ground (500 yards square). Water from Nam Peng. The following streams are crossed or met with *en route*:—At the camp Nam Het (20 yards by 1 foot); at 8½ miles Hwé Wulong (7 yards by 6 inches); at 13¼ miles Nam Yôk (3 yards by 6 inches); at 14½ miles Nam Peng (7 yards by 10 inches). |
| | | **13. Möng Chum.** Several streams. | 13 | 4 | 145 | 6 | General direction north-north-west. Good mule road, level most of the way, but crossing some small hills. At 1½ miles Khôkyin, 16 houses; at 1½ miles Tonglong on the left, 15 houses. In Möng Chum 50 houses. Large camp in paddy-fields. Water from Nam Hun. The following streams are crossed or met with *en route*:—At ¼ mile Nam Phak (7 yards by 1½ feet); at 9½ miles Nam Hun (7 yards by 4 inches to 1 foot); at 10½ miles Nam Ka (7 yards by 6 inches). |
| | | **14. Kengtung (Kyengtung).** Nam Hun. | 7 | 2 | 153 | 0 | General direction north-north-west. Good level cart road along the Kengtung plain. At ¾ mile Ban Tai, 12 houses; at 1¼ miles Ban Lum, 17 houses; at 2¼ miles Ban Cham, 11 houses; at 2¾ miles Hôkho, nine houses; at 3¼ miles Bengsai, 12 houses; at 4¼ miles Ban Hung, 50 houses; at 4¾ miles Tinta, 30 houses; at 5½ miles Pángsán, 20 houses. At Kengtung good camp inside town near the north-east corner, and large camping grounds outside. Water from wells; good grass. At 2¼ miles Nam Hun (20 yards by 1½ feet). |

# No. 10.

## From MÖNG NGAI (Route No. 29, Shan Hills Division, Stage 3) to MÖNG FÁNG.

By W. J. ARCHER, Esq., Vice-Consul, Zimmé, 1888.

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | | Total. | | |
| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| Siam. | | **1. Mé Pam Noi (1,900 feet).** Mé Ping, Mé Na Oi, and Mé Pam Noi. | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | A rough path over a rocky hill. At 1 mile cross the Mé Ping here 50 feet wide shallow, for a short distance up the Mé Na Oi, then through open teak forest, road good and gradual ascent and to a rocky pass (2,180 feet), then steep descent to Mé Pam Noi. |
| | | **2. Mé Fáng (1,700 feet).** Mé Fáng. | 12 | 0 | 19 | 0 | The road crosses three ranges in the first 7 miles, the second one at 5 miles is very rocky and is the true watershed (2,740 feet). Then up and down through bamboo forest, across a grassy plateau (altitude 1,800 feet) cross the upper Mé Fáng stream and then a small brook near Ban Mé Fáng (12 miles). |
| | | **3. Mé Khi** ... Mé Khi. | 6 | 0 | 25 | 0 | Good almost level road through forest to the Mé Khi. A stream with high banks. Pass Ban Mé Khi, a hamlet at 3 miles, good encampment on bank of stream. |
| | | **4. Möng Fáng** ... Mé Khi. | 13 | 0 | 38 | 0 | Cross Mé Khi. Good level road; passing villages of Mé Ngon and Mé San at 4 and 5 miles. Möng Fáng is a town of about 600 inhabitants surrounded by a rampart. *See* Route No. 26, Shan Hills Division. |

# APPENDIX IV.

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## ADDITIONAL ROUTES IN SOUTHERN (CIVIL) DIVISION.

# APPENDIX IV.

## ADDITIONAL ROUTES IN SOUTHERN (CIVIL) DIVISION.

### No. 1.

**From SAWMYO (or SAW, Route No. 42, Southern Division, Stage 6) to MÔNDAW (or MAUNGDAW, see Route No. 40, Southern Division) viâ WENUBIN.**

By Capt. J. HARVEY, Royal Artillery, Attaché, Intelligence Branch, February 1892.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| O.C. Chin Hills. | Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôku. | **1. Wenubin** ... | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | *Vide* Route No. 2 of this Appendix, Stage 1. |
| | | **2. Auk-Kangu** ... Kadin chaung. | 3 | 0 | 10 | 0 | Path from Wenubin runs north diagonally downhill partly through the village taungyas; is very steep, but not quite so bad as that to Saw Chaungbya (*see* Branch I below). This march, though only 3 miles, took the Panthay mules 4½ hours and nearly produced a strike amongst them. Auk-Kangu is a small Chinbok village on right bank of Kadin chaung. Seemed similar in size to Saw Chaungbya, but a little better off. Abundant excellent water in stream. Vegetation and immense forest trees here, very magnificent. Inhabitants Chinbôks; Lenadaung steatite quarry is close by. |
| | | **3. Maungdaw (Môndaw).** Kadin and Mu chaungs. | 6 | 0 | 16 | 0 | The ascent from the Kadin stream is very steep and was accomplished with difficulty by the Panthay mules. Atet-Kangu at 1 mile is on left bank of Kadin stream, but 500 feet above it and 1 mile from it in a northerly direction from Auk-Kangu, about 15 houses. Path from Atet-Kangu runs first uphill north-west for about 3 miles, then west along crest for 1 mile, then north by east for 2 miles downhill. Between Atet-Kangu and Maungdawywa the path is not difficult, but was at the time much encumbered by a new big taungya not yet burnt clear near the latter village. Maungdaw is apparently a growing, though at present small Chinbôk village of about |

FROM SAWMYO (OR SAW, ROUTE No. 42, SOUTHERN DIVISION, STAGE 6) TO MÔNDAW (OR MAUNGDAW, *see* ROUTE No. 40, SOUTHERN DIVISION) *viâ* WENUBIN—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| O.C. Chin Hills. | Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku. | **3. Maungdaw (Môndaw)**—*cont.* | | | 12 or more houses, very picturesquely situated near head of Mu chaung with Maungdaw-Namadaw hills to east-north-east and east by south respectively. Here there is the merest drain of water, but after a hunt a good stream was found out of sight over a rise to the west. The Panthay mules took 3½ hours from Atet-Kangu to Maungdaw, 6 miles. Saw can be reached from Maungdaw by going back uphill to the watershed towards Atet-Kangu, and then keeping steadily south along and down it by a good and easy path towards the main valley of the Saw for 2 miles, then turning south-east through splendid teak forests after 4 miles reach Anya-Kadin village in the Kadin chaung, and from there the regular route Yawdwin to Sawmyo is met with, *see* Route No. 40, Southern Division. |
| | | **4. Maungdaw hill top.** | M. F. 4 0 | M. F. 20 0 | A circuitous path up a steep slope in north-north-west direction from Maungdaw village for 1 mile to the watershed, then a rough and very seldom used path of 3 miles along watershed due south takes us to Maungdaw summit, whence a splendid view is obtained. Maungdaw hill is green stone, very sparsely forested, and of totally distinct geological formation to the neighbouring hills. It makes an excellent signal station to north and south towards Yawdwin and beyond Laungshé. |

BRANCH I.

FROM WENUBIN (STAGE 1) TO SAW CHAUNGBYA.

BY CAPT. J. HARVEY, ROYAL ARTILLERY, ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, FEBRUARY 1893.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| O.C. Chin Hills. | Commr., Southern Division, and Deputy Commr., Pakôkku. | **1. Saw Chaungbya village.** Saw chaung. | 3 0 | 3 0 | Path from Wenubin runs direct west-south-west to it; is very steep in a diagonal direction to the general slope of the ground, only practicable for Mountain Battery Transport mules, not for Commissariat, and that with difficulty. Saw Chaungbya is a very small poor and scattered Chinbôk village on a steep hill side about 1,000 feet and ¾ mile above the Saw chaung. Some five houses. |

## No. 2.

### From SAWMYO (SAW) to MOUNT VICTORIA.

BY CAPT. J. HARVEY, ROYAL ARTILLERY, ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, MARCH 1893.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| O.C. Chin Hills. | Commr., Southern Divn., and Dy. Commr., Pakôkku. | **1. Kyetthwin-Tainaku.** Saw chaung. | 12 0 | 12 0 | Path runs west through rice fields, or along their edge skirting the hills. Sawmyo at 2 miles is a small Burman village of about 150 houses; height above sea-level 1,400 feet. Thence Chin path up the lower spurs of |

FROM SAWMYO (SAW) TO MOUNT VICTORIA—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| O.C. Chin Hills. | Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku. | **1. Kyetthwin-Tainshu**—*cont.* | | | Wumbutaung hill. Gradient on an average about 1 in 10; some parts are 1 in 6, but others nearly level. Two small knolls are passed. At Wenubin (7 miles) a Chin path diverges to the south to Saw Chaungbya village, distant 3 miles, and to the north to Auk-Kangu village at the same distance (*see* Route No. 1 of this Appendix and its Branch). At the cross-paths the height above sea-level is 3,400 feet. Time of ascent, average marching, from Sawmyo 2½ hours. Path through thick bamboo jungle and forest trees always running west. No obstacles occur to easy road-making. Close to the cross-roads a small clear perennial spring rises, which gave 4 gallons per minute on the path to Auk-Kangu on 18th February 1893, and is estimated to never in any season yield less than 2 gallons per minute. A suitable place for watering animals or changing dâk ponies, &c. Building sites on a small scale available. Path runs along a spur of average slope 10° to 15°, but quite easy for road-making; the spur is fairly broad and gets broader as Kyetthwin-Tainchu (12 miles) is approached. Here is a small stream, about 100 yards distant, and 100 to 150 feet below the path to the north. This stream has a little water in March, and never quite dries. Height above sea-level 5,150 feet. Time of ascent from Sawmyo, average marching, 5½ hours; of descent about 3½ hours. This place is used by Chins as a sakhân occasionally. The forest from Wenubin thus far is Turkish (?) oak and pine trees, and has much good timber in it. Road-making would require no bridging, little drainage, and little engineering. |
| | | **2. Kyachedaung Sakhân.** | M. F. 8 0 | M. F. 20 0 | The ascent from Kyetthwin-Tainchu to the top of Wumbutaung (4 miles about), is steep for some distance, but the spur is very broad and uniform and a road of uniform gradient could be sigzagged up this part without any difficulty. This is the steepest bit of the path, but does not exceed 20° anywhere in the steepest bits, and such bits could be easily avoided. The top of Wumbutaung is rounded and undefined, so this distance is only approximate. The steeper parts are roughly from the 1st to 3rd mile, after which the road gets on to open grass downs and would be perfectly easy. The path from Wumbutaung runs up and down over three small hills, but the rise and fall are not great. It is mostly through dense forest. The spur is narrow, but gradients are not great. The small hill-tops could be skirted round. Its general direction is still west up to 7 miles when it turns north. The path is for the most part over open grass land, very easy, and runs nearly due north for ¾ of a mile, then turns west, again descending into a big saddle, which is broken up by several small hillocks. |
| | | **3. Mount Victoria.** | 8 0 | 28 0 | From Kyachedaung Sakhân the path runs straight up the watershed and is steep in places, but nearly the whole of the western face of this hill near the top is a rounded open grass down, and the road could be made anywhere required. It is not anticipated that beyond this hill a road would be necessary, as the elevation being over 9,000 feet houses would not probably be built any further in the hills. The remainder of the way is a very little used and barely traceable Chin path. By escorts and their mules going |

FROM SAWMYO (SAW) TO MOUNT VICTORIA—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. | Distances. Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| O.C. Chin Hills. | Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku. | **3. Mount Victoria**—*cont.* | | | backwards and forwards on it, it is now worn into a plain bridle path and will probably so remain for some years to come. The path runs straight west along the ridge, crossing two big hill-tops, namely, Wepyudaung, and an unnamed one, which is near to but distinct from the last and highest hill. The heights of these hills are about as follows :—<br>FEET.<br>Kyachedaung ... ... ... ... 9,300<br>Wepyudaung ... ... ... ... 10,000<br>Victoria, 1st peak ... ... ... ... 10,300<br>Victoria, 2nd peak ... ... ... ... 10,400<br>In between each the path runs down into a saddle, but nowhere are gradients very steep, and one or two smaller hillocks occur in between the more marked features. On the saddle between the first Victoria Peak and a smaller hill is a tank, about 50 yards by 20 yards, which contains a remnant of water throughout the year. Beyond this small hill and the last peak is a sheltered gully down the hills, and in it, near the watershed, water and a very sheltered camp or bivouac is always to be found. It is due south, distant about 300 yards downhill from a cairn of stones about 5 feet high erected by my party by the path. The water is the very small source of a stream, which afterwards runs under ground down towards the Mŏn valley, not into the Saw chaung.<br>*Note.*—It appeared to Capt. Harvey that making a road from Sawmyo to Mount Victoria would present no engineering difficulties at all. |

## BRANCH I.

### FROM MOUNT VICTORIA TO PAUKADU-PIÊDAW.

BY CAPT. J. HARVEY, ROYAL ARTILLERY, ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, MARCH 1893.

| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| O.C. Chin Hills. | Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku. | **1. Paukadu-Piédaw group of villages.** | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | From the extreme peak the ground is more or less open and descends rapidly down towards the Mŏn valley in a south-westerly direction; the path runs down a long spur in the same direction and parallel to the Kalaung or Ka river, till the first of the group of villages named is met with. These villages are scattered over a large extent of ground in the Kalaung and the Mŏn valley, but do not in all contain very many inhabitants. The people are Yendus. To the west a spur runs down to a smaller hill and then turns north joining the hills in the Chinmé country, but gradients are very steep, and beyond Victoria there are no hills above 7,000 feet or less. To the north all is dense forest, and no path down towards the Dap Yôma villages and Kyangyi, could be found, as Capt. Harvey had been led to expect. There were only some wild animals' paths through the forest. |

# APPENDIX V.

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## ADDITIONAL ROUTES IN CENTRAL (CIVIL) DIVISION.

# APPENDIX V.

## ADDITIONAL ROUTES IN CENTRAL (CIVIL) DIVISION.

### No. 1.

**From KINDÁT to PAUNGBYIN (by river).**

By Lieut. W. PARRY, Wiltshire Regiment, Intelligence Branch, December 1893.

| Authorities. | | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military. | Civil. | | Intermediate. | Total. | |
| O.C. Chin Hills. | Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin. | **1. Paungbyin** ... Chindwin and tributaries. | M. F. 75 0 | M. F. 75 0 | General direction north-north-east. By Government steamer. Time of journey two days in cold weather, owing to heavy mists which do not clear until 10 A.M. and later; done in 1½ days when seasonable. Visited *en route*; the former contains about 20 houses, the latter a few more. Room to camp almost anywhere between Kindát and Paungbyin. Sittaung contains a furnished Public Works Department bungalow; a letter box at Sittaung. Road from here is being built to Tamu due east. Paungbyin, head-quarters of sub-division of Upper Chindwin district; Assistant Commissioner here. A large place; about 200 houses and 700 people. Large supplies of rice. Small supplies obtainable at many places between Kindát and Paungbyin. |
| | | | Inbauk and Sittaung | | |

### No. 2.

**From KINDÁT to TINSIN.**

By Lieut. W. PARRY, Wiltshire Regiment, January 1894.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| O.C. Chin Hills. | Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin. | **1. Camp by Yésôn chaung.** Chindwin river and Yésôn chaung. | 11 4 | 11 4 | *Note.*—This is the same route as No. 8, Central Division, Alternative I, and having been received too late to correct that route up to date, is reprinted in full.—A.F. General direction north-west. A good mule road, but in places the |

FROM KINDÂT TO TINSIN—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| O.C. Chin Hills. | Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin. | **1. Camp by Yésôn chaung**—*cont.* | | | | | gradients are severe. Leaving Kindât the Chindwin is crossed to the village of Manku; from there the track crossing a small stream, passes through paddy-fields and elephant grass up to 1½ miles; thence through thick tree and bamboo jungle, following the right bank of the Yésôn chaung (20 yards by 1 foot, fordable everywhere) from 7¾ miles to camp. Good water all along the road and close to camp from chaung. Yésôn is a large clearing where 500 or 600 troops could be camped comfortably. Three bamboo sheds and a stable have been built here, and they are to be kept in repair. Stream by camp measures 20 yards by 1 foot. Most of the jungle round camp is bamboo, so any amount of bamboo leaves could be got for fodder. |
| | | **2. Tinsin** ... ... Dathwégyauk, Kanpât, and Tinsin chaungs. | 16 | 0 | 27 | 4 | General direction north-west. A very steep ascent from Yésôn, along the top of a ridge, and then a gradual descent to Dathwégyauk chaung (8 yards by 6 inches) at 6 miles; from there a gradual ascent is made to the top of a ridge from which a bird's eye view of the Kubo valley is obtained on the right; the track gradually descends leaving the jungle and hills at 9½ miles and passes through elephant grass up to 10 miles where the Kanpât chaung (30 yards by 3 feet 6 inches) is met. Crossing the river a large open space is passed where the village of Tainkaya, now deserted, once stood. The tract now goes through moderately dense tree jungle along a perfectly level road to Tinsin at 16 miles, the chaung being crossed just before arriving at the village. Large space for camping just outside the village. Water good from Tinsin chaung (25 yards by 1 foot); all streams fordable; nullahs bridged or passable. Tinsin, or Tinsin, is a strongly stockaded village of 102 houses, the population being 128 men and 367 women and children. The inhabitants very pluckily hold their own with only 20 guns against any possible attack by the Chins. The village lies in the Kubo valley with the Chin hills rising up about 3 miles to the west, the valley extending for 6 miles to the east as far as Tainkaya on the Kanpât chaung. The Tinsin chaung flows on the west side of the village. There is a double stockade, weak in one or two parts, notably on the north side, but a *chevaux de frise*, of bamboo, temporarily covers the weak parts. The majority of the buffaloes, which number 250, are kept between the outer and inner stockades at night. The kyaung which lies in the very centre of the village is strongly stockaded, and would form a sort of keep which would be held in case of the outer stockades being hopelessly breached. There are over 1,500 fields of paddy belonging to the village, and as the fields, I saw, seemed to be about an Indian bigah each, the inhabitants must be looked upon as well-to-do. |

## From PAUNGBYIN to WAYÔNGÔN.

By Lieut. W. PARRY, 2nd Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment, Intelligence Branch, January 1894.

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. F. | Distances. Total. M. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| O.C. Chin Hills. | Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin. | **1. Kauksa** ... ... Kauksa chaung, fordable everywhere; nullahs bridged or passable for pack animals. | 13 0 | 13 0 | General direction south-east by east. After a sharp climb from Paungbyin the path goes through more or less dense tree and bamboo jungle along a good broad track to Pintha, which is reached at 4 miles. Road would be suitable for carts where the tracks leaving Paungbyin and arriving at Pintha built at an easier gradient. This could be easily done. Just before reaching Pintha the path crosses a stream called the Kauksa chaung. On leaving Pintha the path crosses the same stream several times (good approaches), and so to Kauksa at 13 miles. At Kauksa 13 houses, which would hold 200 men. Room for another 500 men to camp in and around village. Water good from Kauksa chaung (15 feet by 6 inches). Small store of rice; no other supplies. |
| | | **2. Kagat (Kaget or Kaket).** Tawet chaung, Nunbingaung chaung, fordable everywhere; all nullahs bridged. | 8 0 | 21 0 | General direction south. From Kauksa the path ascends through thick bamboo jungle, then winds up and down, finishing by following the bed of a stream, practically dry, and thus arrives on to a plain, on which there is a collection of five villages, namely, Mumbin, Numbin, Bahauk, Pawsai and Kagat or Kaket, all known by the last name (*see* Route No. 20, Central Division). The Nunbingaung chaung flows between the villages from east to west (60 yards by 1 foot); good approaches, sandy bottom. Room for a very large camp in and around the five villages. Large store of rice, 50 buffaloes; no other supplies. Water good from stream. |
| | | **3. Nun-nain** ... Nunbingaung chaung; fordable everywhere, but approaches bad in places; nullahs not bridged from Hawzaing to Nun-nain. | 8 0 | 29 0 | General direction east. A good road all the way to Nun-nain, but not suitable for pack animals from Hawzaing to Nun-nain. After leaving Kagat a path goes north-east to Chindô (deserted); track crosses Numbingaung chaung, at 1½, 1¾ and at 2 miles just before reaching Hawzaing. Small camping ground here. Good water from stream and a fairly good supply of rice; no other stores. Path crosses same stream again at 3, 3½ and 3¾ miles round the side of a hill for about 3 miles up to 7 miles. Very easy going, but nullahs not bridged. At 7 miles Pinwai, a village of one house. Camp at Nun-nain at 8 miles. Small camping ground in village. Small store of rice; no other supplies. Good water from stream. |
| | | **4. Padi chaung camp.** Nunbingaung chaung and Padi chaung, both fordable everywhere; nullahs unbridged. | 18 0 | 47 0 | General direction north-east. Track crosses stream four times, then goes along bed of river for 2 miles, depth of water averaging 1 foot; sandy bottom; fairly easy going. Leave stream at 4 miles; bad up and down hill climbing for 12 more miles to |

FROM PAUNGBYIN TO WAYÔNGÔN—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| O.C. Chin Hills. | Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin. | **4. Padi chaung camp**—*cont.* | | | | | camp. Path unsuitable for pack animals. No water between 4th and 18th mile. Camp at Padi chaung; only room for very small camp. Water good from stream. Road is broken away in many places and the gradients are very steep. |
| | | **5. Ulén chaung camp.** Taman chaung. | 9 | 0 | 56 | 0 | General direction south-east. A steep climb for 2 miles, then a sharp descent, part of track going straight down hill side by a ladder. Very bad road. Path crosses Taman chaung (3 yards by 6 inches) at 3½ miles. Small camping ground by stream. Path then ascends a hill for about 1 mile along the brow down a nullah; ascends another hill and down the other side to camp at 9 miles. Camp very small. Water good from stream. |
| | | **6. Wayôngôn** ... Several small chaungs, all fordable. | 18 | 0 | 74 | 0 | General direction south. Downhill nearly all the way to Kyauktán at 4 miles; then along a level road to Tôeman at 6 miles. This is a large village with room in and around to camp a large body of men. Good water from stream. Large store of rice; 70 head of cattle; no other supplies. Track then goes south along a stream which it crosses; road good and suitable for pack animals from Kyauktán to Wayôngôn; nullahs bridged or passable. Kaya is reached at 9 miles, level road all the way; thence to Tawbyu at 12 miles, but very bad from here to Wayôngôn at 18 miles. Good water in all the villages from streams or well. Small camping ground. There is an alternative route to Wayôngôn from Tôeman with a better but slightly longer road. |

## No. 4.

### From WAYÔNGÔN to KINDÁT viâ THÁNGA.

BY LIEUT. W. PARRY, WILTSHIRE REGIMENT, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, JANUARY 1894.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| O.C. Chin Hills. | Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin. | **1. Magyíbin** ... Gyobin chaung and Mu river, both 10 yards by 1 foot; fordable everywhere. | 7 | 4 | 7 | 4 | General direction south-west. A very good road along the Gyobin chaung nearly the whole way. Taungbotha; a small village at 2 miles; Nyungôn at 4 miles, and camp at Magyíbin, at 7½ miles. Good water from Mu river (¼ mile from village). Small camping ground in village, but room for a large camp between village and river. Small store of rice; no other supplies. |
| | | **2. Camp on river bank.** Mu river, 50 to 80 yards by 1 foot to 6 feet; fordable nearly everywhere. | 9 | 0 | 16 | 4 | General direction west. Track crosses river three times, then ascends and descends a very steep hill, ultimately going along the bed of the Mu river to camp. Small camping grounds at many places on river bank, but advisable to halt at fairly large ground at 9 miles at junction of Mu river with Kanki chaung. |

FROM WAYÔNGÔN TO KINDÁT *viâ* THÁNGA—*continued.*

| Authorities. Military. | Authorities. Civil. | Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams. | Distances. Intermediate. M. | Distances. Intermediate. F. | Distances. Total. M. | Distances. Total. F. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| O.C. Chin Hills. | Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin. | **3. Camp on river bank.** Mu river, 80 to 100 yards by 1 foot to 6 feet. | 12 | 0 | 28 | 4 | General direction west. Road goes along the bed of river the whole way, but there is a path straight to Nu Naung across high ground, crossing the river several times, but a guide is required. Small camping grounds at many places on bank. |
| | | **4. Tunain** ... Mu river, 80 to 150 yards by 1 foot to 6 feet. | 16 | 0 | 44 | 4 | General direction west. Along the bed of the river to 6 miles, then across rising ground, crossing the river three times to Thayetpin at 9 miles. Across the river again to Nunyaung at 10 miles. A small village with small camping ground. Water good from river. The track then follows the right bank of the river which it crosses at 12 miles and again at 12¼, 12½ and at 14 miles, following the right bank of the river to Tunain at 16 miles. The village of Tunain is divided into three parts, and there is room for a very large camp. Water good from river. |
| | | **5. Maingaung** ... Mu river, 150 yards by 1 foot to 6 feet; Nundhi chaung, 50 yards by 1 foot; fordable; approaches good. | 8 | 0 | 52 | 4 | General direction west. A very good road the whole way, at 3½ miles joining a wide unmetalled road, suitable for carts, which comes from the north from Nanbôn. This latter road averages about 7 feet in width and the gradients are easy. It is, however, in bad repair in parts and would have to be mended before carts could travel on it with any safety. Bahai (Bahé) is reached at 1 mile, Thabyadaw at 2 miles and Mainkain at 7 miles. Tamkwain and Nyaunghla (both being known as Maingaung) are reached at 8 miles, just after crossing the Nundhi chaung, which flows northward. |
| | | **6. Thánga** ... Chindwin. | 14 | 0 | 66 | 4 | Road from Maingaung on to Thánga good and fit for carts as in last stage. Water at two places between Maingaung and Thánga. At Thánga room for a large camp. Water good, from Chindwin river. Thánga is about midway between Paungbyin and Kindát. |

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